



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

The Branner Geological Library



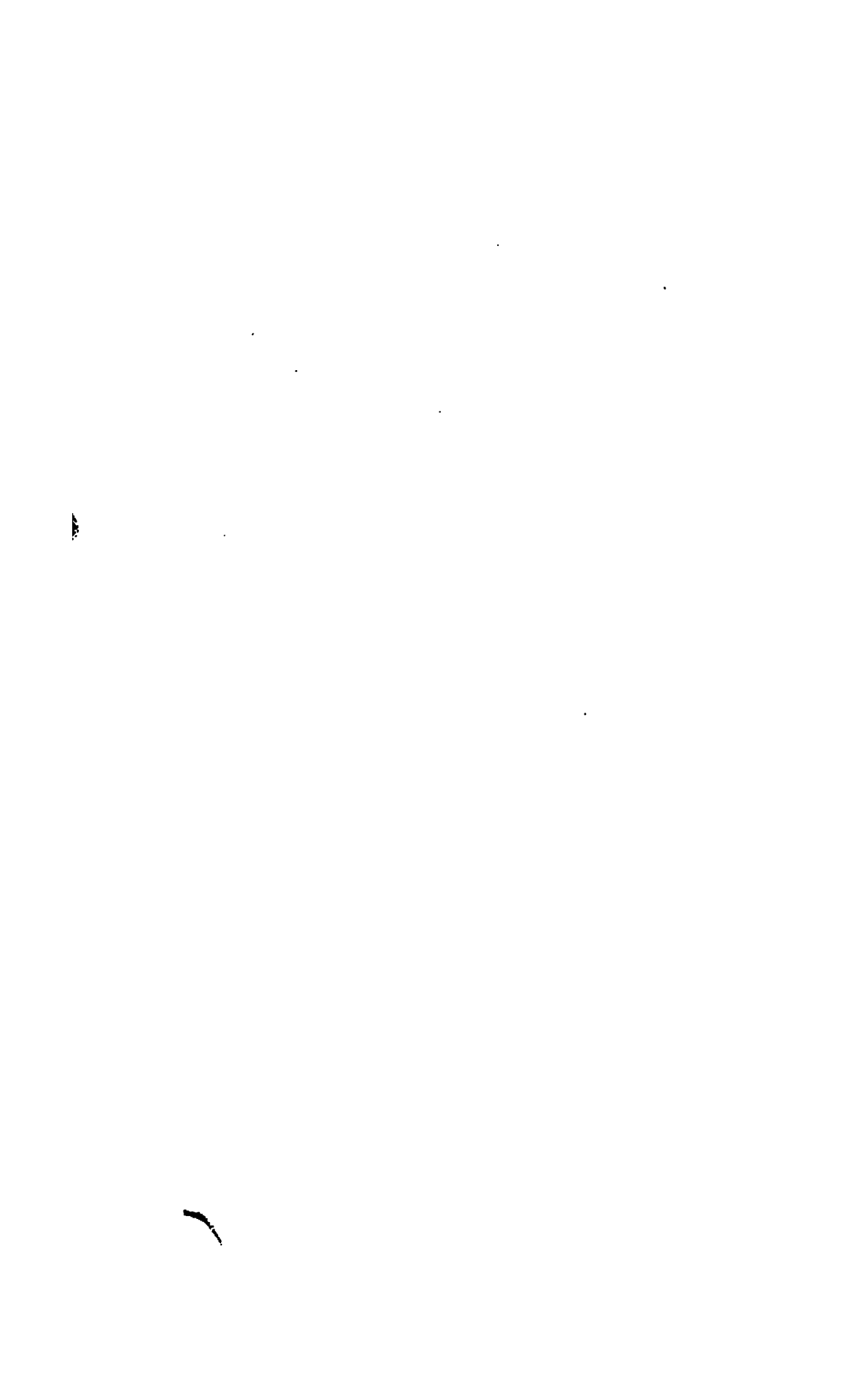
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

The Branner Geological Library



LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY





Bulletin No. 268

Series F, Geography, 45

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

THE
ORIGIN OF CERTAIN PLACE NAMES
IN
THE UNITED STATES

(Second Edition)

BY
HENRY GANNETT



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1905

УВАЖАЈИ ОБОЈАНИ

278087

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letter of transmittal	5
Introduction.....	7
Acknowledgments.....	7
Authorities	10
The names and their origin	15



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1905.

SIR: I transmit herewith a bulletin on the origin of place names in the United States. This is a second edition of Bulletin No. 197. The material has been compiled from various sources, printed and manuscript, as set forth in the introduction. I think this work will be of great interest as embodying much local and general history.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GANNETT,
Geographer.

Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Director United States Geological Survey.

THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN PLACE NAMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

By HENRY GANNETT.

INTRODUCTION.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the compilation of this work a large correspondence was carried on with State and local historical societies, State, county, and township officers, and individuals in all parts of the country for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the subject in hand. The greatest interest was shown and much work done by correspondents, who have thus contributed very largely to the work. Much valuable material was collected in this way which otherwise would have been unavailable.

Among my correspondents, special thanks are due to the following persons and organizations:

Thomas M. Owen, Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, for valuable references.

Major G. E. Bailey, of San Francisco, California, for extensive information concerning the Spanish nomenclature of several hundred towns in California.

C. M. Drake, of Eureka, California, for information concerning names in Monterey and Humboldt counties.

The Bureau of American Ethnology, to which I am especially indebted, not only for much information concerning Indian names, but for guidance, advice, and suggestions in obtaining sources of information. Indeed, most of the information concerning the meaning of Indian names is derived, either directly or indirectly, from this source, and all names of Indian origin have been verified and corrected by officers of this Bureau.

William N. Byers, of Denver, Colorado, for additions to and corrections of county names.

Mrs. J. V. Calver, Washington, District of Columbia, who has furnished valuable and extensive information concerning hundreds of place names in all the States of the Union.

Robert C. Rockwell, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for additions to and corrections of Connecticut and Massachusetts place names.

Otis Ashmore, Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Georgia, for revising list of counties.

C. J. Bassett, Secretary of State, Boise, Idaho, for revising and adding to list of counties.

Charles Evans, Chicago Historical Society, who sent a comprehensive list embracing most of the important names in his State.

William R. Sandham, Wyoming, Illinois, superintendent of schools, Stark County, 1882-1898, for much valuable information concerning the nomenclature of several hundred cities and towns, and corrections of county names in the State of Illinois.

J. P. Dunn, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, for additions to and corrections of county names.

M. W. Davis, State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa, for much valuable information about his State. All of the information concerning town names in this State was received from him.

George W. Martin, Kansas State Historical Society, for much valuable material concerning the place names of his State. In addition to the list of counties, he also sent a great deal of material concerning town names, in which was included information furnished by Mrs. N. R. Calver.

Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Kentucky, for additions to and revisions of names of counties.

William Beer, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, Louisiana, for helpful references and suggestions.

Grace King, Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, Louisiana, for additions to and corrections of parish names.

Francis E. Sparks, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, for valuable information regarding names of counties.

George Francis Dow, Secretary, The Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, for additions to and corrections of Massachusetts town names.

Samuel A. Green, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts, for references which proved of great assistance in compiling information concerning the State.

Charles J. Taylor, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, for nomenclature of towns and physical features in Massachusetts.

H. F. Keith, Mount Washington, Massachusetts, for information regarding the meanings of names in the Berkshire Hills.

George K. Holmes, Department of Agriculture, Washington, District of Columbia, for valuable information concerning physical features in the Berkshires, and additions to place names in Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut.

C. M. Burton, Michigan Historical Society, Detroit, Michigan, for assistance in collecting information. Mr. Burton went to much trouble to get information concerning the names of towns in his State, which resulted in adding much material to that branch of the work.

Warren Upham, Secretary The Minnesota Historical Society, for a revision of the complete list of Minnesota county names.

Franklin L. Riley, Mississippi Historical Society, University, Mississippi, for information concerning town names in his State.

G. C. Broadhead, Columbia, Missouri, for additions to the list of Missouri names.

Miss Marjory Dawson, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri, for a large amount of information concerning Missouri names.

Mary C. Gardner, Helena Public Library, Helena, Montana, for numerous additions to the list of town names in Montana.

Mrs. Laura E. Howey, Montana Historical Library, Helena, Montana, for data concerning county and town names in the State.

Eugene Howell, by A. W. Morris, Deputy, Department of State, Carson, Nevada, for correcting list of names of counties.

C. W. Ernst, Boston, Massachusetts, for information concerning names in New England.

N. F. Carter, New Hampshire Historical Society, for valuable references.

William Nelson, New Jersey Historical Society, Paterson, New Jersey, for references, revision of names of counties, and a valuable list of town names.

J. W. Reynolds, Secretary of New Mexico, for corrections of and additions to list of counties.

F. J. H. Merrill, Historical and Art Society, Albany, New York, for names of towns in the State.

E. Tuttle, Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, New York, for list of town names.

William Strunk, jr., Ithaca, New York, for corrections of translations.

Edwin Baylies, LL.D., Johnstown, New York, for translations of German and Indian names in New York.

Julius Schoonmaker, Kingston, New York, for great assistance concerning town names.

Robert H. Kelly, New York Historical Society, for additions to and corrections of county names.

Kemp P. Battle, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, for complete list of town names.

E. F. Porter, Secretary of State, Bismarck, North Dakota, for many additions to list of counties. Nearly all the information concerning county names in this State was furnished by him.

H. C. Hawkins, Cleveland, Ohio, for valuable additions to the list of Ohio city and town names.

Bishop J. M. Levering, President Moravian Historical Society, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for much valuable information concerning the names of towns in Pennsylvania.

John W. Jordan, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for much valuable aid. Names of counties, towns, and natural features were sent by him.

A large amount of material has been drawn from manuscript books compiled by Mr. Watkins, of Beaver, Pennsylvania.

Clarence S. Brigham, Rhode Island Historical Society, for numerous references concerning names in his State.

A. S. Salley, South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, South Carolina, for much material of value in connection with the State names. Complete lists of county and town names were sent by him, also information concerning his State not otherwise available.

Doane Robinson, Department of History, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for names of counties and many town names.

Charles P. Garrison, Texas Historical Society, Austin, Texas, for list of town names.

Mrs. E. W. Parker, for county names in Texas. Through her courtesy and kindness were obtained the origins of nearly all the county names of that State.

Joseph A. De Boer, Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vermont, for list of county and town names.

John M. Comstock, Chelsea, Vermont, for list of town names in Orange County.

Virginia Historical Society, for corrected list of names of counties.

Edward N. Fuller, Washington Historical Society, Tacoma, Washington, for references and other assistance.

J. P. Hale, Historical and Antiquarian Society, Charleston, West Virginia, for material in the shape of county and town lists.

Joseph Barry, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, for information relating to towns in that State.

Hu Maxwell, Treasurer, Trans-Allegheny Historical Society, Morgantown, West Virginia, for additions to lists of counties, towns, and natural features in West Virginia.

R. G. Thwaites, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, for much material, valuable suggestions, and references, especially in the way of putting me into communication with other sources of information.

In addition to the above, many courteous and useful letters have been received from county clerks, treasurers, and other State and county officials, all of whom have shown interest and have furnished all the material in their power.

AUTHORITIES.

Information was obtained from the following books, two and three authorities being quoted in cases where differing opinions exist concerning origins:

INDIAN NAMES.

The Aboriginal Races of North America, by Samuel G. Drake; fifteenth edition, revised by Prof. H. L. Williams.

The American Indian, by Elijah M. Haines, 1888.

League of the Iroquois, by L. H. Morgan, 1857.

Indian Local Names, with their Interpretations, by S. G. Boyd, 1885.

Algonquin Series, by W. W. Tooker.

The Story of the Indian, by George Bird Grinnell.

The Siouan Tribes of the East, by James Mooney: Bulletin 22 of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Indian Linguistic Families of America North of Mexico, by J. W. Powell: Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 1-142.

The Ghost-dance Religion and the Sioux Outbreak of 1890, by James Mooney: Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 641-1110.

Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians, by James Mooney: Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 129-445.

Tribes of the Extreme Northwest, by W. H. Dall: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. I.

Vocabularies of Tribes of the Extreme Northwest, by W. H. Dall: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. I, pp. 121-153.

Cherokee Nation of Indians, by Charles C. Royce: Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 121-378.

The Menomini Indians, by W. J. Hoffman: Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 3-328.

Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon, by Albert Samuel Gatschet: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. II, 1890.

The Seminole Indians of Florida, by Clay MacCauley: Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, pp. 469-531.

Tribes of California, by Stephen Powers: Contributions to American Ethnology, Vol. III.

Dakota-English Dictionary, by Stephen R. Riggs: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. VII.

Pamunkey Indians of Virginia, by John Garland Pollard: Bulletin 17 of the Bureau of American Ethnology,

Tribes of Western Washington, by George Gibbs: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. I, pp. 157-241.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

ALABAMA.

History of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, by Albert James Pickett.

ARKANSAS.

A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory, by Thomas Nuttalls, 1821.

Some Old French Place Names in the State of Arkansas, by John C. Branner.

CALIFORNIA.

History of the State of California, by John Frost.

History of the State of California, by Miguel Venegas.

Report of Exploring Expedition to Oregon and California, 1843-44, by John Charles Fremont: Senate Doc., Twenty-eighth Congress, second session.

History of Oregon and California, by Robert Greenhow, 1845.

CONNECTICUT.

- Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island, by J. C. Pease and J. M. Niles, 1819.
 Indian Names of Places in Connecticut, by J. H. Trumbull.
 Connecticut Historical Collections, by J. W. Barber, 1849.

FLORIDA.

- Gazetteer of Florida, by Adiel Sherwood.
 Handbook of Florida, by Charles Ledyard Norton, 1890.

GEORGIA.

- Gazetteer of Georgia, by Adiel Sherwood, 1829.
 History of Georgia, by William Bacon Stevens.
 History of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, by Albert James Pickett.

INDIANA.

- Indiana Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary, published by E. Chamberlain, 1849.
 History of Indiana to 1856, by John B. Dillon, 1859.
 Indiana, by J. P. Dunn.

KENTUCKY.

- Historical Sketches of Kentucky, by Lewis Collins, 1848.

LOUISIANA.

- A Description of Louisiana, by Father Louis Hennepin, Translated from the Edition of 1683, and Compiled with Nouvelle Découverte, the La Salle Documents, and Other Contemporaneous Papers, by John Gilmary Shea, 1880.

MAINE.

- History of Maine to 1842, by George J. Varney, 1873.
 Gazetteer of Maine, by N. E. Hayward.
 History of Maine, 1602-1820, by W. D. Williamson, 1832.
 Collections of the Maine Historical Society, 1847-1859. (In seven volumes.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Gazetteer of the State of Massachusetts, by Rev. Elias Nason, 1874.
 Historical Collections Relating to Every Town in Massachusetts, by John Warner Barber, 1846.
 Gazetteer of Massachusetts, by J. Hayward, 1847.
 The Indian Names of Boston and Their Meaning, by Eben Norton Hosford: New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XL, 1886, pp. 94-103.
 Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, Vol. XII, 1873.

MICHIGAN.

- Gazetteer of Michigan, by John T. Blois, 1840.
 Memorials of a Half Century in Michigan and the Lake Region, by Bela Hubbard.

MISSISSIPPI.

- A History of Mississippi from the Discovery of the Great River by Hernando de Soto, Including the Earliest Settlements Made by the French under Iberville to the Death of Jefferson, by Robert Lowry and William H. McCardle.
 Mississippi River, by Henry R. Schoolcraft.
 History of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, by Albert James Pickett.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- Gazetteer of New Hampshire, by Alonzo J. Fogg.
 New Hampshire State Papers.
 New Hampshire Town Papers.
 Manual of the Court of New Hampshire.
 Gazetteer of New Hampshire, by J. Hayward, 1849.
 Gazetteer of New Hampshire, by J. Farmer and J. B. Moore, 1823.

NEW JERSEY.

- Gazetteer of New Jersey, by Thomas F. Gordon, 1834.
 Historical Collections of New Jersey, by J. W. Barber and H. Howe.
 Indian Names in New Jersey, by T. Gordon: Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, 1844, p. 512.

NEW MEXICO.

- Historical Sketches of New Mexico, by Le Baron Bradford Prince, 1883.
 Doniphan's Expedition, by John T. Hughes, 1849.

NEW YORK.

- History of the State of New York, 1609-1664, by John Romeyn Brodhead.
 Gazetteer of New York, by Thomas F. Gordon, 1836.
 Gazetteer of New York, by Horatio Gates Spafford, 1813.
 New York State Register, by Orville Luther Holley, 1843.
 History of Lewis County, 1860.
 History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, by Franklin B. Hough.
 New York State Register, by John Disturnell, 1858.
 Historical Collections of New York, 1524-1845, by J. W. Barber and H. Howe, 1845.
 History of the Late Province of New York to 1732, by W. Smith, 1757.

OHIO.

- Gazetteer of Ohio, by John Kilbourn, 1821.
 Pioneer History of Ohio, by S. P. Hildreth.
 Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio, by S. P. Hildreth.
 Historical Collections of Ohio, by Henry Howe. (Three volumes in two): 1889, 1891.
 Ohio Gazetteer, by Warren Jenkins, 1837.

OREGON.

- History of Oregon, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, 1886.
 Report of the Exploring Expedition to Oregon and North California, 1843-44, by John Charles Fremont: Senate Doc., Twenty-eighth Congress, second session.
 History of Oregon and California, by Robert Greenhow, 1845.
 Oregon; the Struggle for Possession, by William Barrows, 1884.
 Mountains of Oregon, by W. G. Steel.
 Tribes of Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon, by George Gibbs: Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. I, 1877, pp. 157-241.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Historical Collections of Pennsylvania (1680-1778); by S. Day, 1843.
 History of Pennsylvania to 1776, by Thomas F. Gordon, 1829.

RHODE ISLAND.

- Gazetteer of Rhode Island, by Pease and Niles.
 Rhode Island Historical Society Proceedings, 1886-87, pp. 42-51.

Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island, by U. Parsons, 1861.
Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island, by J. C. Pease and J. M. Niles, 1819.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Historical Collections of South Carolina, by B. R. Carroll, 1836.
Documents Connected with the History of South Carolina, by P. C. J. Weston.
Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, Vols. I-V, 1857-1897.

TENNESSEE.

History of Tennessee; the Making of a State, by James Phelan.

UTAH.

Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, by Howard Stansbury: Senate Ex. Doc. No. 3, special session, March, 1851.

VERMONT.

Vermont Historical Gazetteer, by A. B. Hemenway, 1867-1871.

VIRGINIA.

Historical Collections of Virginia: Virginia Historical Society publications.
History of Virginia to 1754, by W. H. Brockenbrough: History of Virginia, by Joseph Martin, 1835.

WASHINGTON.

Tribes of Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon, by George Gibbs: Contribution to North American Ethnology, Vol. I, 1877, pp. 157-241.
History of Washington, by Elwood Evans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor, by George William Featherstonehaugh.
Astoria, by Washington Irving.
Henry-Thompson Journals, by Elliot Coues.
The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, by Elliot Coues. (Three volumes, 1895.)
History of the Expedition under Lewis and Clark, by Elliot Coues, Philadelphia American Philosophical Society, pp. 17-33, 1893.
Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains under the Command of Maj. Stephen H. Long. Compiled by Edwin James. (Three volumes, 1823.)
Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peters River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, etc., under the Command of Stephen H. Long, by William H. Keating. (Two volumes, 1825.)
The Adventures of Captain Bonneville, or Scenes beyond the Rocky Mountains and the Far West, by Washington Irving, 1850.
Yellowstone Park, by H. M. Chittenden.
Geographical Names as Monuments of History: Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, No. 5, 1889-1892.
Report of Reconnaissance of Northwestern Wyoming, Including the Yellowstone Park, in 1873, by William A. Jones, 1875.
Exploration of the Colorado River of the West, by J. W. Powell, 1875.
Report upon the Colorado River of the West, by Joseph C. Ives: Senate Doc., Thirty-sixth Congress.
Excursion to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, by W. M. Davis.
Colorado Exploring Expedition, by Joseph C. Ives: War Department, Office *Explorations and Surveys*, pp. 31-42, 1859.

THE NAMES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

- Aaronsburg**; town in Center County, Pennsylvania, named for Aaron Levy, who laid it out in 1786.
- Abahatacook**; creek in Maine, branch of the Matamiscotis River. An Indian word meaning "stream that runs parallel with a big river."
- Abajo**; mountains in Utah. A Spanish word meaning "low."
- Abanako**; village in Van Wert County, Ohio, named from an Indian tribe. The word means "the east land."
- Abaquage**; pond near the source of Little River, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "flaggy meadow."
- Abbeville**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, settled and named by immigrants from France, for the French town of that name.
- Abbot**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for Prof. John Abbot, treasurer of Bowdoin College.
- Abbotsford**; village in St. Clair County, Michigan, named from the home of Sir Walter Scott.
- Abbott**; village in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for Albert F. Abbott, who platted it.
- Abbottstown**; town in Adams County, Pennsylvania, named for John Abbott, who laid it out in 1753.
- Aberdeen**; city in Monroe County, Mississippi, town in Moore County, North Carolina, and numerous other places, named from the city in Scotland.
- Abert**; lake in Oregon, named for Col. J. J. Abert, topographical engineer, United States Army.
- Abiathar**; peak in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for Charles Abiathar White, of the United States Geological Survey.
- Abilene**; city in Dickinson County, Kansas, and village in Charlotte County, Virginia, named from the province of ancient Syria. The word means "grassy plain."
- Abilene**; city in Taylor County, Texas, named from the city in Kansas.
- Abingdon**; city in Knox County, Illinois, named from Abingdon, Maryland, the birth place of one of its founders.
- Abingdon**; village in Harford County, Maryland, town in Washington County, Virginia, and several other places, named generally from the borough in Berkshire, England.
- Abington**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and several other places, named from the parish of Cambridgeshire, England.
- Ableman**; village in Sauk County, Wisconsin, named for Col. S. V. R. Ableman, who settled there in 1851.
- Abocadneticook**; creek in Maine, a branch of the Penobscot River. An Indian word meaning "stream narrowed by the mountains."
- Aboljackarmegas**; creek in Maine, a branch of the Penobscot River, at the foot of Mount Katahdin. An Indian word meaning "bare" or "bold."

- Abrigada**; hill in Waterbury, Connecticut, having on its side a deep cavern-like cliff called the "Indian House," hence the name, which is a Spanish word meaning "shelter" or "hiding place."
- Absaroka**; range of mountains in Wyoming, named from the native name of the Crow Indians. Grinnell says the word refers to some kind of a bird, possibly crows.
- Acabonack**; harbor in Long Island. An Indian word meaning "root place," applied to the harbor from the meadows near, where the Indians found roots which they prized.
- Acadia**; parish in Louisiana, and villages in Aroostook County, Maine, and Lee County, Virginia, named from Acadia, the original name of Nova Scotia. The word is the French form of the Indian word *akádi*, "where there is," "where there are," "where are found."
- Acama**; town in San Diego County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "place of repose."
- Acampo**; village, in San Joaquin County, California. A Spanish word meaning "portion of common given to herds for pasture."
- Accomac**; county, and village in same county, in Virginia. An Indian word which seems to mean "on the other side."
- Acequia**; village in Douglas County, Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "canal" or "channel."
- Acerico**; town in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish word meaning "pin cushion" or "small pillow."
- Aceyedan**; creek in Iowa. An Indian word, doubtfully said to mean "place of weeping."
- Ackerman**; town in Choctaw County, Mississippi, named for a landowner.
- Ackley**; town in Hardin County, Iowa, laid out in 1857 by J. W. Ackley.
- Acme**; village in Grand Traverse County, Michigan. A Greek word meaning "summit."
- Acolito**; town in San Diego County, California. The Spanish form of "acolyte."
- Acorn**; town in Humboldt County, California, named from the oak trees in the vicinity, conspicuous in a pine district.
- Acquackanonk**; township in Passaic County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "where gum blocks were made (or procured) for pounding corn."
- Acquehadongonock**; point in Maine. An Indian word said to mean "smoked fish point."
- Acton**; station in Los Angeles County, California, and town in York County, Maine, named from Acton, Massachusetts.
- Acton**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Middlesex County, England.
- Acushnet**; town and river in Bristol County, Massachusetts. The name of an Indian village which occupied a part of the site of the present city of New Bedford.
- Acworth**; town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, named in honor of Lord Acworth.
- Ada**; county in Idaho, named for the eldest daughter of H. C. Riggs.
- Ada**; town in Kent County, Michigan, named for the daughter of Sidney Smith.
- Ada**; village in Norman County, Minnesota, named for the daughter of W. H. Fisher, a railroad official.
- { **Adair**; counties in Iowa, Kentucky, and Missouri;
Adairville; town in Logan County, Kentucky. Named for Gen. John Adair, governor of Kentucky.
- Adams**; county in Colorado, named for Alva Adams, a former governor of the State.
- Adams**; counties in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, named for President John Quincy Adams,

- Adams**; counties in Iowa and Mississippi; peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; village in Herkimer County and town in Jefferson County, New York; county in Ohio; point at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon; county in Pennsylvania; and county and mountain in Washington; named for President John Adams.
- Adams**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Samuel Adams.
- Adams**; village in Gage County, Nebraska, named for an early settler, J. O. Adams.
- Adams**; town in Robertson County, Tennessee, named for the owner of the town site, Reuben Adams.
- Adams, J. Q.**; peak in New Hampshire, named for President John Quincy Adams.
- Adamsboro**; village in Cass County, Indiana, named for George E. Adams, its founder.
- Adamsburg**; borough in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania;
- Adamstown**; borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Said to have been named for President John Adams.
- Addison**; towns in Washington County, Maine, and Steuben County, New York, township in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and county, and town in same county, in Vermont, named for the English writer, Joseph Addison.
- Addison**; town in Webster County, West Virginia, named for Addison McLaughlin, a prominent lawyer.
- Adel**; town in Dallas County, Iowa. So named from its situation on a dell of North Raccoon River; formerly written Adell.
- Adelante**; post-office in Napa County, California. A Spanish word meaning "forward," "onward."
- Adena**; town in Jefferson County, Ohio, named for the home or country seat of the late Governor Worthington, of Ohio, which was in Ross County. The word means "paradise."
- Adirondacks**; village in Warren County, and mountains, in New York. Derived from the Canienga (Mohawk) Iroquois language, in which the original form is *rãtrontãke*, meaning "bark eaters."
- Admiralty**; inlet in Washington named by Vancouver, the English explorer, for incumbent in the Admiralty.
- Adobe**; station in Kern County, California. A Spanish word meaning a "sun-dried brick."
- Adrian**; city in Lenawee County, Michigan, named for the Roman Emperor Hadrian or Adrian.
- Advance**; village in Boone County, Indiana, named in anticipation of the Midland Railroad passing through the region.
- Ætna Hot Springs**; village and springs in Napa County, California, named from Mount Ætna in Sicily.
- Afton**; town in Union County, Iowa, laid out in 1854 and named by Mrs. Baker, wife of one of the proprietors, from the little river in Scotland immortalized by Burns. Many other places bear the same name.
- Agamenticus**; mountain in York County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "on the other side of the river."
- Agassiz**; mountains in Arizona and New Hampshire, named for Louis J. R. Agassiz, the Swiss naturalist.
- Agate**; bay in Lake Superior, Michigan, and creek in Yellowstone Park, so named from the agates found in them.
- Agawam**; river, and town in Hampden County, in Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "lowland," "marsh," or "meadow."
- Agency**; town in Wapello County, Iowa, and village in Buchanan County, Missouri, which were formerly Indian agencies.

- Agua Caliente**; village in Maricopa County, Arizona, and township in San Diego County, and village in Sonoma County, California, so named from the hot springs. A Spanish phrase meaning "hot water."
- Agua de Vida**; town and springs in Alameda County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "water of life."
- Agua Dulce**; creek in Texas. A Spanish word meaning "sweet water."
- Agua Fria**; valley in Yavapai County, and river in Arizona, village in Mariposa County, California, and peak and village in Santa Fé County, New Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "cold water."
- Agua Hedionda**; town in San Diego County, California, named from the sulphur springs. A Spanish phrase meaning "stinking water."
- Agua Tibia**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase, translated as "flute water."
- Ahiki**; eastern tributary of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia. An Indian word, *ahi-iki*, meaning "sweet potato mother."
- Aiken**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for William Aiken, governor of the State in 1844-1846.
- Aikin**; landing and swamp in Chesterfield County, Virginia, named for the late owner, Albert Aikin.
- Ainsworth**; town in Washington County, Iowa, named for D. H. Ainsworth, a civil engineer.
- Ainsworth**; station on the Union Pacific Railroad in Franklin County, Washington, named for J. C. Ainsworth, a prominent western railroad man.
- Aitkin**; county, and township and village in same county, in Minnesota, named for Samuel Aiken or Aitken, an old trapper and fur dealer.
- Ajax**; villages in Nevada and Santa Barbara counties, California, named for the Greek hero of Homer's Iliad.
- Akron**; town in Washington County, Colorado, and village in Erie County, New York, named from the city in Ohio.
- Akron**; city in Summit County, Ohio, which occupies the highest ground in the northern part of the State, and several other places so named on account of their elevation. A Greek word meaning "summit" or "peak."
- Alabama**; settlement in Fresno County, gulch in Inyo County, mine in Placer County, and township in Sacramento County, California, named from the State.
- Alabama**; State of the Union and a river in that State;
- Alabama City**; town in Etowah County, Alabama, named for an Indian tribe. Gatschet gives the meaning as "burnt clearing." Haines, in his "American Indian," gives "thicket clearer."
- Alabaster**; mount in Arkansas whose summit is composed of alabaster.
- Alabaster**; town in Eldorado County, California, named from the gypsum deposits in the vicinity.
- Alabaster**; post-office in Iosco County, Michigan, so named from its quarry of gypsum and manufactory of calcined plaster.
- Alachua**; county, and town in same county, in Florida. An Indian word, the meaning of which is variously interpreted as *alachua savanna*, "grassy, marshy plain." The name is of the Creek or Maskoki language.
- Alamance**; county and creek in North Carolina. The word is said to have been given by Germans, from Allamanca, who settled in the valley of the creek, which received the name first. Some authorities say it is of Indian origin.
- Alameda**; village in Clarke County, Alabama, county, and city in same county, in California, and town in Bernalillo County, New Mexico. A Spanish word, meaning "poplar grove," or, in the ordinary use of the word, a "promenade."
- Alamitos**; town in Santa Clara County, and beach in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "little poplars."

- Alamo**; post-office in Contra Costa County, California, and many other places, named from the old fort in Texas, which was so called from a grove of cottonwood trees. A Spanish word meaning "poplar" or "cottonwood."
- Alamogordo**; city in Otero County, New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "large poplar" or "large cottonwood."
- Alamoosook**; pond in Hancock County, Maine, near Orland. An Indian word meaning "little dog place."
- Alamosa**; town in Conejos County and stream in Colorado. The stream was named by the early Spanish explorers, the town taking its name from the stream. A Spanish word, meaning "shaded with elms," though cottonwood is the actual growth.
- Alaqua**; river and town in Walton County, Florida. An Indian word meaning "sweet gum."
- Alaska**; Territory of the United States. Possibly from the Esquimaux word *álakshak*, peninsula.
- Albany**; township and village in Whiteside County, Illinois, county in Wyoming, and many other places, named from the city in New York.
- Albany**; county, and city in same county, in New York, named for the Duke of York, whose Scotch title was "Duke of Albany," afterwards James II of England.
- Albemarle**; town in Stanly County and sound in North Carolina, and county in Virginia, named for Gen. George Monk, Earl of Albemarle, one of the original proprietors.
- Alberhill**; railroad station and mine in Riverside County, California, named for the owners, Albers and Hill.
- Albert Lea**; lake in Freeborn County, Minnesota, named for Lieut. Albert M. Lea, who explored the "Blackhawk Purchase" and published an account of his explorations in 1836.
- Albert Lea**; city in Freeborn County, Minnesota, between two lakes, from one of which it derives its name.
- Albertville**; town in Marshall County, Alabama, named for the first settler.
- Albina**; village, now a part of Portland, Oregon, named for the wife of Judge Page, of Portland.
- Albin**; town in Kennebec County, Maine, and many other places named from the ancient name of England.
- Albion Hills**; village in Nevada County, California, the name being suggested by the white bluffs.
- Albuquerque**; city in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, named for the Spanish Duke of Albuquerque, who visited this spot in 1703-1710. From the Latin, *quercus albus*, meaning "white oak."
- Alburg**; town in Grand Isle County, Vermont, named for Gen. Ira Allen, one of the original grantees.
- Alcalde**; town in Fresno County, California. A Spanish word, meaning "judge."
- Alcatraz**; island and post-office in San Francisco County, California. A Spanish word, meaning "pelican."
- Alcona**; county, and post-office in same county, in Michigan. An Indian form, manufactured by Schoolcraft, meaning "unknown."
- Alcorn**; county in Mississippi, named for James L. Alcorn, governor of the State in 1870-71.
- Alden**; town in Hardin County, Iowa, named for Henry Alden, who settled there in 1854.
- Alden**; town in Erie County, New York, named by one of its citizens for his wife's mother.
- Alderson**; town in Monroe County, West Virginia, named for Rev. John Alderson, *pioneer settler*

- Aldie**; town in Loudoun County, Virginia, named from the village in Italy.
- Aledo**; city in Mercer County, Illinois, named by the first settler from Aledo in Spain.
- Aleutian**; islands in the Pacific Ocean. A derivation of the Russian word *aleut*, meaning "bald rock."
- Alexander**; county in Illinois, named for Dr. William M. Alexander, a pioneer.
- Alexander**; village in Morgan County, Illinois, named for John T. Alexander, a prominent landowner.
- Alexander**; village in Genesee County, New York, named for Alexander Rea, first settler and State senator.
- Alexander**; county in North Carolina, named for several prominent citizens: William J. Alexander, State solicitor; Gov. Nathaniel Alexander, and J. McNitt Alexander, secretary of the Mecklenburg Congress.
- Alexander**; lake in Connecticut, named for Nell Alexander, who was owner of a large tract in the town of Killingly, Connecticut.
- Alexandria**; town in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, named for Alexander Futton, one of the original proprietors, and a benefactor of the town.
- Alexandria**; township and village in Douglas County, Minnesota, named for Alexander Kincaid, a pioneer settler.
- Alexandria**; village in Thayer County, Nebraska, named for S. J. Alexander, secretary of state.
- Alexandria**; town in Jefferson County, New York; named for Alexander Le Ray, son of J. D. Le Ray, who fell in a duel in 1836.
- Alexandria**; county, and city in same county, in Virginia, named for a prominent family of early settlers.
- Alexandria Bay**; bay and village in Jefferson County, New York; named for Alexander Le Ray.
- Alexis**; village in Warren County, Illinois, named for the crown prince of Russia at the time it was founded.
- Alford**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Hon. John Alford, of Charlestown.
- Alfordsville**; village in Daviess County, Indiana, named for James Alford, who built the first house.
- Alfred**; towns in York County, Maine, and Allegheny County, New York, named for King Alfred the Great, of England.
- Alganssee**; township and post-office in Branch County, Michigan. An Indian form manufactured by Schoolcraft, from Ojibwa roots, and intended to signify "Algonquin lake."
- Alger**; county in Michigan, and village in Hardin County, Ohio, named for Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War during President McKinley's administration.
- Algodones**; villages in San Diego County, California, and Sandoval County, New Mexico. A Spanish word, meaning "cotton plants."
- Algoma**; city in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, and places in several other States. An Indian word formed by Schoolcraft from *Algonquin* and *goma*, meaning "Algonquin waters."
- Algona**; city in Kosciusko County, Iowa, and post-office in Jefferson County, New York. An Indian word, probably meaning the same as *Algoma*, "Algonquin waters."
- Algonac**; village in St. Clair County, Michigan. An Indian derivative, manufactured by Schoolcraft, compounded from *Algonquin* and *auke*, meaning "land of the Algons."
- Algonquin**; village in McHenry County, Illinois, named by Samuel Edwards, an early settler, from a vessel on which he had served.

- Algonquin**; post-offices in Franklin County, New York, and Carroll County, Ohio, named from a prominent Indian tribe. The word seems to mean "(people) on the other side," or "eel-spring place."
- Alhambra**; post-office in Los Angeles County, California, village in Madison County, Illinois, and six other places, named from the palace in Spain.
- Aliquippa**; borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named for a Delaware Indian woman. Said to mean "hat," and also spelled Allegrippus in early period.
- Aliso**; villages in Orange and San Bernardino counties, California. A Spanish word meaning "alder tree."
- Alkali**; creek in Montana, so named from the alkaline quality of the water.
- Allagash**; principal branch of St. Johns River, and plantation and post-office in Aroostook County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "bark cabin lake." The Indians had a hunting camp near the headwaters of the river, hence the name.
- Allamakee**; county in Iowa. The Iowa Historical Society says it was named for Allen Makee, an Indian trader.
- Allegan**; county, and village in same county in Michigan;
- Alleghany**; county in Maryland, county, and town in Cattaraugus County, New York, and post-office in Coos County, Oregon;
- Alleghany**; counties in North Carolina and Virginia;
- Allegheny**; county, city in same county, and river in Pennsylvania, and mountains in the eastern United States. A corruption of the Delaware Indian name for the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, the meaning of the name being lost.
- Alleghany**; village and mining camp in Sierra County, California, named by early settlers from Alleghany, Pennsylvania.
- Allemands**; town in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, situated on Bayou des Allemands, "bayou of the Germans."
- Allen**; county in Indiana, named for Col. William Allen, of Kentucky.
- Allen**; county in Kansas, named for William Allen, United States Senator from Ohio, 1837-1849.
- Allen**; counties in Kentucky and Ohio, named for Col. John Allen, who fell at the battle of Raisin River, in the war of 1812.
- Allen**; township in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for William Allen, of Pennsylvania, at one time chief justice of the province.
- Allendale**; village in Wabash County, Illinois, named for a railroad contractor.
- Allendale**; town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, named for the Allen family, prominent in that district.
- Allenhill**; post-office in Ontario County, New York, named for Nathaniel Allen, one of the first settlers.
- Allenstown**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named for Samuel Allen, to whose children the grant was made in 1722.
- Allentown**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and city in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, named for William Allen, of Pennsylvania, at one time chief justice of the province.
- Allerton**; village in Vermillion County, Illinois, named for Samuel Allerton, founder and extensive land owner.
- Alliance**; city in Stark County, Ohio, so named because of its location midway the towns of Freedom and Mount Union, and also as the union of two railroads.
- Alligator**; river and swamp in North Carolina, so named because of the numerous alligators.
- Allin**; town in McLean County, Illinois, named for James Allin, a pioneer.
- Alloway**; township in Salem County, and creek in New Jersey, named for a resident Indian chief.

- Allred**; county in North Dakota, named for L. J. Allred, member of the territorial council.
- Allum**; pond in Connecticut, named for a Quinebaug captain. The word signifies "dog" in the local Indian dialect.
- Alma**; town in Santa Clara County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "spirit of man."
- Alma**; town in Park County, Colorado, named by Mr. James, a merchant, for his wife.
- Alma**; township and village in Marion County, Illinois, city in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, and village in Gratiot County, Michigan, named from the battlefield in the Crimea, where the allied French, English, and Turkish troops triumphed over Russia, September 20, 1854.
- Alma**; city in Harlan County, Nebraska, named for the daughter of one of the first settlers.
- Almaden**; township in Santa Clara County, California, containing mines of mercury. These mines are named from the quicksilver mines in Spain.
- Almond**; town in San Diego County, California, so named because of the almond orchards in the vicinity.
- Almont**; village in Lapeer County, Michigan, named for the Mexican general, Almonte.
- Alpena**; county, and city in same county, in Michigan, and village in Jerauld County, South Dakota. An Indian form manufactured by Schoolcraft from Algonquin, and *jenaisee*, bird, in the Ojibwa language.
- Alpha**; village in Nevada County, California, and township and village in Henry County, Illinois, named from the first letter of the Greek alphabet, signifying "the beginning."
- Alpine**; county in California, so named because of its mountainous surface, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada. Many places in the United States bear this name in reference to their elevation.
- Alta**; village in Placer County, California; town in Buena Vista County, Iowa, and post-office and mining camp in Salt Lake County, Utah. A Latin word meaning "high." Many other places bear this name with reference to their elevation.
- Alta**; village in Peoria County, Illinois, situated on the highest point between Peoria and Rock Island.
- Altadena**; town in Los Angeles County, California, named with reference to its elevation.
- Altamont**; post village in Alameda County, California, town in Effingham County, Illinois, situated on the highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, and post-office in Garrett County, Maryland. A Spanish phrase meaning "high mountain."
- Altaville**; villages in Calaveras and Del Norte counties, California, named from their elevation.
- Alta Vista**; village in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, so named by Rock Island Railroad officials because that road crosses the watershed between the Kansas and Neosho rivers at this point.
- Alton**; village in Humboldt County, California, named from the city in Illinois. Many other places are named from the same.
- Alton**; city in Madison County, Illinois, named by Rufus Easton, the founder, for his son.
- Alton**; town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named from the town in England.
- Altoona**; town in Polk County, Iowa, situated at the highest elevation between the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers; and city in Blair County, Pennsylvania, so named because of its high situation in the Allegheny Mountains. A derivative of the Latin word *altus*, meaning "high."

- Altoona**; city in Wilson County, Kansas, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Alto Pass**; village in Union County, Illinois, situated at a notch or pass in the main ridge of the Ozark uplift; hence the name, "high pass."
- Alturas**; town in Modoc County, California, so named from its mountains. A Spanish word meaning "summits of mountains."
- Alum**; creek in Yellowstone Park. A characteristic name, as the water is a strong solution of alum.
- Alvarado**; town in Alameda County, California, named for Juan V. Alvarado, Mexican governor of California.
- Alvarado**; city in Johnson County, Texas, named from the town in Mexico.
- Alviso**; township in Santa Clara County, California, named for an old Spanish family.
- Alvord**; lake in Oregon, named for Gen. Benjamin Franklin Alvord, who was stationed there at one time.
- Amador**; county and valley in California;
- Amador City**; city in Amador County, California. Named for Joseph M. Amador, formerly manager of the property of the mission of San Jose.
- Amakalli**; tributary of Flint River, Mississippi. A Cherokee word meaning "tumbling water."
- Amalthea**; village in Franklin County, Ohio, named for the nurse of Jupiter.
- Amargosa**; river in Inyo County, California, running through deposits of soda, borax, and salt. From the Spanish meaning "bitter water."
- Ambajeejus**; lake, and falls in the Penobscot River, in Maine. An Indian word, referring to the two large, round rocks in the lake, one on top of the other.
- Ambajemackomas**; fall in the Penobscot River, Maine. An Indian word, meaning "little cross pond."
- Ambler**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named for the Ambler family, of which Joseph Ambler, who settled there in 1723, was a member.
- Amboy**; towns in Lee County, Illinois, and Miami County, Indiana, and many other places. An Indian word, meaning "hollow inside," "like a bowl."
- Ambrose**; creek in Ravalli County, Montana, named for an early settler.
- Amelia**; county, and town in same county, in Virginia, named for the Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of George II of England.
- Amenia**; town in Dutchess County, New York, named by an early scholar of the State, who also named the State of Vermont. A Latin word, meaning "pleasant," "delightful," "lovely." Prof. Jules Marcow attributes the name to the Amerriques tribe of Indians in eastern Nicaragua.
- America**; the Western Hemisphere, named for Amerigo Vespucci, sometimes spelled Americus Vespuccius, who touched the South American coast somewhere near Surinam in 1499. The name was first used in 1509, and first appeared on a map made in Frankfort, Germany, in 1520.
- American**; river in California, so called by the Spanish, Rio de los Americanos, because most of the Americans entering California at the time the Spaniards ruled there, came down that river.
- Ames**; city in Story County, Iowa, named for Oakes Ames.
- Ames**; post-office in Montgomery County, New York, named for Fisher Ames.
- Amesbury**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the English town.
- Amethyst**; mountain in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, so named by the United States Geological Survey, from the crystalline amethysts formerly abundant on its broad summit.
- Amethyst**; creek in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, so named by the United States Geological Survey because it flows from Amethyst Mountain.
- Amherst**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named from the town in New Hampshire.

- Amherst**; towns in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, and county in Virginia, named for Lord Amherst.
- Amicalola**; town in Dawson County, Georgia. A Cherokee Indian word, meaning "tumbling water" or "rolling water."
- Amite**; town in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, and county in Mississippi, named from the river.
- Amite**; river in Mississippi and Louisiana. Corrupted from the French *amitié*, meaning "friendship," so called by the early settlers from the friendly reception given them by the Indians.
- Amity**; town in Yamhill County, Oregon, so named as a result of the settlement of a neighborhood contention regarding the location of a schoolhouse in 1849. The schoolhouse was named first and later the town.
- Ammonoosuc**; river in New Hampshire. An Indian word, interpreted by some to mean "stony fish place;" by others, "fish story river."
- Amo**; towns in El Paso County, Colorado, Hendricks County, Indiana, and Cottonwood County, Minnesota. An Indian word, meaning "bee."
- Amphitheater**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named by the United States Geological Survey, from the form of a valley near its mouth.
- Amsterdam**; city in Montgomery County, New York, named by Emanuel E. De Graff, an early settler, from Amsterdam, Holland. Several places in the United States are named from the city in New York.
- Anaconda**; township and city in Deerlodge County, Montana, named for the Anaconda Company.
- Anacostia**; village in the District of Columbia, named from an Indian tribe, from Anacostan, Latinized form of Nacochtank, a former Indian settlement of the vicinity.
- Anada**; town in Trinity County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "to nothing," signifying "down to bed-rock."
- Anaheim**; township and town in Orange County California. Named for Anna Fischer, the first child born in the settlement, and heim, the German word for "home."
- Anamosa**; city in Jones County, Iowa. A corruption of the name of a Sauk Indian woman distinguished in the Black Hawk war, and refers to a litter of puppies or young foxes with eyes not yet open.
- Anastasia**; island off the coast of Florida, named by the early Spanish explorers St. Anastasia, for a saint of the Catholic Church.
- Ancona**; town in Livingston County, Illinois, named from the city in Italy.
- Andalusia**; town in Covington County, Alabama, and villages in Randolph County, Georgia, Rock Island County, Illinois, and Bucks County, Pennsylvania, named from the ancient division of Spain.
- Anderson**; village in Mendocino County, California, named by settlers from Anderson County in Kentucky.
- Anderson**; city in Madison County, Indiana. The name is the English translation of a Delaware Indian chief.
- Anderson**; county in Kansas, named for Joseph C. Anderson, member of the first Territorial legislature of Kansas.
- Anderson**; county in Kentucky, named for Richard C. Anderson, a former member of Congress.
- Anderson**; county, and city in same county, in South Carolina, named for Col. Robert Anderson, Revolutionary soldier.
- Anderson**; county in Tennessee, named for Joseph Anderson, Comptroller of the United States Treasury under President James Madison.
- Anderson**; county in Texas, named for Kenneth L. Anderson, vice-president of the *Republic of Texas*.

- Anderson**; island in Puget Sound, Washington, named for the surgeon of the ship *Resolution*, who died just before its discovery.
- Andersonburg**; village in Perry County, Pennsylvania, named for the original owner.
- Andersonville**; village in Sumter County, Georgia, named for the original proprietor.
- Andes**; town in Delaware County, New York, named from the mountains of South America, because of its mountainous character.
- Andover**; towns in Essex County, Massachusetts, and Windsor County, Vermont, named from the town in England.
- Andrew**; county in Missouri, named for Andrew S. Hughes, of Clay County, who first publicly proposed the "Platte purchase."
- Andrews**; county in Texas, named for the only man killed in a two days' skirmish with the Mexicans near San Antonio, in 1835.
- Androscoggin**; county in Maine, and river in Maine and New Hampshire. An Indian word first given to the river, from the tribe *Amasagunticook*, who formerly lived on its banks. The authorities give the meaning "fishing place for alewives," or "fish spearing."
- Angelica**; town in Allegany County, New York, named for Mrs. Angelica Church, daughter of Gen. Philip Scuyler.
- Angelina**; river and county in Texas. The name is a diminutive of "angel." One authority suggests that the county may have been named for José Angel Cabaso, the Spanish priest in charge of the district early in the nineteenth century.
- Angel Island**; in San Francisco Bay, Marin County, and post-office on the island. Named for a miner who settled there in 1849.
- Angels**; town in Calaveras County, California, named for Henry Angel, who discovered gold in that vicinity in 1848.
- Anglesea**; borough in Cape May County, New Jersey, named from the town in Wales.
- Anita**; village in Butte County, California, and town in Cass County, Iowa. The Spanish form of "little Ann."
- Aniwa**; village in Shawano County, Wisconsin. Corruption of an Indian word, *anini*, meaning "those," a Chippewa prefix signifying superiority.
- Ann**; cape, eastern extremity of Essex County, Massachusetts, named for Queen Anne, wife of James I of England.
- Anna**; city in Union County, Illinois, named for Mrs. Anna Davis, wife of the owner of the land.
- Annapolis**; city in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, named in honor of Queen Anne, of England, 1702-1714.
- Ann Arbor**; city in Washtenaw County, Michigan. The first part of the name was given in honor of the wives of the two early settlers, Allen and Rumsey; the latter part refers to the grovelike appearance of the site.
- Annanaw**; township and village in Henry County, Illinois, named by its founder for a Massachusetts Indian chief.
- Anne Arundel**; county in Maryland, named in honor of Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.
- Annisquam**; village in Essex County, Massachusetts, and lake, bay, and river in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "rock summit" or "point of rocks."
- Anniston**; city in Calhoun County, Alabama, named for Annie, wife of Col. Alfred L. Tyler.
- Annsville**; town in Oneida County, New York, named for the wife of J. W. Bloomfield, first settler.

- Anoka**; village in Cass County, Indiana, county, and city in same county, in Minnesota, and village in Broome County, New York. An Indian word meaning "on both sides."
- Anson**; county in North Carolina, named for Admiral Anson, British navy, who purchased land in the State.
- Anson**; town in Jones County, Texas, named for Anson Jones, first president of the Texas Republic.
- Ansonia**; city in New Haven County, Connecticut, named for Anson G. Phelps, senior partner of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which established the place.
- Ansonville**; town in Anson County, North Carolina, named for Admiral Anson of the British navy, who built the town.
- Ansted**; town in Fayette County, West Virginia, named for Professor Ansted, the English geologist, who reported on a tract of coal land there and had an interest in it.
- Antelope**; township in Mono County and town in Sacramento County, California, and many other places; generally named from the antelope of the plains.
- Antelope**; county in Nebraska, named at the suggestion of Mr. Leander Gerrard, in commemoration of the killing and eating of an antelope during the pursuit of some Indians.
- Antero**; mount in the Sawatch Range, Colorado, named for a prominent Ute Indian.
- Anthony**; city in Harper County, Kansas, named for Governor George T. Anthony.
- Anthony's Nose**; promontory on the Hudson River, New York, said by Irving to have been named so in reference to Anthony Van Corlear's nose; Lossing says, "Anthony de Hooges, secretary of Rensselaerwick, had an enormous nose, and the promontory was named in honor of that feature."
- Antigo**; city in Langlade County, Wisconsin. The name is taken from the Indian word *neequee-antigo-sebi*, *antigo* meaning "evergreen."
- Antioch**; town in Contra Costa County, California, village in Lake County, Illinois, and many other places, named from the city in Syria.
- Antrim**; county in Michigan, and town in Guernsey County, Ohio, named by early Irish settlers from the town in Ireland. Many other places are named from the same.
- Antwerp**; town in Jefferson County, New York, built by a company which was formed in Holland, who named the new place from the city in Belgium.
- Antwerp**; village in Paulding County, Ohio, named from the town in New York.
- Apache**; county and pass in Arizona, village in Huerfano County, Colorado, and town in Caddo County, Oklahoma, named from the Indian tribe. The word is of Pima or Pajago Indian origin and signifies "alien," i. e., "enemy."
- Apalachee**; river and post-office in Morgan County, Georgia. From the Hichiti Indian word, meaning "on the other side" (of a stream), or it may be derived from *apalatchiokli*, "people on the other side."
- Apalachicola**; river and city in Franklin County, Florida. A Hichiti Indian word, signifying "people on the other side."
- Apex**; village in San Diego County, California, named with reference to its situation in the mountains.
- Apex**; village in Wake County, North Carolina, so named because it is the highest point between Raleigh and Deep rivers.
- Apollo**; borough in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, named for the classical god.
- Apopka**; town in Orange county, Florida. The name derived from the Indian word *tsalopopkohatchee*, meaning "catfish eating creek."
- Apostles**; group of islands in Lake Superior, so called by the early Jesuits, under the impression that they numbered twelve.
- Appalachia**; village in Wise County, Virginia. Name derived from Appalachian.

- Appalachian**; general appellation of the mountain system in the southeastern part of North America, extending under various names from Maine southwestward to the northern part of Alabama. The name was given by the Spaniards under De Soto, who derived it from the name of a neighboring tribe, the Apalachi. Brinton holds its radical to be the *muscogee apala*, "great sea," or "great ocean," and that *apalache* is a compound of this word with the Muscogee personal participle "*chi*," and means "those by the sea."
- Appanoose**; county in Iowa, and village in Douglas County, Kansas. An Indian word said to mean "a chief when a child." The name of a chief of the Sacs and Foxes. The word is a diminutive form, but probably has no reference to "chief."
- Apple**; small stream in northern Illinois, so named on account of the crab-apple orchards in the vicinity.
- Applebachville**; village in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Paul Applebach and his brother Henry.
- Applegate**; town in Jackson County, Oregon, named for an early settler.
- Apple River**; township and village in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, named from its location on Apple River.
- Appleton**; town in Knox County, Maine, named for Nathaniel Appleton, one of the original proprietors.
- Appleton**; village in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, situated on Apple Creek; hence the name.
- Appleton**; city in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, named for Samuel Appleton, one of the founders of Lawrence University, located at that place.
- Appleton City**; township and city in Saint Clair County, Missouri, named for William H. Appleton, of New York.
- Appling**; county, and town in Columbia County, in Georgia, named for Col. Dan Appling.
- Appomattox**; river, and county in Virginia. An Indian word meaning "tobacco plant country."
- Apricot**; village in Monterey County, California, named from the apricot orchards in the vicinity.
- Aptakisic**; village in Lake County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "half day," or "sun at meridian."
- Apukwa**; lake in Wisconsin. An Indian word of uncertain meaning.
- Apulia**; village in Onondaga County, New York, named from the ancient province of southern Italy.
- Aquaschicola**; creek, and village in Carbon County, in Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "where we fish with the bush net."
- Aquebogue**; village in Suffolk County, New York. An Indian word meaning "at the end of a small pond."
- Aransas**; county in Texas, named from the river which flows into Aransas Harbor, through the county.
- Arapahoe**; county in Colorado; town in Furnas County, Nebraska; post-office in Pamlico County, North Carolina, and town in Custer County, Oklahoma. The name is that of a noted Indian tribe, and signifies "traders."
- Arastraville**; mining camp in Tuolumne County, California, named from the *aras-tras*, primitive mills used on free-milling gold ores, used by the early Mexicans.
- Arbuckle**; town in Colusa County, California, named for the founder of the town.
- Arbuckle**; mountains in Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, named from Fort Arbuckle, which was named for Brevet Brig. Gen. Matthew Arbuckle, who fought in the Mexican war.
- Arcata**; town in Humboldt County, California. An Indian word meaning "sunny spot."

Arch Beach; village in Orange County, California, named from the natural arches in the cliffs in the ocean.

Archdale; town in Randolph County, North Carolina, named for John Archdale, a lord proprietor and governor of Carolina.

Archer; county in Texas.

Archer City; village in Archer County, named for Dr. Branch T. Archer, prominent in the early days of the State.

Archuleta; county in Colorado, named for J. M. Archuleta, head of one of the old Spanish families of New Mexico.

Arcola; township and city in Douglas County, Illinois, named from the ancient town in Italy.

Arctic; village in San Bernardino County, California, so called derisively from its location in the Mojave desert.

Arden; town in Buncombe County, North Carolina, named from the Forest of Arden, in Shakespeare's play "As You Like It."

Arenac; county, and village in same county, in Michigan. An Indian word, *auke*, "earth" or "land," compounded with the Latin word *arena*. The name was coined by Schoolcraft and a party of early explorers.

Arenzville; village in Cass County, Illinois, named for Francis A. Arenz, pioneer and founder.

Arequa; gulch in Colorado, named for a man named Requa.

Argenta; villages in Beaverhead County, Montana, and Salt Lake County, Utah, so named because of near-by silver mines. From the Latin *argentum*, meaning "silver."

Argentine; city in Wyandotte County, Kansas, so named from the Latin *argentum*, "silver," a smelter being the first industry there.

Argonia; city in Sumner County, Kansas, named from the ship *Argo*, in which Jason sailed to Colchis in quest of the "golden fleece."

Argos; town in Marshall County, Indiana, named from the town in Greece.

Arguello; village in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish term meaning "lack of health."

Argusville; village in Schoharie County, New York, named for its principal paper, the Albany Argus.

Argyle; towns in Walton County, Florida, and Winnebago County, Illinois, settled by Scotch, and named by them from the city in Scotland.

Argyle; town in Washington County, New York, named for the Duke of Argyle in 1786.

Arietta; town in Hamilton County, New York, named for the wife of Rensselaer Van Rensselaer.

Arikaree; river, and village in Arapahoe County, in Colorado, named from the Indian tribe. The word refers to "horn."

Arizona; Territory of the United States. The word probably means arid zone or desert, but Mowry claims that the name is Aztec, from *arizuma*, signifying "silver bearing."

Arkadelphia; town in Clark County, Arkansas. The word is compounded of the abbreviation of *Arkansas* and the Greek word *adelphus*, "brother."

Arkansas; State of the Union, county, and township in same county, and river in said State, and city in Cowley County, Kansas. Marquette and other French explorers wrote the word *Alkansas* and *Akamsea*, from the Indian tribe later known as Quapaw. The meaning of the name is unknown, but it is of Algonquin origin and has no connection with the French *arc*, as has been asserted.

Armada; town in Riverside County, California, and village in Macomb County, Michigan. A Spanish word, meaning "fleet," "squadron."

- Armagh**; borough and town in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, named from the Irish town.
- Armonk**; village in Westchester County, New York. An Indian word meaning "fishing place."
- Armourdale**; formerly a village, now a station in Kansas City, Kansas, named for the Armour brothers, bankers and pork packers.
- Armstrong**; county in Pennsylvania, named for Gen. John Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, who commanded the expedition against the Indians at Kittanning in 1756.
- Armstrong**; county in South Dakota, named for Moses K. Armstrong, Congressman and legislator, 1870.
- Armstrong**; county in Texas, named for a pioneer of the State.
- Arnolds**; creek in Ohio County, Indiana, named for Colonel Arnold, of the Revolutionary war.
- Aromos**; town in San Benito County, California. A Spanish word meaning "perfumes."
- Arroostook**; river and county in Maine. An Indian word meaning "good river," or "clear of obstruction."
- Arrow**; lake in Minnesota, so called from the name given by the early French explorers, *lac aux fleches*, "lake of the arrows."
- Arrowhead**; hot springs in southern California, named from a huge discoloration on the slopes of a mountain north of San Bernardino, which takes the form of an Indian arrowhead.
- Arrow Rock**; village in Saline County, Missouri, built upon a spot where the Indians formerly resorted for arrowheads, because of the suitability of the rock for that purpose.
- Arrowsmith**; town in McLean County, Illinois, named for Daniel Arrowsmith, its founder.
- Arroyo**; villages in Elk County, Pennsylvania, and Cameron County, Texas;
- Arroyo Grande**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "creek" or "rivulet," and "grande—large."
- Arroyo Hondo**; village in Taos County, New Mexico, which takes its name from a near-by creek. A Spanish name meaning "deep creek."
- Arroyo Seco**; village in Monterey County, California. From the Spanish meaning "dry creek."
- Artesia**; village in Los Angeles County, California, and town in Lowndes County, Mississippi, named from artesian wells.
- Arthur**; village in Moultrie County, Illinois, named for Arthur Hervey, brother of the founder.
- Asbury Park**; borough and city in Monmouth County, New Jersey, named for Francis Asbury, the pioneer bishop of Methodism in America. Several towns in the southern States bear his name.
- Ascension**; parish in Louisiana, named by the early French settlers from the festival of the Ascension.
- Ascutney**; mountain in Vermont. An Indian word meaning "fire mountain," from its having been burned over. It is also said to signify "three brothers," and is supposed to refer to three singular valleys which run down the western slope of the mountain.
- Ascutneyville**; village in Windsor County, Vermont, named from Ascutney Mountain.
- Ashbee**; harbor in Virginia, named for Solomon Ashbee.
- Ashburnham**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for John, second earl of Ashburnham.
- Ashbyburg**; village in Hopkins County, Kentucky, named for Gen. Stephen Ashby.

- Ash**; county in North Carolina;
- Ashboro**; town in Ashe County. Named for Samuel Ashe, governor of the State, 1795-1798.
- Ashersville**; village in Clay County, Indiana, named for John Asher, its founder.
- Ashflat**; village in Sharp County, Arkansas, named from a prairie upon which the town is situated, in early days surrounded by ash timber.
- Ashford**; village in Henry County, Alabama, named for Thomas Ashford, or his son, Frederick A. Ashford.
- Ashkum**; village in Iroquois County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "more and more."
- Ashland**; city in Clark County, Kansas; towns in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Benton County, Mississippi, and Boone County, Missouri; village in Saunders County, Nebraska; town in Greene County, New York; county, and town in same county, in Ohio; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; county in Wisconsin; and many other cities, towns, and villages; named for the home of Henry Clay in Kentucky.
- Ashland**; city in Boyd County, Kentucky, so named, according to Henry Clay, from the ash timber which abounded in the vicinity. His home was also called "Ashland."
- Ashley**; county in Arkansas, named for Senator Chester Ashley.
- Ashley**; city in Washington County, Illinois, named for Colonel Ashley, of the Illinois Central Railroad.
- Ashley**; village in Gratiot County, Michigan, named for H. W. Ashley, general manager of the Ann Arbor Railroad, which passes through the village.
- Ashley**; town in Pike County, Missouri, named for Gen. W. H. Ashley, lieutenant governor 1821-1824.
- Ashley**; river in South Carolina which unites with the Cooper, both named for the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, one of the original proprietors.
- Ashley**; lake in Utah, named for its discoverer, W. H. Ashley, a St. Louis fur trader.
- Ashley Falls**; village in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts;
- Ashley Mountain**; mountain in the town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. Named for Brig. or Maj. Gen. John Ashley, of the Revolutionary war.
- Ashmore**; township and village in Coles County, Illinois, named for the founder, Hezekiah J. Ashmore.
- Ashowugh**; island off the coast of Connecticut, near New London. An Indian word meaning "halfway place," or "place between."
- Ashtabula**; village in Barnes County, North Dakota, named from the city in Ohio.
- Ashtabula**; county, city in same county, and river, in Ohio. An Indian word meaning "fish river."
- Ashton**; city in Spink County, South Dakota, so named because of the heavy growth of ash timber.
- Ashuelot**; river, and village in Cheshire County, in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "collection of many waters."
- Asotin**; county in Washington; a Nez Percé Indian word, meaning "eel creek."
- Aspen**; town in Pitkin County, Colorado, which takes its name from a near-by mountain, Quaking Asp.
- Aspetuc**; river and hill in New Milford, Connecticut. An Indian word, meaning "a height."
- Asproom**; mountain in Connecticut. An Indian word, meaning "high," "lofty."
- Assaria**; city in Saline County, Kansas, named from a church which was built by Swedish Lutherans previous to the incorporation of the place. The word means "In God is our help."

- Assawa**; lake near the sources of the Mississippi. An Indian word, meaning "perch lake."
- Assawampset**; pond in Middleboro, Massachusetts. An Indian word, meaning "white stone."
- Assawog**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word, meaning "place between," or "halfway place."
- Assinniboine**; fort and military reservation in Choteau County, Montana, named from a tribe of Indians. The name signifies "stone boilers," and is said to have been given to them because of the singular manner they had of boiling their meat by dropping heated stones into the water in which the meat is placed until it is cooked. According to another authority, it signifies "stone Sioux," from *assin*, "stone," and *buanaq*, "boilers" or "roaster," the Ojibwa name for the Sioux.
- Assiscunk**; creek in Burlington County, New Jersey. An Indian word, meaning "muddy," or "dirty."
- Assumption**; township and village in Christian County, Illinois, named by its founder from Assumption in Canada.
- Assumption**; parish in Louisiana, named in honor of the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.
- Astoria**; town in Fulton County, Illinois; villages in Wright County, Missouri, Queens County, New York, and Deuel County, South Dakota, named for the Astor family, of New York.
- Astoria**; city in Clatsop County, Oregon, named for the founder, John Jacob Astor, who established a fur-trading station there in early days.
- Asuncion**; village in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word, meaning "elevation to a higher dignity."
- Aswaguscawadic**; branch of the Mattawamkeag River, Maine. An Indian word, meaning "place where one is compelled to drag his canoe through a stream."
- Atalla**; town in Etowah County, Alabama. A corruption of a Cherokee word, meaning "mountain" or "highland."
- Atascadero**; village in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word, meaning "quagmire" or "obstruction."
- Atascosa**; county, and village in Bexar County, Texas. A Spanish word, meaning "boggy" or "miry."
- Atchafalaya**; bayou of Red River, Louisiana. A Choctaw Indian word, meaning "long river."
- Atchison**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, and county in Missouri, named for David R. Atchison, United States Senator from Missouri.
- Aten**; village in Cedar County, Nebraska, named for John Aten, a State senator.
- Athens**; cities in Clarke County, Georgia, and Menard County, Illinois; villages in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, and Greene County, New York; county in Ohio; borough and township in Bradford County, Pennsylvania; and many other cities, towns, and villages. Named from the capital city of Greece.
- Athol**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, said to have been named for James Murray, second Duke of Athol.
- Atiswil**; creek in Washington, emptying into Willapa Harbor. An Indian word, meaning "bear river."
- Atkins**; bay at the mouth of Kennebec River, Maine, named for an early landowner.
- Atkins**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named by the United States Geological Survey, for John D. C. Atkins, Indian commissioner.
- Atkinson**; township and village in Henry County, Illinois, named for its founder, Charles Atkinson.
- Atkinson**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for Judge Atkinson, a prominent resident.

- Atkinson**; township and town in Holt County, Nebraska, named for Col. John Atkinson, of Detroit, Michigan.
- Atkinson**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named for Theodore Atkinson, a large landholder.
- Atkinsonville**; village in Owen County, Indiana, named for Stephen Atkinson.
- Atlanta**; township and city in Logan County, Illinois, named from the city in Georgia.
- Atlanta**; city in Fulton County, Georgia, so named to designate its relationship to the Atlantic Ocean, by means of a railway running to the coast.
- Atlantic**; ocean, named from the Greek word, meaning "the sea beyond Mount Atlas."
- { **Atlantic**; county in New Jersey;
- { **Atlantic City**; city in Atlantic County, New Jersey; named from the ocean.
- Atlantic**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named because it flows from Two-Ocean Pass down the slope toward the Atlantic Ocean.
- Atlantic Highlands**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, so named from its situation, which overlooks the ocean.
- Atoka**; town in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. An Indian word, meaning "in another place," or "to another place."
- { **Attala**; county in Mississippi;
- { **Attalville**; village in Attala county. Named for *Atala*, the heroine of an Indian romance, by Chateaubriand.
- Attapulcus**; village in Decatur County, Georgia. An Indian word, meaning "bor-ing holes into wood to make a fire."
- Attica**; city in Fountain County, Indiana; village in Wyoming County, New York, and many other places, named from the ancient division in Greece.
- Attitash**; peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. An Indian word, mean-ing "blueberries."
- Attleboro**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Atwater**; village in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, probably named for Isaac Atwater, early settler of St. Paul.
- Atwater**; town in Portage County, Ohio, named for Capt. Caleb Atwater, an early surveyor in the Western Reserve.
- Atwood**; village in Piatt County, Illinois, named from its location at the edge of the woods
- Atwood**; city in Rawlins County, Kansas, named for Attwood Matheny, a son of the founder, J. M. Matheny.
- Aubrey**; valley in Arizona, named for an army officer.
- Auburn**; city in Placer County, California, named by settlers from the city in New York.
- { **Auburn**; city in Cayuga County, New York; and many other places;
- { **Auburndale**; village in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Named with reference to Auburn in Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village."
- Audrain**; county in Missouri, named for Col. James K. Audrain, who died while serving as member of the Missouri legislature, 1832.
- Audubon**; mount in Colorado, county in Iowa, and village in Becker County, Min-nesota, named for the celebrated ornithologist, John James Audubon. Many other places bear his name.
- Aughwick**; tributary of the Juniata River, Pennsylvania. An Indian word, mean-ing "overgrown with brush."
- Auglaize**; river in Missouri, and river and county in Ohio. A French phrase, mean-ing "at the clay" or "at the loam," used descriptively.
- Augusta**; city in Richmond County, Georgia, settled during the reign of King *George II of England*, and named for the royal princess Augusta.

- Augusta**; township and village in Hancock County, Illinois, named from the city in Georgia, the home of the first settlers.
- Augusta**; city in Butler County, Kansas, named for the wife of C. N. James, a trader.
- Augusta**; city in Kennebec County, Maine, and county in Virginia, named for Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- Auraria**; town in Lumpkin County, Georgia, surrounded by a hilly country containing valuable gold mines. A Latin word, meaning "gold town."
- Aurelius**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for the Roman emperor.
- Aurora**; city in Dearborn County, Indiana, named for the association which laid it out.
- Aurora**; township in Portage County, Ohio, named for the daughter of Amos Spafford, a surveyor of the Connecticut Land Company.
- Aurora**; county in South Dakota and in many other places, named from the Latin word, meaning "morning," "dawn," "east."
- Ausable**; river, and town in Clinton County, New York. A French word, meaning "sandy," or "at the sand."
- Austin**; town in Lonoke County, Arkansas, and county and city in Travis County, Texas, named for Stephen Fuller Austin, the first man to establish a permanent American colony in Texas.
- Austin**; suburb of Chicago, Illinois, named for Henry W. Austin, its founder.
- Austin**; city in Mower County, Minnesota, named for Horace Austin, governor in 1870-1874.
- Austin**; town in Tunica County, Mississippi, named for Colonel Austin, on whose plantation the town was built.
- Austinburg**; town in Ashtabula County, Ohio, named for Judge Austin, an early settler.
- { **Autauga**; county in Alabama;
 { **Autaugaville**; town in Autauga County, Alabama. From an Indian word said to mean "land of plenty."
- Autryville**; town in Sampson County, North Carolina, named for a member of the State legislature.
- Auxvaise**; village in Callaway County, Missouri, named from the French word *vaise*, meaning "muddy."
- Ava**; town in Oneida County, New York, named from the city in Burma.
- Avalon**; town in Livingston County, Missouri, named from the town in France. Several other places bear this name.
- Avena**; village in Inyo County, California. A Spanish word, meaning "oats."
- Avenal**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish term, meaning "field sown with oats."
- Avery**; gores in Essex and Franklin counties, Vermont, named for the original grantee, Samuel Avery.
- Averyville**; village in Peoria County, Illinois, named from the Avery Manufacturing Company, whose plant is located in the village.
- Avoca**; town in Steuben County, New York, named by Sophia White, a resident, in allusion to Thomas Moore's poem, "Sweet Vale of Avoca."
- Avon**; village in Fulton County, Illinois, named from the village in New York.
- Avon**; village in Livingston County, New York, also many other places, named from the river in England, upon which Shakespeare's home was situated.
- Avoyelles**; parish in Louisiana, named from an Indian tribe.
- Axtell**; city in Marshall County, Kansas, named for Dr. Jesse Axtell, an officer of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway.
- Ayer**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Dr. James C. Ayer, who partially donated the town hall.

- Ayiah;** bayou in Texas, named from an Indian tribe.
- Ayr;** village in Adams County, Nebraska, named for Doctor Ayr, of Iowa, a railroad director.
- Ayrshire;** town in Palo Alto County, Iowa, named from the town in Scotland.
- Azalia;** village in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for the flower.
- Aztec;** village in San Juan County, New Mexico, named for one of the native tribes of Mexico. The word is said to mean "place of the heron." Other interpretations give "white," or "shallow land where vapors arise." Humboldt gives "land of flamingoes." The word *azcatl* means "ant," but Buschmann says that this word has no connection with the name of the tribe.
- Babruly;** creek in Missouri. The word is a corruption of the French *bois brulé*, "burnt wood."
- Babylon;** village in Suffolk County, New York, named from the ancient city in Asia.
- Baca;** county in Colorado, named for a prominent Mexican family of Trinidad, Colorado.
- Bache;** mount in California, named for A. D. Bache, superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Baconhill;** village in Saratoga County, New York, named for Ebenezer Bacon, a tavern keeper in early days.
- Bad;** river in Michigan, named by the Dakota Indians, *wakpashicha*, "bad river."
- Badaxe;** river in Wisconsin, and village in Huron County, Michigan.
- Baden;** borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and several other places in the United States, named from the German state.
- Badger;** town in Tulare County, California, named by settlers from Wisconsin, the "Badger State."
- Badger;** creeks in Iowa, Yellowstone Park, and many other places, so named from the presence of that animal.
- Badlands;** term applied to a region in South Dakota. It is said that the old French voyageurs described the region as "*mauvaises terres pour traverser*," meaning that it was a difficult country to travel through; from this the term has been carelessly shortened and translated into the present misnomer.
- Bagdad;** town in San Bernardino County, California, named from the city in Asiatic Turkey.
- Baggers;** point on Indian River, Florida, named for the owner, John Baggers.
- Bailey;** town in Shasta County, California;
- Baileys Ferry;** village in Stanislaus County, California. Named for Capt. G. Bailey, United States Army.
- Bailey;** county in Texas, named for one of the men who fell at the Alamo, March 6, 1836. His first name is worn off the stone monument, which is the only record left of his career.
- Baileyville;** village in Stephenson County, Illinois, named for O. Bailey, an early settler.
- Bainbridge;** towns in Decatur County, Georgia, and Chenango County, New York, and village in Ross County, Ohio. Named for Commander William Bainbridge, of the war of 1812 and the war with Tripoli.
- Baird;** town in Sunflower County, Mississippi, named for the man who owned the land upon which the town is built.
- Baker;** county in Florida, named for James M. Baker, judge of the fourth judicial district of the State.
- Baker;** county in Georgia, named for Col. John Baker, an officer in the war of the Revolution.
- Baker;** county in Oregon;
- Baker City;** city in Baker County, Oregon. Named for Edward Dickinson Baker, officer in the Union Army, and senator from Oregon.

- Baker**; mount in Washington, named by the explorer, Vancouver, for a lieutenant in his party.
- Bakers**; river in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named for Captain Baker, a soldier of the Indian wars.
- Bakersfield**; city in Kern County, California, named for Col. Thomas Baker.
- Bakersfield**; town in Franklin County, Vermont, named for Joseph Baker, who owned the land in 1789.
- Bakers Mills**; village in Warren County, New York, named for the owner.
- Bakersville**; town in Mitchell County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Bakersville**; town in Coshocton County, Ohio, named for John Baker, who laid it out in 1848.
- Baku**; village in Sonoma County, California, situated in the petroleum district, and named from the oil fields of Baku, in Russia.
- Bald Eagle**; village in Nevada County, California, named from the eagles in the sierras in the vicinity.
- Bald Eagle**; valley, creek, and village in York County, Pennsylvania, named for the noted Seneca chief, Bald Eagle.
- Baldwin**; county in Alabama, and county, and town in Habersham County, in Georgia, named for Abraham Baldwin, United States Senator from Georgia.
- Baldwin**; town in Jackson County, Iowa, named for Judge Baldwin.
- Baldwin**; city in Douglas County, Kansas, named for John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio.
- Baldwin**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for Loammi Baldwin, one of the proprietors.
- Baldwin**; village in Lake County, Michigan, named for Governor Baldwin, of Michigan.
- Baldwin**; town in Chemung County, New York, named from Baldwin Creek, which was named for Isaac, Walter, and Thomas Baldwin, early settlers at the mouth of the creek.
- Baldwin**; village in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, named for D. A. Baldwin, an early settler.
- Baldwinsville**; village in Onondaga County, New York, named for Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin, its founder.
- Baldwyn**; town in Lee County, Mississippi, named for a land owner.
- Balize**; pilot town at the northeast pass at the mouth of the Mississippi in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, the name of which comes from the French word *balize*, "stake," "beacon," the most of the houses being built on piles.
- Ballard**; county in Kentucky, named for Capt. Bland Ballard, an officer in the war of 1812.
- Ballena**; village in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "whale," and given the settlement because of a whale being stranded on the beach.
- Ballentine**; post-office in Lexington County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Ballston**; town in Saratoga County, New York.
- Ballston Spa**; village in Saratoga County, New York, named for Rev. Eliphalet Ball, an early settler. "Spa" was added in reference to the medicinal springs, from the celebrated watering place in Belgium.
- Baltimore**; county and city in Maryland, and town in Windsor County, Vermont; named for Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who settled the Maryland province in 1635. A Celtic word, meaning "large town."
- Bamberg**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for a family prominent in the recent history of the State.

- Bandera**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named from a pass in the State. The word is Spanish, meaning "flag."
- Bangor**; village in Butte County, California, named from the city in Maine.
- Bangor**; city in Penobscot County, Maine, named by the Rev. Seth Noble, its representative in legislature, from an old psalm tune.
- Bangor**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and village in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, named from the town in Wales because of the Welsh settlers in these places.
- Bangs**; mount in Arizona, named for James E. Bangs, clerk upon the King Survey.
- Banks**; county in Georgia;
- Banksville**; village in Banks County, Georgia. Named for Dr. Richard Banks.
- Banner**; village in Wells County, Indiana, named for a newspaper, the Bluffton Banner.
- Banner**; county in Nebraska, so named because it was considered the banner county of the State when named.
- Bannock**; county and peak in Idaho, town in Beaverhead County, Montana, and peak in Yellowstone Park, named from a tribe of Indians. This tribe inhabited the country southwest of Yellowstone Park, finally settling on a reservation in southern Idaho. Some authorities give the derivation from *bannat' hti* "southern people."
- Bantam**; river, and village in Litchfield County, Connecticut. The name is derived from the Indian word *peantum*, "he prays," or "he is praying."
- Baptist Hill**; village in Ontario County, New York, named from a Baptist church erected there at an early date.
- Baraboo**; city in Sauk County, Wisconsin, named for Jean Baribault, a French settler. An article written by Julia A. Lapham claims that the Bariboo River was named for Captain Barabear, who was with Morgan's expedition against the Indians and wintered at the mouth of the stream. The statement is credited to John De la Rond, who settled near Fort Winnebago in 1828. Rond was living on the banks of the Baraboo River, with his Winnebago wife, in 1873.
- Baraga**; county, and village in same county, in Michigan, named for Bishop Friedrich Baraga, a missionary among the Indians of the Lake Superior region.
- Baranof**; one of the Alexander Islands, Alaska, named for the man who for a long time managed the affairs of the Russian-American Company.
- Barataria**; bay, and post-office in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. The name is derived from an old French word, meaning "deceit."
- Barber**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Barber**; county in Kansas, named for Thomas W. Barber, Free State martyr.
- Barbour**; county in Alabama, named for James Barbour, governor of Virginia, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams.
- Barbour**; county in West Virginia;
- Barboursville**; town in Cabell County, West Virginia, and several other towns in the Southern States. Named for Philip P. Barbour, an early governor of Virginia.
- Barcelona**; village in Tulare County, California, named from the seaport town in Spain.
- Bardolph**; village in McDonough County, Illinois, named for William H. Bardolph, one of the founders.
- Bardstown**; city in Nelson County, Kentucky, named for David Baird, one of the original proprietors.
- Bardwell**; village in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for the Bardwell family, early and prominent residents.
- Bargersville**; village in Johnson County, Indiana, named for Jefferson Barger.
- Bar Harbor**; village in Hancock County, Mount Desert Island, Maine, so named from a sandy bar, visible only at low tide.

- Baring**; town in Washington County, Maine, said to be named for the Baring family, celebrated bankers of London, England.
- Barker**; town in Broome County, New York, named for John Barker, the first settler.
- Barlow**; town in Clackamas County, Oregon, named for John L. Barlow, an early settler.
- Barlow**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named by the United States Geological Survey for Capt. J. W. Barlow, Engineer Corps, United States Army.
- Barnard**; village in Siskiyou County, California, named from Barnard, Vermont.
- Barnard**; town in Windsor County, Vermont, named for Francis Barnard, a grantee.
- Barnegat**; inlet, and village in Ocean County, in New Jersey. A Dutch name, given by Henry Hudson, meaning "breaker's inlet."
- Barnes**; city in Washington County, Kansas, named for A. S. Barnes, a publisher of United States history.
- Barnes**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. A. H. Barnes, early Territorial judge.
- Barnesville**; town in Pike County, Georgia, named for Gideon Barnes, the first settler.
- Barnesville**; village in Belmont County Ohio, named for a family of early settlers.
- Barnet**; town in Caledonia County, Vermont, said to be named from the town in England from which the ancestors of Enos Stevens, an early settler, emigrated.
- Barnstable**; county, and town in same county, in Massachusetts, named from the seaport in England.
- Barnum**; town in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for P. T. Barnum, who owned a large tract of land there.
- Barnum**; town in Carlton County, Minnesota, named for a paymaster of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.
- Barnwell**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for a distinguished family of the State.
- Baronette**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named for "Yellowstone Jack," C. D. Baronette, a famous scout.
- Barraque**; township in Jefferson County, Arkansas, named for a Frenchman, Monsieur Barraque, who lived near the Arkansas River.
- Barre**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Col. Isaac Barre, the friend of America in the British Parliament.
- Barre**; towns in Orleans County, New York, and Washington County, Vermont, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Barren**; island in the Hudson River. The name is derived from the Dutch word *beeren*, "bears," which was applied to the island by the early Dutch settlers.
- Barren**; county in Kentucky, in the Carboniferous limestone region. The name is supposed to have been given in reference to this formation, though the soil is in reality fertile.
- Barrington**; town in Bristol County, Rhode Island, probably named for Sir John Barrington, dissenter, who died in 1734, though by some it is thought to have received its name from some of the early settlers who came from the parish of Barrington in Somersetshire, England.
- Barron**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin, named for Judge Henry D. Barron, of that State.
- Barry**; township and city in Pike County, Illinois. First named Barre, from the town in Vermont, and changed to Barry by the Post-Office Department.
- Barry**; county in Michigan, named for William T. Barry, postmaster-general under President Jackson.
- Barry**; county in Missouri, named for Commodore John Barry.

- Bartholomew**; county in Indiana, named for Gen. Joseph Bartholomew, United States Senator from that State.
- Bartlett**; town in Carroll County, New Hampshire, named for Governor Josiah Bartlett, 1792-1794.
- Barton**; county in Kansas, named for Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society in America.
- Barton**; county in Missouri, named for David Barton, member of Congress from Missouri.
- Barton**; town in Orleans County, Vermont, named for William Barton, a Revolutionary general and principal proprietor.
- Bartow**; county, and town in Jefferson County, in Georgia, named for Gen. F. S. Bartow, killed at the battle of Manassas.
- Basalt**; peak which gives name to a town in Eagle County, Colorado, named from the summit rock.
- Base Line**; village in San Bernardino County, California, situated on the base line of the United States land surveys.
- Bashbish**; stream and deep gorge in the Taghkanic Mountains, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for an Indian squaw, Bess, who lived near the source of the stream.
- Bashes Kil**; creek in Orange County, New York, named for Bashe, an Indian woman.
- Basin**; village in Kern County, California, so named because of the shape of the plain in which it is located.
- Baskahegan**; river and lake in Maine. An Indian word meaning "branch stream which turns down."
- Baskingridge**; village in Somerset County, New Jersey, where it is said animals resorted in chilly weather to bask in the milder air.
- Basewood**; island in Lake Superior, one of the Apostles, a translation of *wigobimimis*, the Indian name for the island.
- Bastrop**; town in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for Baron de Bastrop, a Mexican, who was a commissioner of Texas to extend land titles, in 1823.
- Batata**; village in Merced County, California. A Spanish word meaning "sweet potato."
- Batavia**; village in Solano County, California, named from Batavia in Illinois.
- Batavia**; township and city in Kane County, Illinois, named from the town in New York.
- Batavia**; town in Genesee County, New York, named for the Batavian Republic, which name was applied to Holland by the French after its conquest in 1795. Seven other places in the United States bear this name.
- Batchelders**; grant in Oxford County, Maine, named for the original grantee, Josiah Batchelder.
- Bates**; county in Missouri, named for Gov. Frederick Bates, who died in 1825 while in office.
- Batesburg**; town in Lexington County, South Carolina, named for a family of that State.
- Batesville**; city in Independence County, Arkansas, named for James Woodson Bates.
- Batesville**; village in Noble County, Ohio, named for Rev. Timothy Bates, a Methodist preacher.
- Bath**; county in Kentucky, village in Rensselaer County, New York, and county in Virginia, so named because of the medical springs.
- Bath**; city in Sagadahoc County, Maine, and borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in England.

- Bath**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Lady Henrietta, Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir William Pultney.
- Bath Alum Spring**; village in Bath County, Virginia, so called from the medicinal springs situated there.
- Bath Springs**; town in Decatur County, Tennessee, so named because of the medicinal springs within its limits.
- Baton Rouge**; city in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. It is a French name, meaning "red staff" or "red stick," given because of a tall cypress tree which stood upon the spot where it was first settled. Some authorities say that the name is derived from the name of an Indian chief, whose name translated into French was *Baton Rouge*. Still another theory ascribes the name to the fact that a massacre by the Indians took place upon the spot upon the arrival of the first settlers.
- Battenkill**; creek, tributary to the Hudson River, called originally Bartholomew's Kill, for an early settler, Bartholomew Van Hogeboom, who was usually called Bart or Bat.
- Battleboro**; town in Nash County, North Carolina, named for James S. and Joseph Battle, railroad contractors.
- Battle Creek**; city and creek in Calhoun County, Michigan, so called because a battle was fought upon the banks of the creek.
- Battle Ground**; creek in Illinois, so called from a battle fought on its banks between the Cahokia and Kaskaskia Indians in 1782.
- Battle Ground**; town in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, named in commemoration of the battle of Tippecanoe.
- Battlement**; mesa in western Colorado, so named by Hayden because of its shape.
- Bavaria**; village in Saline County, Kansas, named from one of the divisions of Germany.
- Baxter**; county in Arkansas, named for Elisha Baxter, twice governor of the State.
- Baxter Springs**; city in Cherokee County, Kansas, named for A. Baxter, the first settler. There are also springs in the vicinity.
- Bay**; town in Sonoma County, California, situated on the edge of San Francisco Bay.
- Bay**; county in Michigan, named from its situation on Saginaw Bay.
- Bayard**; town in Grant County, West Virginia, named for Senator Bayard.
- Bayboro**; town in Pamlico County, North Carolina, so named from its situation on Pamlico Sound.
- Bay City**; city in Bay County, Michigan, so named from its situation on Saginaw Bay.
- Bayfield**; county, and village in same county, in Wisconsin, named for Rear-Admiral H. D. Bayfield, who surveyed the Great Lakes.
- Bayhead**; borough in Ocean County, New Jersey. The name is descriptive of its geographical position at the head of Barnegat Bay.
- Baylis**; village in Pike County, Illinois, named for a railroad official.
- Baylor**; county in Texas, named for Henry W. Baylor, who fell at Dawson's massacre in 1842.
- Bay of Noquet**; bay in Michigan, named from an Indian tribe. The word seems to refer to "otters."
- Bayou**; village in Livingston County, Kentucky. The word is used frequently in the Southern States, being a Choctaw term to denote a small sluggish stream.
- Bayou Boeuf**; creek in Louisiana. A French name meaning "buffalo creek."
- Bayou Chetimaches**; creek in Louisiana, named for an Indian of the vicinity. The name is Choctaw and means "those who possess cooking vessels."
- Bayou des Buttes**; creek of Louisiana, named by the French "bayou of the mounds," from the mounds found along its course.
- Bayou Huffpaw**; creek in Louisiana, named for an old settler.

- Bayou Salé;** creek emptying into Cote Blanche Bay, Louisiana. A French name meaning "salt bayou" or "salt creek."
- Bay St. Louis;** city in Hancock County, Mississippi, named for Louis XI of France, and situated on a bay, hence the prefix.
- Bay Spring;** town in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, named for the home of Robert Lowery in the same county.
- Beacon;** town in Mahaska County, Iowa, named for Lord Beaconsfield.
- Beadle;** county in South Dakota, named for W. H. H. Beadle, superintendent of public instruction in 1884.
- Bear;** creek in Missouri, sometimes called Loose Creek, probably from a careless corruption of the French, l'ourse, "the bear."
- Bear;** creek in Yellowstone park named from a hairless cub found there by a party of explorers. This name is applied to numerous places in the United States, from the presence of the animal at the time of naming.
- Beardstown;** city in Cass County, Illinois, named for Thomas Beard, the founder.
- Bear Lake;** county in Idaho, named from Bear Lake.
- Bear Lake;** village in Manistee County, Michigan, so named because of a fancied resemblance between the outline of the village limits and a sleeping bear.
- Beatrice;** village in Humboldt County, California, named for the wife of an early settler.
- Beatrice;** city in Gage County, Nebraska, named for the daughter of Judge Kinney, one of the earliest settlers in the State, and who assisted in locating the town site.
- Beattie;** city in Marshall County, Kansas, named for A. Beattie, mayor of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1870.
- Beattyville;** town in Lee County, Kentucky, named for Samuel Beatty, one of the first settlers.
- Beaufort;** county, and town in Carteret County, in North Carolina, named for the Duke of Beaufort, a lord proprietor.
- Beaufort;** county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, said by some authorities to be named for the Duke of Beaufort, but other authorities claim that the name was given by the French Protestants, who took refuge there from Lord Berkeley, giving the name of the town in Anjou, France.
- Beauregard;** town in Copiah County, Mississippi, named for Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, Confederate Army.
- Beaver;** county in Oklahoma, county, and borough in same county, in Pennsylvania, county in Utah, and twenty post-offices, and numerous creeks, lakes, and other natural features in the United States. It was adopted by the Indians as a personal as well as tribal name, because of the widespread presence of the animal.
- Beaver;** lake in Indiana, called by the Indians, *sagayiganuhnickyug*, "lake of beavers."
- Beaverdam;** city in Dodge County, Wisconsin, creek in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and numerous post-offices, so called from an obstacle placed in streams by beavers.
- Beaverhead;** county in Montana, named from a rock in the county shaped like a beaver's head.
- Bechler;** creek in Yellowstone Park, named by the United States Geological Survey for Gustavus R. Bechler, topographer, with the Hayden Survey.
- Bechtelville;** borough in Berks County, Pennsylvania, named for the family of which Judge O. P. Bechtel is a prominent member.
- Becker;** county, and town in Sherburne County, in Minnesota, named for Gen. George L. Becker, who was one of the leading men of the State at the time.
- Beckley;** village in Raleigh County, West Virginia, named for Gen. Alfred Beckley, an early settler.

- Beckwith**; butte and town in Plumas County, California, and mountain in Colorado, named for Lieutenant Beckwith, of the Pacific Railroad Exploring Expedition.
- Bedford**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Wriothesley Russell, Duke of Bedford.
- Bedford**; town in Westchester County, New York, named for Bedfordshire, England.
- Bedford**; county, and borough in same county, in Pennsylvania, said by some to be named from the county in England; by others it is thought that the name was given in honor of the Dukes of Bedford.
- Bedford**; county, and village in same county, in Tennessee, named for Thomas Bedford.
- Bedford**; county in Virginia;
- Bedford City**; town in Bedford County, Virginia. Named for John, Duke of Bedford.
- Bedloe**; island in New York Harbor, named for Isaac Bedlow, its first proprietor.
- Bee**; county in Texas, named for Bernard E. Bee, minister to Mexico in 1830.
- Beebe**; town in White County, Arkansas, said to have been named for Roswell Beebe, an early settler.
- Beech**; there are six post-offices named Beech in the country and thirty-six with various suffixes, the name being applied because of the widespread occurrence of this tree.
- Beech Creek**; creek and borough in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. A translation of the Indian name *schavuremsch-hanna*.
- Beecher City**; village in Effingham County, Illinois, named for Charles A. Beecher, a railway solicitor.
- Beechy**; cape in Alaska, named for Capt. F. W. Beechy, the navigator.
- Beekman**; village in Dutchess County, New York, named for Henry Beekman, who owned a grant there in 1703.
- Beekmanton**; town in Clinton County, New York, named for William Beekman, one of the original grantees.
- Bekuennesee**; rapids in the Menominee River, Wisconsin. An Indian word, meaning "smoky falls."
- Belair**; post villages in Richmond County, Georgia, and Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, town in Harford County, Maryland, and village in Lancaster County, South Carolina. A French phrase, meaning "good air."
- Belchertown**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for Jonathan Belcher, one of the original grantees and one time governor of Massachusetts.
- Belen**; town in Quitman County, Mississippi, named from the battle ground upon which Col. John A. Quitman fought during the Mexican war.
- Belew**; town in Jefferson County, Missouri, named for Silas Belew, who owned property in the vicinity.
- Belfast**; city in Waldo County, Maine, named by James Miller, an early settler, from his native city in Ireland. Numerous other places in the country bear this name.
- Belknap**; township and village in Johnson County, Illinois, named for a prominent railroad man.
- Belknap**; county in New Hampshire. The origin of this name is in doubt, but by some the county is thought to have been named for Jeremy Belknap, who wrote a history of the State.
- Belknap**; mount in Utah, named for William Worth Belknap, secretary of war under President Grant.
- Bell**; county in Kentucky, named for Josh Bell.
- Bell**; county in Texas, named for P. H. Bell, governor of the State in 1849-1857.
- Bellaire**; city in Belmont County, Ohio, named for the town of Belair in Maryland.

- Bellavista**; town in Shasta County, California. A Spanish phrase, meaning "beautiful view."
- Belle**; a French word meaning "beautiful," of frequent occurrence in the country, there being seventy-eight post-offices which have this name in combination with descriptive suffixes.
- Bellefontaine**; city in Logan County, Ohio, so named because of the beautiful springs in the neighborhood.
- Belleville**; township and city in St. Clair County, Illinois. The name was suggested by John Hay, a French Canadian, prominent in the early days of the State.
- Belleville**; city in Republic County, Kansas, named for Arabelle, wife of A. B. Tutton, president of the town-site company.
- Belleville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named from the village in Wisconsin.
- Belleville**; village in Dane County, Wisconsin, named by the first settler, John Frederick, from his native village in Canada.
- Bellevue**; village in Sonoma County, California; a French term meaning "beautiful view."
- Bellevue**; township and city in Jackson County, Iowa, named for John D. Bell, the first settler.
- Bellflower**; township and village in McLean County, Illinois, so named by the early settlers from the fields of bell-shaped flowers.
- Bellingham**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named for Governor Richard Bellingham.
- Bellingham**; bay in Washington, named by Vancouver, the explorer, probably for Sir Henry Bellingham, who was knighted in 1796.
- Bellmont**; village in Franklin County, New York, named for William Bell, an early proprietor.
- Bellows Falls**; village in Windham County, Vermont, named for Col. Benjamin Bellows, an early settler and founder of Walpole.
- Bell Spring**; mountain in Humboldt County, California, so named by an early explorer, who found a cow bell in a spring on the mountain.
- Bellwood**; village in Butler County, Nebraska, named for D. J. Bell, its proprietor and patron.
- Belmont**; village in San Mateo County, California, and Allegany County, New York, named for its pleasing situation in the hills; translation from the French, "fine mountain."
- Belmont**; towns in Mississippi County, Missouri, and Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for August Belmont, of New York.
- Belmont**; county, and village in same county, in Ohio, named for an early settler. Howe says it is named in reference to its hilly surface; French, "fine mountain."
- Belmont**; village in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, named for three mounds within its limits, which the early French travelers called "Belles Montes."
- Beloit**; city in Rock County, Wisconsin. A coined name selected by a committee, to whom it was suggested by the name Detroit.
- Beloit**; city in Mitchell County, Kansas, named for the city in Wisconsin.
- Belpré**; town in Washington County, Ohio, named from the French, meaning "beautiful prairie," from its situation on a prairie.
- Belton**; town in Anderson County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Belton**; city in Bell County, Texas, named for Governor P. H. Bell.
- Beltrami**; county, and village in same county, in Minnesota, named for Count C. C. Beltrami, an Italian, with Major Long's exploring expedition into the Northwest country.

- Belvedere**; town in Marin County, California. From the Italian, meaning "beautiful sight."
- Belvidere**; township and city in Boone County, Illinois, named by one of the founders for his native place in Canada.
- Belzoni**; town in Washington County, Mississippi, named for an Italian, Giambattista Belzoni, a celebrated archaeologist.
- Bement**; township and village in Piatt County, Illinois, named for a United States surveyor.
- Bemis Heights**; village in Saratoga County, New York, named for Jonathan Bemis, innkeeper there during the Revolution.
- Benedicta**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named for Bishop Benedicta Fenwick, who was an early proprietor.
- Benhur**; village in Mariposa County, California, named for the character in Gen. Wallace's novel.
- Benicia**; city in Solano County, California, named by General Vallejo for his wife.
- Benita**; village in Kern County, California. A Spanish word meaning "nun."
- Ben Lomond**; post-offices in Sevier County, Arkansas, Santa Cruz County, California, Issaquena County, Mississippi, and Mason County, West Virginia; named from the lake in Scotland.
- Bennett**; town in Cedar County, Iowa, named for Chet Bennett, a railroad man.
- Bennett**; point in Maryland, named for Richard Bennett.
- Bennett**; town in Lancaster County, Nebraska, named for a resident.
- Bennett Creek**; village in Nansemond County, Virginia, named for Richard Bennett, governor in 1852-1856.
- Bennetts**; wells on the westerly border of Death Valley, Inyo County, California, named for the Bennett party of immigrants, most of whom perished in the neighborhood in 1852.
- Bennettsville**; town in Marlboro County, South Carolina, named for a family prominent in the State.
- Bennington**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, and county, and township, and town in same county in Vermont, named for Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire.
- Benson**; town in Johnston County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Benson**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. B. W. Benson, member of the State legislature and banker, of Valley City, North Dakota.
- Benson**; town in Rutland County, Vermont, said by some to have been named for Judge Egbert Benson, one of the original proprietors. The Vermont Historical Society says that it was named by James Meacham, a proprietor, for a Revolutionary officer.
- Bent**; county in Colorado, named for William Bent, first United States governor of New Mexico.
- Benton**; counties in Arkansas, Indiana, and Iowa; village in Marshall County, Kentucky; town in Bossier Parish, Louisiana; county, and township and village in Carver County, in Minnesota; counties in Mississippi and Missouri; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire; and counties in Oregon and Tennessee; named for Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Thirty other cities, towns, and villages bear this name, most of them in honor of the same man.
- Benton**; town in Yates County, New York, named for Caleb Benton, the first settler.
- Bentonia**; town in Yazoo County, Mississippi, named for the maiden name of Mrs. Hal Green, a resident.
- Benwood**; city in Marshall County, West Virginia, named for Benjamin Latrobe, an engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- Bensie**; county in Michigan. Probably named from the town of *Benzonia*, which was founded and named before the county. There are some, however, who think

- the name a corruption from *Betsie River* and *Point*, which were originally called *Aux Becs Scies*, a French form meaning "at the snouts of the sawfish."
- Benzonia**; village in Benzie County, Michigan, named from the Hebrew, meaning "sons of light," by the Rev. J. B. Walker, member of a company formed to found a college where poor students could be educated; the college was built upon the spot where the village now stands.
- Beowawe**; post-office in Eureka County, Nevada, said to be from an Indian word meaning "gate," so named from the peculiar shape of the hills at this point, which gives the effect of an open gateway up the valley to the canyon beyond.
- Berea**; towns in Adair County, Iowa, Madison County, Kentucky, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named from the ancient city in Macedonia.
- Berenda**; town in Madera County, California. A Spanish word meaning "antelope," so applied because the country was overrun with antelope.
- Beresford**; lake in Florida, named for an early English proprietor.
- Berg**; village in Sutter County, California, so named from its location in the mountains. From the German, meaning "mountain."
- Bergen**; county in New Jersey, named from Bergen Point.
- Bergen Point**; post village of Hudson County, New Jersey, named by colonists from Bergen, Norway.
- Bergholtz**; village in Niagara County, New York, named for the town in Prussia.
- Bering**; sea and strait lying between Alaska and Asia, named for the Dutch navigator, Ivan Ivanovitch Bering.
- Berkeley**; city in Alameda County, California, named for Dean Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne.
- Berkeley**; county in South Carolina, named for John Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors.
- Berkeley**; county in West Virginia;
- Berkeley Springs**; town in Morgan County, West Virginia. Named for William Berkeley, governor of Virginia in 1642.
- Berkley**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, probably named for Dean Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne, though some authorities say for James and William Berkley, members of the Privy Council.
- Berkley**; town in Norfolk County, Virginia, named for a prominent family of land holders.
- Berks**; county in Pennsylvania, named from the county of Berks in England.
- Berkshire**; county in Massachusetts, named from Berkshire, England. Several towns in the country are named from the same.
- Berlin**; thirty-seven post-offices in the United States bear the name of the city in Germany.
- Bermuda**; villages in Conecuh County, Alabama, Gwinnett County, Georgia, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, Marion County, South Carolina, and Knox County, Tennessee; named from the group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean which were named for the Spanish discoverer, Juan Bermudez.
- Bern**; towns in Adams County, Indiana, and Albany County, New York;
- Bernville**; borough in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Named from the town of Bern in Switzerland.
- Bernal**; suburb of San Francisco, California. A Spanish word meaning "vernal," "green."
- Bernalillo**; county in New Mexico, named from the town on the Rio Grande. A Spanish-Christian name, meaning "little Bernal."
- Bernalillo**; town in Sandoval County, New Mexico, settled by descendents of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, who was associated with Cortez in the conquest of Mexico.

- Bernardo**; township and village in San Diego County, California. From the Spanish, relating to the Bernardine religious order.
- Bernardstown**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for the British governor, Sir Francis Bernard.
- Berrien**; county in Georgia, and county, and township in same county, in Michigan, named for John McPherson Berrien, attorney-general of the United States in 1829.
- Berry**; creek in Idaho, so named by Captain Clark, the explorer, because he subsisted entirely on berries at that place.
- Berry**; village in Harrison County, Kentucky, named for a man who had a station there called Berry's station.
- Berryville**; town in Carroll County, Arkansas, named for James H. Berry, governor of the State.
- Berthoud**; village in Larimer County, Colorado, named for E. L. Berthoud, chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Bertie**; county in North Carolina, named for James and Henry Bertie, in whom the proprietary rights of the Earl of Clarendon rested.
- Berwick**; town in York County, Maine, named from the town in England, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
- Berwick**; borough in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, named from the county in Scotland.
- Bessemer**; town in Jefferson County, Alabama, city in Gogebic County, Michigan, town in Gaston County, North Carolina, and several other places; named for Sir Henry Bessemer, who invented the process of reducing iron ore.
- Bethaldo**; village in Madison County, Illinois. Changed from Bethel to distinguish it from another post-office of that name.
- Bethany**; village in Lancaster County, Nebraska, borough in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and many other places bear the name of the village in Palestine.
- Bethel**; town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and many other places, named directly or indirectly from Bethel in Palestine.
- Bethesda**; post-office in Montgomery County, Maryland, and several other places, named from the pool in Jerusalem.
- Bethlehem**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, originally a Moravian settlement, named on Christmas Day, 1741, from the birthplace of Christ in Judea. Twelve other places in the Union bear the same name.
- Betsie**; river, point, and town, in Michigan, a corruption of the French name given to the river in early days, *aux bœs scies*, meaning "at the snouts of the sawfish."
- Beulah**; post-office in Crawford County, Kansas, and many towns and villages bear this Scriptural name.
- Beverly**; city in Essex County, Massachusetts, and many towns and villages bear this name, probably derived from Beverly, in Yorkshire, England.
- Beverly**; township and city in Burlington County, New Jersey, so named by the first settlers, who found the country overrun with beavers.
- Beverly**; town in Randolph County, West Virginia, doubtless named for William Beverly, the original grantee of Beverly manor.
- Bevier**; village in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, and city in Macon County, Missouri, named for Col. Robert Bevier, of Kentucky.
- Bexar**; villages in Marion County, Alabama; Fulton County, Arkansas, and Lauderdale County, Tennessee, and county, and village in same county, in Texas, named for the Duke of Bexar, a Spanish nobleman.
- Bibb**; counties in Alabama and Georgia, named for Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, member of Congress from Georgia.
- Bicknell**; village in Knox County, Indiana, named for John Bicknell.

- Biddeford**; city in York County, Maine, named from the place in England whence some of the early settlers emigrated.
- Bienville**; parish, and town in same parish, in Louisiana, named for Governor Jean Baptiste Lemoine Bienville, son of the French explorer who accompanied La Salle on his expedition.
- Big Bar**; post-office and mining settlement in Trinity County, California, named for the rich and extensive bars of placer gravel.
- Big Blackfoot**; river in the Rocky Mountains, Montana, the name of which is derived from the Blackfeet Indian tribe.
- Big Blue**; creek in Missouri, which was formerly called Bluewater Creek, the name being derived from its French name, *rivière de l'eau bleue*.
- Bigbone**; village in Boone County, Kentucky, so named from the numbers of bones of mastodons discovered in the vicinity.
- Big Dry**; creek in Montana, so named by Lewis and Clark, because it was dry when they reached it.
- Big Gravois**; creek in Missouri. A French name meaning "rubbish."
- Biggsville**; village in Henderson County, Illinois, named for Thomas Biggs, who built the first mill.
- Bighorn**; river in Montana, tributary to the Yellowstone River, so named from the Rocky Mountain sheep, frequently called "big horn." Its Indian (Dakota) name was *papatunkau*, meaning "big head."
- Bighorn**; county in Wyoming, named from the range of mountains, which took their name from the sheep which were found in them. The Indian (Absaroka) name of the mountains was *ahsahla*, meaning "big head."
- Bigler**; lake in California, named for John Bigler, governor of the State.
- Big Muddy**; creek in Missouri; the name is translated from that given it by the early French, *grande rivière vaseuse*, "great muddy river."
- Big Palm Springs**; village in San Diego County, California, named for the desert palms or giant yuccas in the vicinity.
- Big Rapids**; city in Mecosta County, Michigan, so named from rapids in the Muskegon River.
- Big Sioux**; river in Minnesota and South Dakota, named from the Indian tribe.
- Big Spring**; town in Meade County, Kentucky, so named from a spring which rises near the middle of the town. There are fifteen other places in the country that bear this name because of the presence of springs.
- Bigstone**; county in Minnesota, which takes its name from a river, which was doubtless named descriptively.
- Big Timber**; town in Sweet Grass County, Montana, so named from a stream which rises in the Crazy Mountains and flows into the Yellowstone River at a point opposite the town. This stream was called the Big Timber for years before the town was settled.
- Bigtooth**; creek in Center County, Pennsylvania, a translation of the Indian name of the creek, *mungipisink*, "place where big teeth are found."
- Big Tree**; village in Erie County, New York, so called from the Indian village which formerly occupied the site, *deonundaga*, "big tree."
- Big Trees**; village in Calaveras County, California, so named from a grove of about ninety enormous trees of the genus *Sequoia*.
- Bigwood**; river in Idaho, the name of which is derived from the name given by the early French traders, *boisé or boisé*, "woody;" so called because of its wooded banks.
- Bijou**; town in Eldorado County, California. A French word meaning a "jewel."
- Bijou**; hills in South Dakota, named for an early French hunter.
- Bijou Hills**; village in Brule County, South Dakota, named from the hills.

- Billerica**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Essex, England.
- Billings**; city in Yellowstone County, Montana, named for Parmley Billings, son of the first president of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Billings**; county in North Dakota, named for Frederick Billings, at one time president of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Billingsport**; town in Gloucester County, New Jersey, named for an English merchant, Edward Bylling.
- Billington Sea**; pond in Plymouth, Massachusetts, named for the discoverer, Billington, one of the *Mayflower* passengers, who reported it as an inland sea.
- Bill Williams**; mountain in Arizona, named for a guide and trapper.
- Biloxi**; bay, and city in Harrison County, in Mississippi. An Indian tribe of this name inhabited this part of the country. The name is of Choctaw origin, variously rendered as referring to "worthless" or "terrapin."
- Biltmore**; town in Buncombe County, North Carolina, named by George Vanderbilt from the last part of his name, with the Gaelic *mór*, "great."
- Bingham**; county in Idaho, named by Governor Bunn for his friend, Congressman Bingham, of Pennsylvania.
- Bingham**; town in Somerset County, Maine, named for William Bingham, a large landowner in early days.
- Binghamton**; city in Broome County, New York, named for William Bingham, of Philadelphia, a benefactor of the town.
- Birch**; nineteen post-offices, besides many natural features, bear this name, either alone or with suffixes, generally indicating the presence of the tree.
- Bird**; city in Cheyenne County, Kansas, named for its founder, Benjamin Bird.
- Birdsall**; town in Allegany County, New York, named for Judge John Birdsall.
- Birdsboro**; borough in Berks County, Pennsylvania, named for William Bird, who in 1740 bought the tract on which the town now stands.
- Birmingham**; twelve places in the country, named from the manufacturing town in England.
- Bismarck**; cities in St. Francois County, Missouri, and Burleigh County, North Dakota, and many other places, named for Prince Otto von Bismarck of Germany.
- Bison**; peaks in Colorado and Yellowstone Park, named for their shape.
- Bitterwater**; town in San Benito County, California, named from the bitter mineral springs in the vicinity.
- Bitterwater**; branch of Grand River, Utah, so named from the character of the water.
- Bituma**; village in Ventura County, California, named from the asphalt beds in the neighborhood.
- Blackbird**; town in Holt County, Nebraska, named for the great warrior and chief of the Omaha Indians, *Washingasahba*, meaning "blackbird."
- Black Butte**; village in Siskiyou County, California, named from an extinct volcanic cone.
- Black Creek**; town in Wilson County, North Carolina, named from a creek of dark water.
- Black Diamond**; town in Contra Costa County, California, so named from its coal mines.
- Blackfoot**; peak, and village in Bingham County, in Idaho, named from the Black-foot Indian tribe.
- Blackford**; county, and village in Jasper County, Indiana, named for Isaac Blackford, judge of the supreme court of Indiana.
- Blackhawk**; town in Gilpin County, Colorado, named from one of the earliest mining companies.

- Blackhawk**; county, and village in Davis County, in Iowa, named for a noted chief of the Sac and Fox Indians.
- Blackhawk**; town in Carroll County, Mississippi, named for a Choctaw Indian chief.
- Black Hills**; mountain range in South Dakota, called by the early French traders *côte noire*, "black hills," from the character of the timber which grows on them, giving a dark appearance.
- Blackiston**; village in Kent County, Delaware, named for one of the original proprietors of large tracts of land in the county.
- Blacklick**; creek in Pennsylvania, called by the Indians *naeskahoni*, "lick of blackish color."
- Blackmore**; mount in Montana, named for the English ethnologist, William Blackmore, of London.
- Black Mountain**; town in San Diego County, California, named from the black volcanic rocks.
- Black Mountain**; range in North Carolina, so named from the dark-green foliage of the balsam fir which covers the top and sides.
- Black Mountain**; town in Buncombe County, North Carolina, named from the mountain towering above it.
- Black River**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named from a river the waters of which are the color of sherry.
- Black River Falls**; city in Jackson County, Wisconsin, named from the falls of Black River, near which it is situated.
- Blacksburg**; town in Cherokee County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family in the neighborhood.
- Blackstone**; village in Livingston County, Illinois, named for Timothy B. Blackstone, a prominent railroad official.
- Blackstone**; river, and town in Worcester County, in Massachusetts, named for William Blackstone, the first settler in Boston.
- Black Warrior**; river in Alabama, a translation of the Choctaw Indian word *tuscaloosa*.
- Blackwells**; island in East River, New York, named for the Blackwell family, who owned it for one hundred years.
- Bladen**; county in North Carolina;
- Bladenboro**; town in Bladen County. Named for Martin Bladen, one of the lord commissioners of trades and plantations.
- Bladensburg**; town in Prince George County, Maryland, named for Gov. Thomas Bladen.
- Blain**; borough in Perry County, Pennsylvania, named for James Blain, the warrantee of the land upon which it was built.
- Blaine**; mountain in Colorado, county in Idaho, town in Aroostook County, Maine, counties in Nebraska and Oklahoma, and many other places, named for James G. Blaine.
- Blair**; county in Pennsylvania, named for John Blair.
- Blair**; city in Washington County, Nebraska;
- Blairstown**; town in Benton County, Iowa;
- Blairstown**; towns in Henry County, Missouri, and Warren County, New Jersey. Named for John I. Blair, of New Jersey.
- Blairsville**; borough and town in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, named for John Blair, a prominent resident of Blairs Gap.
- Blakely**; town in Early County, Georgia, named for Captain Blakely, naval officer.
- Blakiston**; island in the Potomac River, named for Nehemiah Blakiston, collector of customs.
- Blalock**; village in Gilliam County, Oregon, named for Dr. Blalock, an early settler.

- Blanca**; peak in the Sierra Blanca, Colorado, so named from the white rocks on its summit.
- Blanchard**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for one of the early proprietors, Charles Blanchard.
- Blanco**; cape on the coast of Oregon, discovered by Martin de Aguilar, the Spanish explorer, who named it. A Spanish word meaning "white."
- Blanco**; county in Texas, named from the Rio Blanco, "white river."
- Bland**; county in Virginia, said to have been named for Richard Bland, of Revolutionary fame.
- Blandford**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named for the Duke of Marlborough, whose second title was Marquis of Blandford.
- Blandinsville**; township and village in McDonough County, Illinois, named for Joseph L. Blandin, first settler and owner of the land.
- Blandville**; town in Ballard County, Kentucky, named for Capt. Bland Ballard.
- Bledsoe**; county in Tennessee, named for Jesse Bledsoe, United States Senator.
- Bleecker**; village in Fulton County, New York, named for Rutger Bleecker, an early patentee.
- Blennerhassett**; island in the Ohio River, named for Herman Blennerhassett, who was accused of complicity with Aaron Burr.
- Blissfield**; village in Lenawee County, Michigan, named for Henry Bliss, an early settler, upon whose homestead the village is built.
- Block**; island off the coast of Rhode Island, named for Adrien Block, the Dutch discoverer.
- Blocksburg**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for Ben Blockburger, the founder.
- Bloods**; village in Steuben County, New York, named for Calvin Blood.
- Bloomer**; village in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, named probably for a Galena merchant.
- Bloomfield**; city in Stoddard County, Missouri, named from the field of flowers which grew there when the place was founded.
- Bloomfield**; town in Essex County, New Jersey, named for Governor Joseph Bloomfield of that State.
- Bloomington**; township and city in McLean County, Illinois, named from Blooming Grove, so called from its profusion of wild flowers.
- Bloomington**; township and city in Monroe County, Indiana, named for an early settler, Philip Bloom.
- Bloomsburg**; town in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, named for Samuel Bloom, county commissioner of Northumberland County.
- Blossburg**; borough in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, named for Aaron Bloss, who settled there in 1806.
- Blount**; county in Alabama, named for Willie Blount, governor of Tennessee in 1809-1815.
- Blount**; county in Tennessee, named for William Blount, governor in 1790-1796.
- Blountsville**; village in Henry County, Indiana, named for Andrew Blount, its founder.
- Blowing Rock**; town in Watauga County, North Carolina, named from a cliff where the wind blows upward.
- Blue Earth**; county and river in Minnesota;
- Blue Earth City**; township and city in Faribault County, Minnesota, so named because of the bluish hue of the earth, due to the presence of copper.
- Bluefield**; city in Mercer County, West Virginia, named from the bluegrass valley in which it is situated.

- Blue Grass**; villages in Fulton County, Indiana, Scott County, Iowa, Knox County, Tennessee, and Russell County, Virginia, named from a variety of grass which grows in Kentucky.
- Blue Hill**; village in Webster County, Nebraska, so named because of the bluish atmosphere surrounding the hill on which the village is located.
- Blue Hills**; range of hills in Massachusetts, which are said to have given name to the State, the Indian name *Massachusetts* meaning "great hills."
- Blue Island**; village in Cook County, Illinois, so named because when viewed from a distance by the early settlers it appeared like an island covered with blue flowers.
- Blue Mound**; township in Macon County, Illinois, named from its proximity to a hill covered with blue flowers.
- Blue Mounds**; village in Dane County, Wisconsin, named from mounds which appear bluish from a distance.
- Blue Mountain**; town in Tippah County, Mississippi, named from a large bluish hill near the site.
- Blue Ridge**; the most eastern of the principal ridges of the Appalachian chain of mountains, so called from the hue which frequently envelops its distant summits.
- Blue Springs**; town in Union County, Mississippi, named from springs with water of bluish hue.
- Bluffs**; village in Scott County, Illinois, so named from its location on the side of high bluffs.
- Bluffton**; city in Wells County, Indiana, so named on account of the high bluffs which once surrounded the town.
- Blunt**; village in Hughes County, South Dakota, named for the chief engineer of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, Arthur E. Blunt.
- Blunts**; reef on the coast of California, named for Captain Blunt, of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Blyville**; village in Knox County, Nebraska, named for George W. Bly, early settler.
- Boardman**; mountain in Franklin County, Maine, named for Herbert Boardman, who settled at its base in 1795.
- Boardman**; town in Columbus County, North Carolina, named for a pioneer Baptist preacher.
- Boardman**; township and village in Mahoning County, Ohio, named for the original proprietor, Frederick Boardman.
- Boca**; post-office in Nevada County, California, at the mouth of the Truckee River. A Spanish word, meaning "mouth."
- Bodega**; township in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish word meaning "wine-vault."
- Bodie**; island in North Carolina, named for Hon. N. W. Boddie, of Nashville, North Carolina.
- Bodock**; creek in Arkansas, corrupted from the French, *bois d'arc*, a species of wood.
- Boerne**; village in Kendall County, Texas, named for the German writer, Louis Boerne.
- Bogota**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, named for the South American city.
- Bogue Chitto**; town and creek in Lincoln County, Mississippi. An Indian name meaning "big creek."
- Bohemia**; villages in Escambia County, Florida, Suffolk County, New York, and Douglas County, Oregon, named from the province in Austria-Hungary.
- Bois Brule**; township in Perry County and creek in Cole County, Missouri. A French name meaning "burnt forest."
- Bois d'Arc**; village in Greene County, Missouri, "bowwood," the French name of the Osage orange from which the Indians procured wood for their bows.

- Bois de Sioux**; tributary of the Red River, North Dakota. A French name meaning "Sioux forest."
- Boise**; county, and city in Ada County, in Idaho, situated on Boise River. A French word meaning "woody," given by the early French traders because of the trees upon the banks of the river.
- Bolinas**; bay, and town in Marin County, in California. A Spanish word meaning "whale."
- Bolivar**; county, and village in same county, in Mississippi, city in Polk County, Missouri, town in Allegany County, New York, town in Hardeman County, Tennessee, town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, and four other places; named for Gen. Simon Bolivar.
- Bollinger**; county in Missouri, named for Maj. George F. Bollinger, an early settler.
- Bolss**; village in Orange County, California. A Spanish word meaning "purse."
- Bolton**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Charles Powlet, third Duke of Bolton.
- Bolton**; town in Hinds County, Mississippi, named for a man interested in building a railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson.
- Bombay**; town in Franklin County, New York, named by Mr. Hogan, an early settler, from Bombay, India.
- Bonair**; towns in Howard County, Iowa, and White County, Tennessee, and village in Chesterfield County, Virginia. A French name, meaning "good air."
- Bonanza**; village in Klamath County, Oregon, and seven other places in the country. A Spanish word meaning "prosperity."
- Bonaparte**; town in Van Buren County, Iowa, and village in Lewis County, New York, named for Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Bonaqua**; town in Hickman County, Tennessee, so called because it is situated near mineral springs. A Latin name, meaning "good water."
- Bond**; county in Illinois, named for Shadrack Bond, first governor of the State, 1818-1822.
- Bondurant**; town in Polk County, Iowa, named for A. C. Bondurant.
- Bonfield**; village in Kankakee County, Illinois, named for Thomas Bonfield, a prominent railroad official.
- Bonham**; town in Fannin County, Texas, named for Col. J. B. Bonham, who died in the Alamo in 1836.
- Bonhomme**; island in the Missouri River, in South Dakota, named for Jacques Bon Homme, the Frenchman's "Uncle Sam."
- Bonhomme**; county in South Dakota, named from the island in the Missouri River.
- Bonita**; point in California, and village in Ottertail County, Minnesota. A Spanish word, meaning "pretty," "graceful."
- Bonner**; town in Missoula County, Montana, named for E. T. Bonner, of Missoula, Montana.
- Bonner Springs**; city in Wyandotte County, Kansas, named for Robert Bonner, horseman, and editor of the New York Ledger.
- Bonneterre**; town in St. Francois County, Missouri. A French name, meaning "good earth." The name was given by early French settlers to a mine which contained lead.
- Bonneville**; mounts in Nevada and Wyoming, and a village in Multnomah County, Oregon, named for Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, early explorer in the Northwest.
- Bonpas**; creek and town in Richland County, Illinois, named from the prairie which is now called Pompare, but which was named by the early French, *bon pas*, meaning "good walk."
- Bonpland**; lake in California and mount in Nevada, named for Aime Bonpland, the French botanist.

- Bon Secours**; triangular projection on the east side of Mobile Bay, and post-office in Baldwin County, Alabama. A French name, meaning "good succor."
- Book**; plateau in Colorado; so named from its shape.
- Boon**; town in Wexford County, Michigan;
- Boone**; counties in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska, town in Watauga County, North Carolina, and county in West Virginia. Named for Daniel Boone; his name appears with different suffixes in many parts of the country.
- Boone**; county, city in same county, and creek in Iowa, named for Captain Boone, United States dragoons, who captured Des Moines Valley above Coon Forks.
- Boone**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for Robert Withrow, who called himself "Daniel Boone the second."
- Boonesboro**; town in Howard County, Missouri;
- Boone Station**; village in Fayette County, Kentucky. Named for Daniel Boone.
- Booneville**; town in Prentiss County, Mississippi, named for Reuben H. Boone, who settled there in 1836.
- Boonton**; town in Morris County, New Jersey, named for Thomas Boone, its colonial governor in 1760.
- Boonville**; town in Warrick County, Indiana. Some authorities say that it received its name in honor of Daniel Boone, while Conklin says it was named for Ratliffe Boone, second governor of the State, who laid out the town.
- Boonville**; towns in Cooper County, Missouri, and Yadkin County, North Carolina, named for Daniel Boone.
- Boonville**; village in Oneida County, New York, named for Gerrit Boon, agent of the Holland Land Company, who made the first settlement.
- Boothbay**; town in Lincoln County, Maine, named from the town in England.
- Borate**; village in San Bernardino County, California, named from the extensive veins of colemanite (borate of lime).
- Borax**; lake in California, the waters of which contain borax in solution.
- Bordeaux**; town in Abbeville County, South Carolina, named from the city in France.
- Borden**; towns in Madera County, California, and county and village in Colorado County, Texas, named for Gail Borden, member of the consultation of 1833, collector of customs at Galveston in 1837, editor and financier.
- Bordentown**; city in Burlington County, New Jersey, named for Joseph Borden, its founder.
- Borgne**; lake in Louisiana. A French word, meaning "one-eyed," hence something "defective," given to the lake by the French because they did not consider it a lake, but rather a bay, as it had the appearance of being separated from the sea by numerous islands.
- Borodino**; village in Onondaga County, New York, named from the town in Russia.
- Boscawen**; town in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, named for Admiral Edward Boscawen.
- Boscobel**; city in Grant County, Wisconsin, named from a place in Shropshire, England.
- Bosque**; county and river in Texas. A French and Portuguese word, meaning "wood," "forest," applied to the country because of the forests of oak and cedar.
- Bosqueville**; village in McLennan County, Texas; so named because near Bosque River.
- Bossier**; parish, and village in same parish, in Louisiana, named for General Bossier, a celebrated duelist.
- Bostic**; town in Rutherford County, North Carolina, named for George T. Bostic.
- Boston**; city in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. By some authorities the name is said to have been given in honor of John Cotton, vicar of St. Bodolph's church

- in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and one of the first clergymen in the American Boston. Others say it was named before the arrival of John Cotton, for three prominent colonists from Boston, England. Sixteen places in the country have taken their names from the Massachusetts city.
- Botetourt**; county in Virginia, named for Norborne Berkeley, Lord de Botetourt, royal governor of Virginia in 1768.
- Bottineau**; county, and town in same county, in North Dakota, named for Pierre Bottineau, one of the early settlers of the Red River Valley.
- Bouckville**; village in Madison County, New York, named for Governor William C. Bouck.
- Bouff**; creek in Chicot County, Arkansas. A corruption of the French *bayou aux boeufs*, "cattle creek."
- Boulder**; county, and city in same county, in Colorado, named from the huge boulders found in the county.
- Boundbrook**; borough in Somerset County, New Jersey, named from a creek emptying into the Raritan River, which was the northern boundary of the grant made to Governor Carteret. It is now part of the boundary between Middlesex and Somerset counties.
- Bouquet**; river in Essex County, New York; said to be named from the flowers upon its banks. Some authorities think it is derived from the French, *baquet*, "trough."
- Bourbeuse**; river in Missouri. A name applied to the river by the early French traders, meaning "miry."
- Bourbon**; town in Marshall County, Indiana, and counties in Kansas and Kentucky, besides several small places, named for the royal family of France.
- Bovina**; town in Delaware County, New York; from the Latin, because of its fitness for grazing.
- Bow**; creek in Nebraska, named by the early French *petit arc*, "little bow."
- Bow**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, so named from a bend in the river within the town limits.
- Bowdoinham**; town in Sagadahoc County, Maine. Some authorities say it was named for James Bowdoin, governor of Massachusetts in 1785-86, while Varney claims that it was named for William Bowdoin, of Boston.
- Bowen**; town in Jones County, Iowa, named for Hugh Bowen.
- Bowerbank**; plantation in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for a London merchant, the first owner.
- Bowie**; town in Prince George County, Maryland, named for Governor Oden Bowie.
- Bowie**; county, and village in Montague County, in Texas, named for James Bowie, Indian and Mexican fighter, the inventor of the bowie knife, who was killed at the Alamo.
- Bowling Green**; the name of seven places in the country. The word is said to be derived from a term denoting ornamental gardening, or a plat of turf for bowling. The name is found in Yorkshire, England.
- Bowman**; village in Fleming County, Kentucky, named for Col. Abram Bowman, first settler.
- Bowman**; county in North Dakota, named for E. M. Bowman, a member of the Territorial legislature in 1883.
- Bowman**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for the Fleming family, of Orangeburg.
- Boxbutte**; county, and town in same county, in Nebraska, named from a butte in the county.
- Boxelder**; county in Utah and creek in Montana, also six other places in the country, named from the tree.

- Boxford**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, probably named from the town in Suffolk, England.
- Boyd**; county, and village in Harrison County, in Kentucky, named for Linn Boyd, statesman, of Tennessee, one time lieutenant-governor of Kentucky.
- Boyd**; county in Nebraska, named for James E. Boyd, governor of the State in 1891-93.
- Boyd Tavern**; village in Albemarle County, Virginia, named for a family who kept a tavern there many years ago.
- Boyerton**; borough in Berks County, Pennsylvania, named for the Boyer family, early settlers.
- Boyle**; county in Kentucky, named for John Boyle, chief justice of the State.
- Boylston**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for a resident family of Boston.
- Boylston**; town in Oswego County, New York, named for Thomas Boylston.
- Bozeman**; city in Gallatin County, Montana, named for J. M. Bozeman, an early trapper.
- Bozrahville**; town in New London County, Connecticut, named from the ancient town in Syria.
- Braceville**; township and village in Grundy County, Illinois, first called Braysville, for an early settler.
- Braceville**; township in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for Jonathan Brace, an early settler.
- Bracken**; county in Kentucky, named for two creeks, Big and Little Bracken, which were named for William Bracken, a pioneer hunter.
- Brackettville**; town in Kinney County, Texas, named for Oscar B. Brackett, a prominent resident.
- Bracks**; butte in California, named for an old settler.
- Braddock**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named from the battlefield where General Braddock was defeated by the French and Indians.
- Braddys**; pond in Portage County, Ohio, named for Capt. Samuel Brady.
- Bradford**; county in Florida, named for Captain Bradford, who was killed in battle on an island in western Florida.
- Bradford**; village in Stark County, Illinois, named for Bradford S. Foster, one of its principal founders.
- Bradford**; village, now a part of Haverhill, Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Yorkshire, England.
- Bradford**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, and village in Orange County, Vermont, named from the village in Massachusetts.
- Bradford**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for General Bradford.
- Bradford**; county, and city in McKean County, in Pennsylvania, named for William Bradford, 1755-1795, Attorney-General of the United States.
- Bradfordsville**; town in Marion County, Kentucky, named for Peter Bradford, the first settler.
- Bradley**; county in Arkansas, named for Capt. Hugh Bradley.
- Bradley**; village in Tazewell County, Illinois, named for the Bradley Manufacturing Company located there.
- Bradley**; town in Greenwood County, South Carolina, named for a family of the State.
- Bradley**; county in Tennessee. The origin of the name is in doubt; Judge P. B. Mayfield, of Cleveland, Tennessee, says it was probably named for a school-teacher.
- Bradley Beach**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, named for the original owner, James A. Bradley.

- Bradys Bend**; town in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, named for Capt. Samuel Brady, the noted Indian fighter.
- Braidwood**; city in Will County, Illinois, named for James Braidwood, who developed coal mines in the vicinity.
- Brainerd**; city in Butler County, Kansas, named for E. B. Brainerd, who owned a farm upon which part of the city is built.
- Brainerd**; city in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, named for David Brainerd, a celebrated missionary to the Indians.
- Braintree**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Essex, England.
- Braintree**; town in Orange County, Vermont, named from the town in Massachusetts, where many of the early grantees resided.
- Bramwell**; town in Mercer County, West Virginia, named for an English engineer and coal operator who lived in the town.
- Branch**; county, and township in Mason County, in Michigan, named for John Branch, secretary of the navy under President Jackson.
- Branchport**; town in Yates County, New York, which derives its name from its position on one of the branches of Crooked Lake.
- Branchville**; borough in Sussex County, New Jersey, named for the branch or river known as Long Branch.
- Branchville**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named from the forks of the two branches of the South Carolina Railroad.
- Brandenburg**; town in Meade County, Kentucky, named from a province in Prussia.
- Brandon**; town in Rankin County, Mississippi, named for Gerard C. Brandon, governor in 1828-32.
- Brandon**; town in Rutland County, Vermont. A corruption of "burnt town," from the circumstance of the burning of the settlement by Indians in 1777.
- Brandt**; lake and town in Erie County, New York, named for Col. Joseph Brandt, a Mohawk chief.
- Brandywine**; creek in Pennsylvania. According to a tradition, the name is derived from the occasion of a vessel laden with *brantewein* (brandy), which was lost in its waters. Other authorities derive it from Andrew Brandywine, who owned lands near its mouth in early days. A third theory is that the slough near Downingtown discharged its muddy waters into the creek, tinging it the color of brandy. A celebrated battle was fought there, which accounts for the name being given to eight places in the country.
- Branford**; town in New Haven County, Connecticut, named from the town of Brentford, England.
- Brasher**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Philip Brasher, part owner.
- Brassua**; lake of Moose River, Maine, said to be named for an Indian chief. The word is said to signify "frank."
- Brattleboro**; town in Windham County, Vermont, named for Col. William Brattle, a citizen of Boston.
- Braxton**; county in West Virginia, named for Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Braysville**; village in Owen County, Indiana, named for its founder.
- Brazil**; city in Clay County, Indiana, named from the country in South America.
- Brazoria**; county, and town in same county, in Texas. The old municipality of Brazoria, founded under the Mexican rule, was named from the Brazos River.
- Brazos**; river and county in Texas. A Franciscan monk named the neighboring stream—now the Colorado—*Brazos de Dios*, "arm of God." The Mexicans confused the two rivers and called the Colorado the Brazos, and vice versa, and so the names stand to-day.

- Breakabeen**; village in Schoharie County, New York, named from the German word for the rushes which grew upon the banks of the creek.
- Breathitt**; county in Kentucky, named for John Breathitt, former governor of the State.
- Breckenridge**; town in Summit County, Colorado, and city in Caldwell County, Missouri, named for John C. Breckinridge, vice-president of the United States.
- Breckinridge**; county in Kentucky, named for John Breckinridge, a Kentucky statesman.
- Breedsville**; village in Van Buren County, Michigan, named for Silas Breed, an early settler.
- Breese**; village in Clinton County, Illinois, named for Lieutenant-Governor Sidney Breese.
- Bremer**; county in Iowa, named for Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, who spent some time in that region in 1850.
- Brentwood**; town in Contra Costa County, California, named from the town in New Hampshire.
- Brentwood**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, incorporated as Brintwood; probably named from a place in England.
- Brevard**; county in Florida, named for Doctor Brevard, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.
- Brevard**; town in Transylvania County, North Carolina, named for Ephraim J. Brevard, a Revolutionary patriot.
- Brewer**; mount in California, named for Prof. W. H. Brewer.
- Brewer**; city in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Col. John Brewer, a first settler.
- Brewer**; strait of Staten Island, New York, discovered by Brewer in 1643.
- Brewster**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named for Elder William Brewster, one of the first settlers in Plymouth colony.
- Brewster**; village in Putnam County, New York, probably named after James and Walter F. Brewster, who at one time owned the tract of land comprising the village.
- Brewster**; county in Texas, named for H. P. Brewster, private secretary to Samuel Houston.
- Briceland**; village in Humboldt County, California, named for a resident.
- Bridal Veil**; falls in Yosemite Valley, California, and falls on a branch of the Columbia River, Oregon. A descriptive name.
- Bridal Veil**; village in Multnomah County, Oregon, named for the falls.
- Bridge**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named from a natural bridge of trachyte over it.
- Bridgeport**; city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, also of numerous other places, usually so called from a bridge in or near the place. The suffixes "ton," "town," "water," and "ville" are also used frequently.
- Bridgeport**; township and town in Lawrence County, Illinois, first called The Bridge, from a bridge spanning a stream at that point.
- Bridger**; peak, village in Carbon County, and river in Montana, lake in Yellowstone Park, and pass in the Rocky Mountains, named for Maj. James Bridger, a noted guide.
- Bridgeton**; city in Cumberland County, New Jersey. Corrupted from bridge town, so named because of its location by the bridge over the old fording place on the Cohansey River.
- Bridgewater**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named for the Duke of Bridgewater. Nason says the name was derived from a town in Somersetshire, England.
- Bridgton**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for an early settler, Moody Bridges.

- Briensburg;** village in Marshall County, Kentucky, named for James Brien, member of the legislature.
- Brigham;** city in Boxelder County, Utah, named for Brigham Young.
- Bright Angel;** creek in Arizona, so named because of the clearness of its waters.
- Brighton;** township and village in Macoupin County, Illinois, named by settlers from Brighton (a part of Boston), Massachusetts. Many other places also bear this name, being named either directly or indirectly from Brighton in England.
- Briscoe;** county in Texas, named for Andrew Briscoe, a San Jacinto veteran.
- Bristol;** town in Lincoln County, Maine, county in Massachusetts, town in Ontario County, New York, village in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, county, and city in same county, in Rhode Island, town in Sullivan County, Tennessee, and city in Harrison County, West Virginia; named from the town in England.
- Bristol;** town in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, named for Rev. Ira Bristol, an early settler.
- Britton;** village in Marshall County, South Dakota, named for Col. Isaac Britton.
- Broad;** mountain ridge in Pennsylvania which has a broad tableland almost destitute of trees.
- Broadalbin;** town in Fulton County, New York, named from a place in Scotland.
- Broadhead;** town in Rockcastle County, Kentucky, named for a resident.
- Broadlands;** village in Champaign County, Illinois, so called from a farm of the same name, containing a thousand acres.
- Broadtop;** mountain in Bedford and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania; a descriptive name.
- Broadwater,** county in Montana, named for Col. Charles Broadwater.
- Brock;** village in Nemaha County, Nebraska, named for a resident.
- Brockport;** village in Monroe County, New York, named for Hiel Brockway, an early settler.
- Brockton;** city in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named for an old resident family.
- Brocton;** village in Edgar County, Illinois, named from Brockton, Massachusetts.
- Brodhead;** city in Green County, Wisconsin, named for Edward Brodhead, a prominent resident.
- Brokenstraw;** village in Chautauqua County, New York, and creek in Warren County, Pennsylvania. A translation of the Indian word *degasymohdyahgah*.
- Bronco;** village in Nevada County, California. A Spanish word meaning "rough" or "coarse."
- Bronson;** village in Bourbon County, Kansas, named for Ira D. Bronson, of Fort Scott.
- Bronx;** river in Westchester County, New York;
- Bronxdale;** village in Westchester County, New York;
- Bronxville;** village in Westchester County, New York. Named for Jonas or Jacob Bronck, an early settler.
- Brook;** many places in the country bear this name, mostly descriptive of the situation upon some stream. The word is used with various suffixes, such as "ville," "vale," "view," "wood," etc.
- Brooke;** county in West Virginia, named for Robert Brooke, governor of the State of Virginia in 1794-1796.
- Brookfield;** township and city in Linn County, Missouri, named for John W. Brooks, of Boston, a prominent railroad official.
- Brookfield;** town in Orange County, Vermont, so called, according to tradition, because of the number of brooks in the region in early days.
- Brookings;** county in South Dakota, named for Wilmot W. Brookings, a legislator.
- Brookland;** town in Lexington County, South Carolina, crossed by several small streams.

- Brookline**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. The name is said to be a modification of Brooklyn. Some authorities say, however, that the name was given because of a small creek running through the place.
- Brooklyn**; township in Schuyler County, Illinois, town in Poweshiek County, Iowa, and villages in Jackson County, Michigan, and Perry County, Mississippi, named from Brooklyn, New York.
- Brooklyn**; part of New York City; a corruption of the Dutch name *Breuckelen*, from a village in the province of Utrecht, Holland. The name signifies "broken up land" or "marshy land."
- Brooks**; county in Georgia, named for Preston L. Brooks.
- Brooks**; town in Waldo County, Maine, named for Governor Brooks, of Massachusetts.
- Brooks Grove**; village in Livingston County, New York, named for Micah Brooks.
- Brooksville**; town in Noxubee County, Mississippi, named for a resident family.
- Brookville**; town in Franklin County, Indiana, named for Jesse Brook Thomas, the original proprietor.
- Brookville**; town in Bracken County, Kentucky, named for David Brooks.
- Broome**; county in New York;
- Broome Center**; village in Schoharie County, New York. Named for Lieutenant-Governor John Broome.
- Brown**; counties in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, named for Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, commander in chief, United States Army, 1821-1828.
- Brown**; county in Kansas, named for O. H. Browne, member of the first Territorial legislature.
- Brown**; county in Minnesota, named for Joseph R. Brown, a member of the council in 1855.
- Brown**; county in Nebraska, named for two members of the committee who reported the bill for the organization of the county.
- Brown**; county in South Dakota, named for Alfred Brown, a legislator in 1879.
- Brown**; county in Texas, named for Henry S. Brown, an old settler.
- Brownfield**; town in Oxford County, Maine, named for Capt. Henry Young Brown, to whom the site was granted.
- Brownington**; town in Orleans County, Vermont, named for Timothy and Daniel Brown, to whom part of the land was originally granted.
- Browns**; village in Edward County, Illinois, named for L. J. Brown, the principal landowner.
- Brownstown**; town in Jackson County, Indiana;
- Brownsville**; town in Edmonson County, Kentucky. Named for Gen. Jacob Brown.
- Brownsville**; borough in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, named for the Brown brothers, Thomas and Basil, early settlers.
- Brownsville**; city in Cameron County, Texas, named for Major Brown, who was killed there at the beginning of the war with Mexico.
- Browntown**; village in Green County, Wisconsin, named for William G. Brown, an early settler.
- Brownville**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for Deacon Francis Brown, an early resident.
- Brownville**; city in Nemaha County, Nebraska, named for the first settler, Richard Brown, who went there from Holt County, Missouri.
- Brownville**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for John Brown, an early settler, father of General Brown.
- Brownwood**; city in Texas, named for Henry S. Brown, an old settler.
- Bruceton Mills**; town in Preston County, West Virginia, named for an early prominent settler.

- Bruceville**; village in Knox County, Indiana, named for William Bruce, the former owner of the land.
- Brule**; town in Keith County, Nebraska, county in South Dakota, and town in Douglas County, Wisconsin, and several other places, named for a tribe of Indians. The word means "burnt," and the tribe, the Brule Sioux, were said to have acquired the name from having been caught in a prairie fire and being badly burned about the thighs.
- Brunson**; town in Hampton County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Brunswick**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for the house of Brunswick, to which the reigning King of Great Britain, William III, belonged.
- Brunswick**; city in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Brunswick Terrace in England, the former home of the founder, James Keyte.
- Brunswick**; counties in North Carolina and Virginia, named for the duchy in Germany.
- Brush**; creek in Pennsylvania. From the Indian word, *achweek*, meaning "bushy" or "overgrown with brush."
- Brushland**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for Alexander Brush, first settler and proprietor.
- Brushton**; village in Franklin County, New York, named for Henry N. Brush, an extensive property owner.
- Brutus**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named by the State land board of New York, which gave names of celebrated Romans to townships in the military tract in central New York. Village in Clay County, Kentucky, town in Emmet County, Michigan, and village in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, also bear this name.
- Bryan**; county in Georgia, named for Jonathan Bryan, one of the founders of the State.
- Bryan**; village in Williams County, Ohio, named for John A. Bryan, a former auditor of the State.
- Bryan**; city in Brazos County, Texas, named for Moses Austin Bryan.
- Bryn Mawr**; village in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wales.
- Bryson**; town in Swain County, North Carolina, named for T. D. Bryson, member of the legislature, and owner of the town site.
- Buchanan**; counties in Iowa, Missouri, and Virginia, and several other places in the country, named for President James Buchanan.
- Buchanan**; town in Botetourt County, Virginia, named for Col. John Buchanan, pioneer and Indian fighter of Augusta County.
- Buck Creek**; village in Greene County, Indiana, so named because a buck appeared each returning season on the banks of a near-by creek.
- Buckeye**; township in Shasta County, California, named by settlers from Ohio, the Buckeye State.
- Buckeye**; post-offices in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, Mississippi County, Missouri, and several towns and villages. The word is applied to a species of horse chestnut which grows on river banks in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, the fruit resembling the eye of a buck.
- Buckfield**; town in Oxford County, Maine, named for Abijah Bucks, one of the first settlers.
- Buckhannon**; river and town in Upshur County, West Virginia. An Indian name said to mean "brick river."
- [**Buckingham**; county in Virginia;
- [**Bucks**; county in Pennsylvania. Named from Buckinghamshire, England.
- Bucks Bridge**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Isaac Buck, an early settler.

- Buckskin**; village in Park County, Colorado, named for Joseph Higginbottom, "Buckskin Joe."
- Bucksport**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for David Buck, who laid it out in 1851.
- Bucksport**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for Col. Jonathan Bucks, of Haverhill, an early settler.
- Bucoda**; village in Thurston County, Washington, named by taking the first part of the names of three men, Buckley, Collier, and Davis.
- Bucyrus**; city in Crawford County, Ohio, named by Col. James Kilbourne. The daughters of Samuel Norton, who live there, say that Colonel Kilbourne's favorite character was Cyrus, King of Persia, to which "bu" was prefixed, referring to the beautiful country. An old citizen, F. Adams, says that it was named by Colonel Kilbourne from Busiris in ancient Egypt.
- Buda**; village in Bureau County, Illinois, named from Buda in Austria.
- Buel**; village in Montgomery County, New York, named for Jesse Buel, of Albany.
- Buell**; lake, partly in the town of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Samuel Buell, a neighboring resident, who saved three girls from drowning.
- Buena Vista**; county in Iowa, city in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and twenty other places in the country. The name of the field upon which General Taylor won his victory, and doubtless given in some cases for patriotic reasons, but the majority of places are named descriptively. Spanish words, meaning "beautiful view."
- Buffalo**; county in Nebraska, city in Erie County, New York, counties in South Dakota and Wisconsin, and numerous creeks, rivers, towns, and villages, usually so named because of the former presence of the buffalo.
- Bullards Bar**; town in Yuba County, California, named for an old settler.
- Bullitt**; county in Kentucky;
- Bullittsville**; town in Boone County, Kentucky. Named for Alexander Scott Bullitt.
- Bulloch**; county in Georgia;
- Bullochville**; village in Meriwether County, Georgia. Named for Archibald Bulloch, one of the most eminent men of his time.
- Bullock**; county, and village in Crenshaw County, in Alabama, named for E. C. Bullock, of that State.
- Bulltown**; village in Braxton County, West Virginia. Named for an Indian called Bull, who was imprisoned for taking part in Pontiac's conspiracy, and was murdered in 1773 by Jesse Hughes and John Hacker.
- Bunceton**; city in Cooper County, Missouri, named for Harvey Bunce, of the county.
- Buncombe**; county in North Carolina and several places in the Southern States, named for Col. Edward Buncombe, of the Continental Army.
- Bunker Hill**; city in Macoupin County, Illinois, and eleven other places, named for the famous battle of the Revolution.
- Bunker Hill**; eminence in Charlestown (Boston), Massachusetts, the scene of conflict between the American and British forces, June 17, 1775.
- Bunsen**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named by the United States Geological Survey for the eminent chemist and physicist, Robert Wilhelm Bunsen.
- Burden**; city in Cowley County, Kansas, named for Robert F. Burden, a leading member of the town company.
- Bureau**; county, and town in same county, in Illinois, named for a French trader, Pierre de Beuro, who established a trading post upon a creek which first bore his name.
- Burgaw**; village in Pender County, North Carolina, named for a resident family.

- Burke**; county in Georgia, and towns in Franklin County, New York, and Caledonia County, Vermont, named for Edmund Burke, the English statesman.
- Burke**; county in North Carolina, named for Thomas Burke, governor of North Carolina in 1781-82.
- Burleigh**; county and creek in North Dakota, named for Walter A. Burleigh, an early settler, and delegate to Congress.
- Burleson**; county, and village in Johnson County, in Texas, named for Edward Burleson, Indian fighter, and vice-president of the Republic of Texas under President Houston, 1841.
- Burlingame**; town in San Mateo County, California, named from Burlingame in England.
- Burlingame**; city in Osage County, Kansas, named for Anson Burlingame, minister to China.
- Burlington**; city in Des Moines County, Iowa, town in Coffey County, Kansas, and village in Calhoun County, Michigan, named from the city in Vermont.
- Burlington**; county, and city in same county, in New Jersey, named from Brilington (commonly pronounced Burlington), England.
- Burlington**; city in Chittenden County, Vermont, named for the Burling family, of New York.
- Burlington**; city in Racine County, Wisconsin, named from Burlington Flats in New York.
- Burnet**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for David G. Burnet, twice governor of the State.
- Burnett**; town in Antelope County, Nebraska, named for the first superintendent of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.
- Burnett**; county in Wisconsin, named for Thomas P. Burnett, an early legislator of the State.
- Burnside**; river and island in Georgia, named for an early settler.
- Burnsville**; village in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Brice Burns, its founder.
- Burnsville**; town in Yancey County, North Carolina, named for Otway Burns, captain of the privateer *Snapdragon*.
- Burr**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for early settlers.
- Burrillville**; town in Providence County, Rhode Island, named for Hon. James Burrill, jr., attorney-general of the State.
- Burr Oak**; city in Jewell County, Kansas, and village in St. Joseph County, Michigan, named from the species of tree common to both sections.
- Burrs Mills**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for John Burr and Sons, mill owners.
- Burrton**; city in Harvey County, Kansas, named for I. T. Burr, vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.
- Burt**; town in Kossuth County, Iowa, named for the president of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Burt**; county in Nebraska, named for Francis Burt, governor of the Territory in 1854.
- Bushkill**; two creeks, and village, in Pike County, Pennsylvania. A Dutch word meaning "bushy stream."
- Bushnell**; township and city in McDonough County, Illinois, named for N. Bushnell, president of the first railroad in that part of the State.
- Bushy**; creek in western Pennsylvania. A translation of the Indian word *achemek*.
- Buskirk Bridge**; village in Washington County, New York, named for Martin Van Buskirk.
- Busti**; town in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Paul Busti, of the Holland Land Company.

- Butler**; county in Alabama, named for Capt. William Butler, of that State.
- Butler**; village in Montgomery County, Illinois, named for Butler Seward, a first settler.
- Butler**; county in Iowa, and city in Bates County, Missouri, named for William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a general in the Mexican war.
- Butler**; county in Kansas, named for Andrew P. Butler, United States Senator from South Carolina in 1846-1857.
- Butler**; counties in Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat.
- Butler**; county in Missouri, named for a member of President Jackson's Cabinet.
- Butler**; county in Nebraska, named for David Butler, first governor of the State.
- Butte**; County in California, named from Marysville Buttes. A French word meaning "small knoll" or "small hill."
- Butte**; city in Silverbow County, Montana, named from a bare butte overlooking the place.
- Butte**; county in South Dakota, so named from buttes, prominent features in the county.
- Butte des Morts**; town in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. French words meaning "hill of the dead," so called by the early explorers from the native graves found there.
- Butterfly**; village in Madera County, California. A translation of the Mexican name *Mariposa*.
- Butter Hill**; an eminence on the Hudson River, so called from its resemblance to a huge lump of butter.
- Butts**; county in Georgia, named in honor of Capt. Samuel Butts, an officer in the war of 1812.
- Buttville**; town in Ransom County, North Dakota, named for a resident.
- Buxton**; town in York County, Maine, named from the native place of Rev. Paul Coffin, the first minister.
- Buxton**; village in Washington County, Oregon, named for Henry Buxton, an early settler.
- Buzzards Bay**; village in Barnstable County, and bay in Massachusetts, named for a small hawk very abundant on the coast.
- Byers**; town in Arapahoe County and mount in Colorado, named for W. N. Byers, of Denver.
- Byhalia**; town in Marshall County, Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "standing white oaks."
- Bynumville**; town in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Dr. Joseph Bynum, an early settler.
- Byron**; town in Houston County, Georgia, and Genesee County, New York, named for Lord Byron. Eighteen other places bear this name, all of which were probably named for the English poet.
- Cabarrus**; county in North Carolina, named for Stephen Cabarrus, speaker of the house of commons in that State.
- Cabazon**; station on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Riverside County, California. A Spanish word, translated as "shirt collar" or "tax gatherer."
- Cabell**; county in West Virginia, named for William Cabell, governor of Virginia in 1805-1808.
- Cable**; village in Mercer County, Illinois, named for Ransom R. Cable, railway manager.
- Cabot**; town in Washington County, Vermont, named for Miss Cabot, a descendant of Sebastian Cabot.
- Cache**; county, village in same county, and streams and valley in northeastern Utah.

- A French word meaning "hiding place," probably applied because of certain things having been hidden there by early explorers and travelers.
- Cache la Poudre**; creek in Colorado, named from the French, meaning "powder hiding place."
- Cacheville**; village in Yolo County, California. So named by early settlers who were in the habit of hiding their supplies at this point.
- Cactus**; village in San Diego County, California, so named from the abundance of cacti in the vicinity.
- Caddo**; town in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, parish and lake in Louisiana, county in Oklahoma, village in Stephens County, Texas, and several small places; named from a former important tribe of eastern Texas and western Louisiana.
- Cadillac**; city in Wexford County, Michigan, named for La Motte (or La Mothe) Cadillac, who established a fort on the Detroit River in 1701.
- Cadiz**; township and village in Harrison County, Ohio, named from the city in Spain. Six other small places in the country are so called.
- Cadott**; village in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, named for an half-breed Indian, Baptiste Cadotte, who lived near the falls which first bore his name.
- Caernarvon**; townships in Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wales.
- Cahto**; creek and village in Mendocino County, California, an Indian word, meaning "fish."
- Cahuilla**; valley and village in Riverside County, California, named from an Indian tribe. The word is said to mean "master."
- Caillou**; lake and bayou in Louisiana. A French word meaning "pebble" or "flint stone."
- Ca Ira**; town in Cumberland County, Virginia. A French expression used in a famous revolutionary song, meaning "it shall go on."
- Cairo**; fourteen places in the country bear the name of the capital of Egypt.
- Cajon**; town in San Bernardino County, California, and pass in the Sierra Madre range. A Spanish word meaning "box."
- Calabasas**; township in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "pumpkins."
- Calais**; city in Washington County, Maine, and town in Washington County, Vermont, named from Calais in France.
- Calamine**; town in Sharp County, Arkansas, named from the zinc mines, calamina, meaning the native siliceous oxide of zinc.
- Calapooya**; mountains in Oregon, named from an Indian tribe.
- Calaveras**; river and county in California, so called from the numbers of skulls found in the vicinity, supposed to be the remains of a bloody battle among the Indians. The word is Spanish, meaning "skull."
- Calcutta**; villages in Columbiana County, Ohio, and Pleasants County, West Virginia, named from the city in India.
- Caldwell**; city in Sumner County, Kansas, named for Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, United States Senator.
- Caldwell**; counties in Kentucky and Missouri, named for Gen. John Caldwell, formerly lieutenant-governor of Kentucky.
- Caldwell**; parish in Louisiana, named for Matthew Caldwell, of North Carolina, a noted frontiersman.
- Caldwell**; borough in Essex County, New Jersey, named for Rev. James Caldwell, a patriotic clergyman of the Revolution.
- Caldwell**; town in Warren County, New York, named for Gen. James Caldwell, patentee.
- Caldwell**; county in North Carolina, named for Dr. Joseph Caldwell, first president of the State University.

- Caldwell**; village in Noble County, Ohio, named for Joseph and Samuel Caldwell, to whom the land belonged.
- Caldwell**; county, and town in Burleson County, Texas, named for Matthew Caldwell, an old settler and colonel of a Texas regiment in 1841.
- Caledonia**; village in Livingston County, New York, county in Vermont, and sixteen other places in the country, named from the ancient name of Scotland.
- Calxico**; town in San Diego County, California, so named from its location on the boundary between California and Mexico.
- Calfee**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for H. B. Calfee, a photographer of note.
- Calhoun**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Texas, and West Virginia, also many small places, named for John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, vice-president in 1825-1833.
- Calhoun**; town in McLean County, Kentucky, named for Judge John Calhoun.
- Calhoun**; village in Washington County, Nebraska, so named because situated on the site of Fort Calhoun.
- Calhoun Falls**; town in Abbeville County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Calico**; mountain range in California, so named from the variegated colors of the rocks.
- Caliente**; towns in Kern and Sonoma counties, California. The Spanish form for "hot," "vehement."
- Califa**; village in Madeira County, California. The Spanish form of "caliph" or "successor."
- California**; State of the Union. This name was applied by Cortez to the bay and country, which he supposed to be an island. The name is that of an island in an old Spanish romance, where a great abundance of precious stones were found. Eight post-offices bear this name.
- Callahan**; county in Texas; named for James M. Callahan, a survivor of the massacre of 1836.
- Callaway**; county, and village in same county, in Missouri, and several other places; named for Capt. James Callaway, grandson of Daniel Boone.
- Callensburg**; borough in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, named for Hugh Callen, its founder.
- Callicoon**; town in Sullivan County, New York. The word is said to signify "turkey" in both Dutch and Indian languages. The Dutch word for "turkey," however, is spelled *kalkoen*.
- Calloway**; county in Kentucky; named for Col. Richard Calloway.
- Caloosa**; river, and village in Lee County, Florida; named for an Indian tribe.
- Calumet**; river in Illinois and Indiana, county, and village in Fond du Lac County, in Wisconsin, and seven other places in the country. A Canadian corruption of the French, *chalemel*, which literally means "little reed," but which, in its corrupted form, refers to the "pipe of peace," used by the Indians to ratify treaties. Haines derives the word from *calamo*, "honey wood." Other authorities say that the name was originally "*kennamick*" or "*kennomie*."
- Calvary**; town in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and seven other places in the country, named from the hill near Jerusalem.
- Calvert**; county, and post village in Cecil County, in Maryland, named for Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Eight other places are so named, doubtless, directly or indirectly for the same.
- Calvert**; town in Robertson County, Texas, named for Robert Calvert, an early settler.
- Camano**; island in Puget Sound, Washington, which takes its name from a canal named for Don Jacinto Camano.

Camarillo; town in Ventura County, California. A Spanish word meaning "small room."

Camas; villages in Fremont County, Idaho; Missoula County, Montana; and Clarke County, Washington;

Camas Valley; village in Douglas County, Oregon. The Indian name of a small onion which grows in those States.

Cambrria; county in Pennsylvania named from the ancient name of Wales. The word means "land of mountains."

Cambrria; village in Columbia County, Wisconsin, probably so named because of the Welsh settlers.

Cambridge; township and village in Henry County, Illinois, named from the city in Massachusetts, the home of several of the founders.

Cambridge; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the English university town, after the general court decided to establish a college there. Twenty-two other places bear the name of the English town, two having the suffix "port" and one "springs."

Cambridge; township and city in Guernsey County, Ohio, named from the town in Maryland, each being situated on a Wills Creek.

Camden; city in Ouachita County, Arkansas, named from the city in South Carolina.

Camden; county in Georgia, town in Knox County, Maine, county and city in same county in New Jersey, village in Oneida County, New York, county and village in same county in North Carolina, and town in Kershaw County, South Carolina; named for Chief Justice Pratt, Earl of Camden, a friend of the colonies during the Revolution.

Camden; county in Missouri, named from Camden County, North Carolina.

Camden; village in Preble County, Ohio, named from the city in New Jersey.

Camels Hump; peak in the Green Mountains, Vermont, so named from its resemblance to the hump of a camel.

Cameron; parish, and town in same parish, in Louisiana, county, and village in same county, in Pennsylvania, and town in Marshall County, West Virginia, named for Simon Cameron.

Cameron; city in Clinton County, Missouri, named for Judge Elisha Cameron, of Clay County, Missouri.

Cameron; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Dugald Cameron, agent for the Pultney estate.

Cameron; town in Monroe County, North Carolina, named for a prominent family in the county.

Cameron; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for J. Don Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Cameron; county, and city in Milan County, in Texas, named for Ervin or Erving Cameron, who fell in the expedition against Meir.

Camillus; village in Onondaga County, New York, built within the State Land Board limits, and named by members of the board for the Roman magistrate.

Camp; county in Texas, named for J. L. Camp, prominent lawyer.

Campbell; county in Georgia, named for Col. Duncan G. Campbell, of the State legislature.

Campbell; county in Kentucky, named for John Campbell, of the State senate.

Campbell; county in Steuben County, New York, named for the Campbell family, early settlers.

Campbell; county, and village in same county, in South Dakota, named for Gen. C. T. Campbell, pioneer.

Campbell; county in Tennessee, named for Col. Arthur Campbell.

Campbell; county in Virginia, named for Gen. William Campbell, an officer of the American Revolution.

- Campbellsville**; city in Taylor County, Kentucky, named for Adam Campbell, the first settler.
- Campello**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "cedar tree."
- Camp Grant**; town and fort in Humboldt County, California, named for Gen. U. S. Grant.
- Camp Grove**; village in Marshall County, Illinois, named from its location on a favorite camping ground of emigrants on their journey westward.
- Camp Hill**; borough in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, so named because the seat of a soldiers' orphan school.
- Camp Knox**; village in Green County, Kentucky, named from a camp of Col. James Knox and 22 men, in 1770.
- Campo**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "field" or "plain."
- Campo Seco**; town in Calaveras County, California, so named from the general character of its surroundings. A Spanish name meaning "dry plain."
- Camp Point**; township and village in Adams County, Illinois, so named from its location on an Indian camping ground.
- Campton**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, so called because the first surveyors of the site built a camp on the present town site.
- Canaan**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and fourteen other towns and villages, given the name of the "Promised Land" of the Israelites.
- Canada**; villages in Marion County, Kansas, Pike County, Kentucky, and Muskegon County, Michigan, named from the Dominion of Canada. Authorities differ as to the derivation of this name. Father Hennepin says the Spaniards were the original discoverers of the country, but upon landing they were disappointed in the general appearance and expressed their feelings by saying, *Il capa di nada*, "Cape nothing." Sir John Barlow says the Portuguese, who first ascended the St. Lawrence, believing it to be a passage to the Indian sea, expressed their disappointment when they discovered their mistake by saying *Canada*, "Nothing here." This the natives are said to have remembered and repeated to the Europeans who arrived later, who thought it must be the name of the country. Dr. Shea says the Spanish derivation is fictitious. Some think it was named for the first man to plant a colony of French in the country, Monsieur Cana. Charlevoix says the word originated with the Iroquois Indians, *kanata*, or *kanada*, "a collection of huts," "a village," "a town," which the early explorers mistook for the name of the country. Other etymologies propose the two Indian words, *Kan*, "a mouth," and *adu*, "a country," hence "the mouth of the country," originally applied to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. There is a respectable authority that the name was first applied to the river. Leascarbot tells us that the Gasperians and Indians who dwelt on the borders of the bay of Chaleur called themselves *Canadaquea*; that the word meant "province" or "country." Sweetser says that the word came from the Indian *caughnawauagh*, "the village of the rapids." Brant, the Indian chieftain, who translated the gospel into his own language, used the word *canada* for "village." Another authority gives it as derived from *canada del osos*, meaning "bear's pass," and this was used, perhaps a century ago, by Spanish priests as an equivalent of "pass" or "gap."
- Canadawa**; creek in Chautauqua County, New York. An Indian word, meaning "running through the hemlocks."
- Canadian**; town in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, county in Oklahoma, river traversing both Territories, and village in Hemphill County, Texas. A Spanish word, diminutive of canyon, meaning "steep-sided gorge."
- Canajoharie**; town in Montgomery County, New York. This name was originally given to a deep hole of foaming water at the foot of one of the falls in Canajo-

- harie Creek. An Indian word meaning "kettle that washes itself," or "kettle-shaped hole in a rock." Morgan says the meaning is "washing the basin."
- Canal**; town in Venango County, Pennsylvania, so named because traversed by the Franklin Canal.
- Canal de Haro**; canal in Washington, named for the Spanish explorer, Lopez de Haro.
- Canal Dover**; village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, situated on the Ohio Canal and named from the city in New Jersey.
- Canal Lewisville**; town in Coshocton County, Ohio, named for T. B. Lewis, who founded it.
- Canandaigua**; village in Lenawee County, Michigan, and lake and town in Ontario County, New York. An Indian word, the derivation of which is in dispute. Morgan gives *canandargua*, "place selected for settlement," "chosen spot;" Haines, "town set off," while another theory is that it is corrupted from the Seneca Indian, *genundewahguh*, "great hill people," so called from a large hill near the lake.
- Canaseraga**; village in Allegany County, New York. From an Indian word, *kanawaga*, "several strings of beads with a string lying across."
- Canastota**; villages in Madison County, New York, and McCook County, South Dakota. An Indian word, *kniste*, or *kanetota*, "pine tree standing alone." The New York village took its name from a cluster of pines that united their branches over the creek which passes through the town.
- Canaveral**; cape, and village in Brevard County, in Florida. A Spanish word meaning "cane plantation."
- Canby**; town in Modoc County, California, and city in Clackamas County, Oregon, named for General Canby, United States Army, who was treacherously murdered by Modoc Indians.
- Candelaria**; post-offices in Esmeralda County, Nevada, and Presidio County, Texas. The Mexican name for a species of branching cactus.
- Candia**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named from the island in the Mediterranean where Governor Wentworth was once a prisoner.
- Caneadea**; town in Allegany County, New York. An Indian word meaning "where the heavens rest upon the earth."
- Caney**; city in Montgomery County, Kansas, villages in Morgan County, Kentucky, Vernon Parish, Louisiana, and Matagorda County, Texas, besides several other small places. This word is frequently used alone and with the suffixes "branch," "spring," and "ville," in the Southern States, and refers to the cane which covers vast tracts of country in the alluvial bottoms.
- Canfield**; village in Mahoning County, Ohio, named for one of the original proprietors, Jonathan Canfield.
- Canisteo**; river and town in Steuben County, New York. An Indian word meaning "board on the water."
- Cankapoja**; lake at the head of Vermilion River, South Dakota. An Indian word meaning "light wood."
- Cannelburg**; town in Daviess County, Indiana, named for the Buckeye Cannel Coal Company.
- Cannelton**; city in Perry County, Indiana, village in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and town in Kanawha County, West Virginia, named from the beds of cannel coal in the vicinity.
- Cannon**; river in Minnesota. The name is a corruption of the name given by the early French, *rivière aux canots*, "river of the canoes."
- Cannon**; county in Tennessee, named for Newton Cannon, governor of the State in 1835-39.
- Cannonball**; river in North Dakota, a translation of the French name, *le boulet*.

- Cannon Falls**; village in Goodhue County, Minnesota, named from the river.
- Cannonsburg**; town in Kent County, Michigan, named for Le Grand Cannon, of Troy, New York.
- Cannonsville**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for Benjamin Cannon, early owner.
- Canoeridge**; village in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, so named because it is situated on the highest point on the west branch of the Susquehanna River to which a canoe could be pushed.
- Canoga**; village in Seneca County, New York, named from a large spring which affords permanent motive power for two mills. An Indian word meaning "oil floating on the water."
- Cañon**; a name given by the Spaniards to narrow mountain gorges or deep ravines. Various places, sometimes spelled cañon, others canyon, named from their proximity to gorges; such as Canyonville, Oregon, and Canyon, Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "tube," or "funnel."
- Canon de Ugalde**; pass in Texas named for a Mexican general.
- Canonicut**; island in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, named for Canonicus, an Indian chief of the Narragansett tribe, a friend of Roger Williams.
- Canonsburg**; town in Washington County, Pennsylvania, laid out by and named for Col. John Cannon.
- Canoochee**; river, and village in Emanuel County, in Georgia. An Indian word said to be derived from *ikanodahi*, "graves are there."
- Cantara**; town in Siskiyou County, California. A Spanish word meaning a "large-mouthed pitcher."
- Canterbury**; town in Windham County, Connecticut, and villages in Kent County, Delaware, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, and Mingo County, West Virginia, named from the English city.
- Canton**; numerous places in the country, which derive their name, either directly or indirectly, from the city in China.
- Cantrall**; village in Sangamon County, Illinois, named for its founder.
- Capac**; town in St. Clair County, Michigan, named for Manco Capac, the first emperor or chief of the Peruvian empire. The word, *manco*, is said to mean "chief."
- Cape Elizabeth**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named from the cape, which was named for Queen Elizabeth of England.
- Cape Girardeau**; county, and city in same county, in Missouri, named for Sieur Girardot, of Kaskaskia.
- Cape Horn**; station on the Central Pacific Railroad in Placer County, California. A difficult curve and grade, and spoken of as "rounding Cape Horn," after the South American cape.
- Capell**; mountain and fort in California, named for an officer.
- Cape May**; county, and city in same county, in New Jersey, named from the cape named for Cornelis Jacobse May, a navigator in the employ of the Dutch West Indian Company.
- Cape Vincent**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for Vincent, son of Le Ray de Chaumont.
- Capitan**; village in Santa Barbara County, California. The Spanish form for "captain" or "leader."
- Capitol**; peak in Colorado, so named from its form.
- Carancahua**; village in Jackson County, Texas, named for the Karankawa tribe of Indians.
- Carbon**; a name of frequent occurrence in the country, given to indicate the presence of coal deposits. Counties in Montana, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wyoming *are so called*. Various suffixes, such as "dale," "hill," etc., are also used.

- Carbon Cliff**; village in Rock Island County, Illinois, named from its location on a hillside and its proximity to coal mines.
- Cardiff**; villages in Jefferson County, Alabama, Garfield County, Colorado, and Onondaga County, New York, named from the city in Wales.
- Cardington**; township and village in Morrow County, Ohio, so named because the carding machine was the introduction of the first industry in the village.
- Cardwell**; village in Dunklin County, Missouri, named for Frank Cardwell, of Paragould, Arkansas.
- Carencro**; town in Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, so named because large flocks of buzzards roosted in the cypress trees common in that neighborhood. A Creole word, meaning "buzzard."
- Carey**; village in Wyandot County, Ohio, named for Judge John Carey, a prominent resident.
- Carillo**; village in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish word, meaning "beloved."
- Carlinville**; city in Macoupin County, Illinois, named for Thomas Carlin, governor of the State in 1834-42.
- Carlisle**; county in Kentucky, named for John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland.
- Carlisle**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named, according to Whitmore, for Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle. Other authorities say it was named from the town in Scotland.
- Carlisle**; borough in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in England.
- Carlisle**; town in Union County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Carlsbad**; town and health resort in San Diego County, California, named from the town and springs in Bohemia.
- Carlstadt**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, named by early German settlers from the town in Croatia.
- Carlton**; county, and town in same county, in Minnesota, named for Reuben B. Carlton, one of the first settlers and proprietors of Fond du Lac, at the head of navigation on the St. Louis River.
- Carlton**; town in Ravalli County, Montana, named for Robert Carlton, the owner of the land on which the town is located.
- Carlyle**; township and city in Clinton County, Illinois, named for Thomas Carlyle by English colonists.
- Carmel**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, and several other small places, named from the mountain in Palestine.
- Carmi**; township and city in White County, Illinois, named by the settlers for the fourth son of Reuben.
- Carnadero**; station on the Southern Pacific Railroad in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish term, meaning "bait maker."
- Carnegie**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for Andrew Carnegie.
- Carnesville**; town in Franklin County, Georgia, named for Col. T. P. Carnes, sr.
- Caro**; village in Tuscola County, Michigan, a fanciful name given by its founder, W. E. Sherman.
- Carolina**; two States of the Union, North Carolina and South Carolina. Near the middle of the sixteenth century, Jean Ribault visited the region and named it Carolina, in honor of his king, Charles IX of France, but the name never came into general use and soon disappeared. About 1628 this name was applied definitely to that part of the country lying between Virginia and Florida, having been given in honor of Charles I of England. In an old manuscript, now in London, the following may be found: "1629-30, Feb. 10. The Attorney-General is prayed to grant by Patent 2 Degrees in Carolina," etc. In 1683 the name was

- definitely applied to the province granted to proprietors by Charles II of England. This province was named in honor of the reigning king, and thus the old name given in honor of Charles I was retained.
- Caroline**; county in Maryland, named in honor of Caroline Calvert, daughter of Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore.
- Caroline**; county in Virginia, named for the wife of George II.
- Carondelet**; village in St. Louis County, Missouri, named for Baron Carondelet, Spanish commander-in-chief and governor of Louisiana in 1791.
- Carp**; river and railroad station in Marquette County, Michigan. A translation of the Indian name literally meaning "big carp river."
- Carpenteria**; village in Santa Barbara County, California. The Spanish form for "carpenter shop."
- Carrington**; island in Great Salt Lake, Utah, named for a member of an exploring party.
- Carrington**; island in Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone Park, named for Campbell Carrington.
- Carrituck**; plantation in Somerset County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "place where the water forms a semicircle around the land."
- Carrizo**; village and creek in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "common reed grass."
- Carroll**; counties in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Virginia, and several small places, named for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland.
- Carroll**; county in Tennessee, named for William Carroll, governor in 1821-27.
- Carrollton**; township in Carroll County, Arkansas; town in Carroll County, Georgia; cities in Carroll County, Iowa, and Carroll County, Kentucky; village in Carroll County, Maryland; town in Carroll County, Mississippi; city in Carroll County, Missouri; and village in Carroll County, Ohio; named from the estate of Charles Carroll.
- Carrollton**; town in Cattaraugus County, New York, named for G. Carroll, an original proprietor.
- Carrying Place**; plantation in Somerset County, Maine, so named because the Indians had to carry their canoes from one waterway to another en route to Canada.
- Carson**; pass, lake, river, and valley in Nevada, and peak in Utah;
- Carson City**; city in Ormsby County, Nevada. Named for Christopher, or Kit Carson, the Rocky Mountain guide.
- Carson**; county in Texas, named for S. P. Carson, secretary of state under David G. Burnet.
- Carter**; county, and village in same county, in Kentucky, named for William G. Carter, a member of the State senate.
- Carter**; county in Missouri, named for Zimri Carter, an early settler.
- Carter**; county, and village in same county, in Tennessee, named for Gen. Landon Carter.
- Carteret**; county in North Carolina, named for Sir George Carteret, one of the proprietors.
- Cartersville**; city in Bartow County, Georgia, named for Col. F. Carter, of Milledgeville.
- Cartersville**; city in Williamson County, Illinois, named for Laban Carter, the first settler and discoverer of coal in the vicinity.
- Carthage**; city in Jasper County, Missouri; village in Jefferson County, New York; and many other places; named from the ancient city in Africa.
- Caruthersville**; city in Pemiscot County, Missouri, named for Hon. Samuel Caruthers, of Madison County.

- Carver**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named for John Carver, first governor of Plymouth colony.
- Carver**; county, and town in same county, in Minnesota, named for Capt. Jonathan Carver, who, in 1766-67, traveled from Boston to the Minnesota River, and wintered among the Sioux near the site of New Ulm, Minnesota.
- Cary**; village in Wake County, North Carolina, named for the temperance lecturer of Ohio.
- Cary Station**; village in McHenry County, Illinois, named for one of its founders.
- Caryville**; town in Genesee County, New York, named for Col. Alfred Cary, early settler.
- Casa Blanca**; villages in Riverside County, California, and Goliad County, Texas. A Spanish phrase meaning "white house."
- Cascade**; county in Montana, so named because it contains the great falls of the Missouri River.
- Cascade**; chain of mountains in Oregon and Washington, so called from the cascades in the Columbia River breaking through the range.
- Cascade Locks**; town in Wasco County, Oregon, situated at the locks built at the cascades in the Columbia River.
- Casco**; bay and town in Cumberland County, Maine. From an Indian word meaning, according to some authorities, "resting place," or "crane bay."
- Casetas**; village in Ventura County, California. A Spanish word meaning "cottages."
- Casey**; county in Kentucky;
- Caseyville**; town in Union County, Kentucky. Named for Col. William Casey, a pioneer of the State.
- Caseyville**; township and village in St. Clair County, Illinois, named for Lieutenant-Governor Badock Casey, member of Congress from Illinois in 1833.
- Cash City**; town in Clark County, Kansas, named for its founder, Cash Henderson.
- Cashie**; river in North Carolina, named for an Indian chief.
- Cashion**; town in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma, named for Roy Cashion, a Rough Rider in the Spanish-American war, and the only one of the Oklahoma contingent killed in the charge up San Juan hill.
- Cass**; counties in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; county and river in Michigan; county and lake in Minnesota; county in Nebraska; and county and village in same county in Texas; named for Gen. Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan in 1820.
- Cass**; county in North Dakota, named for Gen. George W. Cass, director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Cassadaga**; lake, creek, and village in Chautauqua County, New York. An Indian word, meaning "under the rocks."
- Casselton**; town in Cass County, North Dakota, named for Gen. George W. Cass, director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Cassia**; county and creek in Idaho. A corrupted form of the name of an early French settler.
- Cass Lake**; village in Cass County, Minnesota;
- Cassopolis**; village in Cass County, Michigan;
- Cassville**; village in Grant County, Wisconsin. Named for Gen. Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan in 1820.
- Castalia**; town in Erie County, Ohio, named from the ancient fountain at the foot of Mount Parnassus in Phocis.
- Castile**; town in Wyoming County, New York, named from the ancient kingdom of Spain.
- Castine**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for Baron de St. Castine, a French nobleman, by whom it was settled.
- Castle**; peak in the Sierra Nevada, California, so named from its conical shape.

- Castle**; peak in Elk Mountains, Colorado, named from its castellated summit.
- Castle**; island in the Hudson River, New York, so called from a stockade built by the Dutch as a protection from the Indians.
- Castle Rock**; towns in Douglas County, Colorado, and Grant County, Wisconsin, named from the Castle Rocks.
- Castle Rock**; town in Summit County, Utah, so called from a vast rock which bears a resemblance to a ruined castle.
- Castleton**; village in Stark County, Illinois, named for Dr. Alfred Castle, who was instrumental in introducing a railroad into the settlement.
- Castleton**; village in Rensselaer County, New York, named from an ancient Indian castle on the adjacent hills.
- Castleton**; town in Rutland County, Vermont, named for one of the original proprietors.
- Castor**; bayou in Louisiana, and river in Missouri, so named because of the prevalence of beavers. From the Greek, *kastor*, meaning "beaver."
- Castro**; county in Texas;
- Castroville**; town in Medina County, Texas. Named for Henri Castro, who settled 600 immigrants in Texas under Government contract between 1842 and 1845.
- Caswell**; county in North Carolina, named for Richard Caswell, governor of the State in 1777-1779.
- Catahoula**; lake and parish in Louisiana, named for an extinct Indian tribe.
- Cataract**; village in Owen County, Indiana, so named on account of the falls in the river near.
- Cataraque**; river in New York. An Indian word meaning "fort in the water," the early name of Lake Ontario.
- Catasauqua**; creek and borough in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word, a corruption of *gottoshacki*, "the earth thirsts for rain," or "parched land."
- Catawba**; river in North Carolina and South Carolina; county, and town in same county, in North Carolina; village in Clark County, Ohio; town in Roanoke County, Virginia; town in Marion County, West Virginia; island in Lake Erie; and several other places; named from the Indian tribe. The word may be from the Choctaw, *katapa*, meaning "cut off," "separated."
- Catawissa**; branch of the Susquehanna River, and borough and township in Columbia County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Indian word *gattawisi*, "growing fat," though some authorities say the name signifies "clear water."
- Cathaneu**; river of Maine. An Indian word meaning "bent," or "crooked."
- Catharine**; town in Schuyler County, New York, named for Catharine Montour, the wife of an Indian sachem.
- Cathedral**; peak in the Sierra Nevada, in Mariposa County, California, so named from its resemblance to a spire.
- Catheys**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an old settler.
- Cathlamet**; point and town in Wahkiakum County, Washington, named from the Indian tribe, Kathlamet.
- Cathlapootle**; river in Washington, named for the Cathlapotle Indian tribe.
- Catlettsburg**; city in Boyd County, Kentucky, named for Horatio Catlett, one of the first settlers.
- Catlin**; township and village in Vermilion County, Illinois, named for J. M. Catlin, a railroad official.
- Cato**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named by the State land board in honor of the distinguished Roman.
- Catoctin**; stream in Virginia tributary to the Potomac River. An Indian word meaning "great village."

- Catskill**; creek, mountains, and town in Greene County, New York. The mountains were called *katsbergs* by the Dutch, from the number of wild-cats found in them, and the creek, which flows from the mountains, was called *Katerskill*, "tomcats' creek."
- Cattaraugus**; county, village in same county, and creek in New York. An Indian word meaning "bad smelling shore."
- Caucomgomoc**; lake in Maine. A corruption of an Indian word, meaning "big gull lake."
- Caugwaga**; creek in Erie County, New York. A corruption of the Indian *gagwaga*, "creek of the Cat nation."
- Causton**; bluff in Georgia, named for Thomas Causton.
- Cavalier**; county, and town in Pembina County, in North Dakota, named for Charles Cavalier, one of the old settlers in the Lower Red River Valley.
- Cave in Rock**; village in Hardin County, Illinois, named from a cave in a rocky bluff on the Ohio River.
- Cawanesque**; branch of the Chemung River, in New York. An Indian word meaning "at the long island."
- Cawanshanock**; creek in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word derived from *gawunschanne*, "green briar stream."
- Cawker**; city in Mitchell County, Kansas, named for E. H. Cawker.
- Cayadutta**; creek in Fulton County, New York; stated by Beauchamp to mean "stone standing out of the water." The origin is thought by Baylies to be purely conjectural. The most noticeable feature to which the name could apply was a large rock in midstream below some beautiful falls.
- Cayncos**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "small fishing boats."
- Cayuga**; county, village in same county, and lake in New York. An Indian word, the derivation of which is in dispute. The generally accepted theory is that it means "long lake," having been originally applied to the lake, which is 38 miles long and from 1 to 3½ miles wide. Morgan derives it from *gwewgweh*, "the mucky land," while others say that it signifies "canoes pulled out of the water." One of Iroquois tribes was so called. Six small places in the country bear this name.
- Cayuse**; village in Umatilla County, Oregon, named from an Indian tribe.
- Cazadero**; village in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish term meaning "place for pursuing game."
- Cazenovia**; township in Woodford County, Illinois, and villages in Pipestone County, Minnesota, and Richland County, Wisconsin, named for the town in New York.
- Cazenovia**; lake and town in Madison County, New York, named by its founder, Col. John Linklaen, for Theophilus Cazenove, general agent of the Holland Land Company.
- Cecil**; county in Maryland;
- Cecilton**; town in Cecil County, Maryland, named for Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.
- Cedar**; this word, with various suffixes, forms the name of numerous features throughout the country. Counties in Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska, 153 post-offices, with or without suffixes, and numerous rivers, creeks, etc., bear the name, referring to the presence of the tree in the vicinity.
- Cedar Keys**; town in Levy County, Florida, named from a group of islands in the harbor.
- Celeron**; island near Detroit, Michigan, named for Sieur Celeron, commandant at Detroit in early days.
- Celina**; village in Mercer County, Ohio, named from Salina in New York; the *orthography was changed to avoid confusion.*

- Center**; town in Sharp County, Arkansas, and county in Pennsylvania, so named because of their geographical situation. One hundred and fifty places in the country bear this name, alone or with various prefixes.
- Center Harbor**; town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for one of the first settlers, Col. Joseph Senter.
- Central**; town in Pickens County, South Carolina, so named because of its geographical situation. Twenty-eight other places, with and without suffixes, are so called.
- Central City**; town in Gilpin County, Colorado, so named because it was originally the center of several mining camps.
- Central City**; town in Huntington County, West Virginia, so named because it is nearly halfway between Guyandotte and Catlettsburg.
- Centralia**; township and city in Marion County, Illinois, so named by the Illinois Central Railroad from its location at the junction of the main line and the Chicago line.
- Central Lake**; village in Antrim County, Michigan, situated on a lake which is in the center of a chain of lakes and rivers in the county.
- Ceredo**; village in Wayne County, West Virginia, so named by its founder because of the bountiful harvest of corn upon its site. The name is derived from Ceres, the goddess of corn and harvests.
- Cerrillos**; town in Santa Fé County, New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "little eminences," or "little hills."
- Cerritos**; village in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "little hills."
- Cerro Colorado**; a conical hill of reddish color in Colorado. The name was given by the Mexicans, and means "red hill."
- Cerro Gordo**; village in Piatt County, Illinois, county in Iowa, and village in Columbus County, North Carolina, named from the Mexican battlefield. The words mean "large (around) hill."
- Ceylon**; village in Erie County, Ohio, and five other places, named from the island off the coast of India.
- Chadbourn**; town in Columbus County, North Carolina, named for a prominent business man of Wilmington, North Carolina.
- Chadds Ford**; village in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named for the proprietor, Francis Chadsey.
- Chadron**; city in Dawes County, Nebraska, named for an old French squawman.
- Chadwick**; village in Carroll County, Illinois, named for an engineer who was connected with the building of the first railroad through that section.
- Chaffee**; county in Colorado, named for Jerome B. Chaffee, United States Senator.
- Chaffin**; bluff in Virginia, named for the family who owned it.
- Chagrin**; river in Ohio. Two different theories obtain in regard to this name, one being that a party of surveyors under Harvey Rice, so named it because of their disappointment at finding that they were not following the course of the Cuyahoga River. Howe says that it is named from the Indian word *shagrin*, which is said to mean "clear."
- Chagrin Falls**; village in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named from the river.
- Chamberlain**; lake in Maine, named for an old settler.
- Chamberlain**; city in Brule County, South Dakota, named for Selah Chamberlain, a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.
- Chambers**; county in Alabama, named for Senátor Henry C. Chambers of that State.
- Chambers**; county in Texas, named for Thomas J. Chambers, major-general in the Texas revolution.
- Chambersburg**; township in Pike County, Illinois, named for a family of first settlers.

- Chambersburg**; town in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, named for a Scotchman who founded it, Benjamin Chambers.
- Champaign**; county, and city in same county, in Illinois, named from the county in Ohio.
- Champaign**; county in Ohio, so named from the general character of the country. From the French, *champ*, meaning "fields," and plains, "flat."
- Champion**; town in Jefferson County, New York, and township in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for Gen. Henry Champion, of Connecticut.
- Champlain**; lake, and town in Clinton County, in New York, named for the discoverer of the lake, Samuel de Champlain, a French naval officer, who explored that country in 1609.
- Chancellorsville**; village in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, named for a family in the neighborhood.
- Chandeleur**; bay and islands on the coast of Louisiana, so named because they were discovered on Candlemas or Chandeleur day.
- Chandlersville**; village in Muskingum County, Ohio, named for Samuel Chandler.
- Chandlerville**; village in Cass County, Illinois, named for Dr. Charles Chandler, its founder.
- Chaney**; creek in Mississippi, named for Robert Chaney, an early settler in Perry County.
- Chanhassan**; river in Minnesota and North Dakota. An Indian word meaning "pale bark wood," or "sugar tree."
- Chanhassen**; village in Carver County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "firestone."
- Chankie**; creek in South Dakota. Coues says it is clipped from *tschekkanakasahtapah*, "breech clout." Haines gives *chanka*, "firestone," so named from a very hard rock of vitrified sandstone found near its mouth.
- Chanlers**; purchase in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Jeremiah Chanler, an early owner.
- Chanopa**; lake in Minnesota. A Sioux Indian word meaning "two wood."
- Chanshayapi**; river in Minnesota. A Sioux Indian word meaning "red wood," or "post painted red."
- Chanute**; city in Neosho County, Kansas, named for O. Chanute, civil engineer with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad.
- Chapa**; river in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "beaver."
- Chapel Hill**; town in Orange County, North Carolina, named from a colonial chapel of the Church of England, built on a hill.
- Chapin**; village in Morgan County, Illinois, named for its founders, Charles and Horace Chapin.
- Chapin**; town in Lexington County, South Carolina, named for a family of that name.
- Chapman**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for William Chapman, who owned slate quarries there.
- Chappaqua**; town in Westchester County, New York. An Indian word meaning edible root of some kind.
- Chappaquiddick**; island in Dukes County, Massachusetts. From an Indian word, *cheppiaquidne*, "separated island." So called because separated from Marthas Vineyard by a narrow strait.
- Chapparral**; village in Butte County, California. From the Spanish, meaning a "plantation of evergreen oaks."
- Chardon**; village in Geauga County, Ohio, named for a proprietor, Peter Chardon Brooks.
- Chariton**; township and city in Lucas County, Iowa, and county, river, and town in Putnam County, Missouri. The origin of the name is in doubt. The most generally accepted theory is that it was given by the early French, but that the

original form of the word has been lost, hence the translation is impossible. Some persons say that there was a French trader who had his agency near the mouth of the river, whose name was similar.

Charlemont; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for the Earl of Charlemont.

Charles; county in Maryland, named in honor of Charles Calvert, son of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.

{**Charles**; river in Massachusetts, and point in Northampton County, Virginia;

{**Charles City**; county in Virginia. Named for Charles I of England.

Charles City; township and city in Floyd County, Iowa, named by Kelley St. Charles for his son.

Charles Mix; county in South Dakota, named for a pioneer citizen.

Charleston; township and city in Coles County, Illinois, named for Charles Morton, one of the founders.

Charleston; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for an early settler, Charles Vaughan.

Charleston; town in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, named from Charleston, South Carolina.

Charleston; county, and city in same county, in South Carolina. The city was named first and was originally called Charles Town, in honor of Charles II of England.

Charleston; city in Kanawha County, West Virginia, named for Charles Clendman, father of George Clendman, the founder.

Charlestown; part of Boston, Massachusetts, named for Charles I of England.

Charlestown; town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, named for Sir Charles Knowles.

Charlestown; town in Washington County, Rhode Island, named either for King Charles II of England, or for Charles Edward, the pretender.

Charles Town; town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, named for the brother of George Washington, Charles Washington, who owned the land upon which the town was built.

Charlevoix; county, and village in same county, in Michigan, named for Pere Francis X. Charlevoix, a missionary and historian.

Charley Apopka; creek in Florida. A corruption of the Indian word, *tsalopopko-hatchee*, "catfish eating creek."

Charloe; village in Paulding County, Ohio, named for an Ottawa Indian chief.

Charlotte; county in Virginia, and village in Monroe County, New York, named for Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales.

Charlotte; city in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, named for the wife of George III of England.

Charlottesville; city in Albemarle County, Virginia, named for Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales.

Charlton; county, and village in same county, in Georgia, named for Robert M. Charlton, poet, and United States Senator in 1852.

Charlton; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Sir Francis Charlton, gentleman of the privy chamber in 1755.

Chartiers; two creeks, and townships in Allegheny and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, named for Peter Chartiers, a noted half-breed spy and Indian hunter.

Chase; county in Kansas, named for Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln.

Chase; county in Nebraska named for a former mayor of Omaha.

Chaska; city in Carver County, Minnesota. A Sioux Indian name for a first-born son.

- Chateaugay**; river, lake, and village in Franklin County, New York, named from the town in France. The name was applied to a seigniory created in 1673, and was applied to the river which traversed it, and the appellation naturally followed the stream to its source.
- Chatham**; county in Georgia, towns in Barnstable County Massachusetts, and Carroll County, New Hampshire; borough in Morris County, New Jersey; village in Columbia County, New York, county in North Carolina, and many other places, named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
- Chatsworth**; township and town in Livingston County, Illinois, named from the country home of the Duke of Devonshire, England.
- Chattahoochee**; river, county, and village in Fulton County, Georgia, and town in Gadsden County, Florida; a Creek Indian word meaning "painted stone."
- Chaumont**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Le Ray de Cahumont, an early proprietor.
- Chautauqua**; county in Kansas; county, lake, and town in same county, in New York. An Indian word which has been the subject of much controversy. Webster says it is a corruption of a word which means "foggy place." Another derivation gives the meaning as "bag tied in the middle," referring to the shape of the lake. It is also said to mean "place where a child was washed away." Dr. Peter Wilson, an educated Seneca, says it is literally "where the fish was taken out." Other meanings given are "place of easy death," and "place where one was lost."
- Chaves**; county in New Mexico, named for Mariano Chaves, governor in 1836.
- Cheanill**; chain of hills in Oregon. An Indian word meaning "bald hills."
- Cheat**; river in West Virginia, so called because of the variability of the volume of water.
- Cheatham**; county in Tennessee, name for Benjamin Cheatham, a Confederate general.
- Chebans**; town in Iroquois County, Illinois, named for an Indian chief. The word means "little duck."
- Chebeague Island**; village in Cumberland County, Maine. The name is probably derived from *chebeeg*, "great waters," or "wide expanse of water."
- Cheboygan**; river, country, and city in same county, in Michigan. An Indian word variously interpreted. Haines says it is composed of two words, *che*, "great," and *poygan*, "pipe." Another derivation gives the meaning, "the river that comes out of the ground." The Michigan Historical Society gives *chabwegan*, a place of ore."
- Checaque**; river in Iowa. An Indian word meaning "skunk."
- Chectemunda**; creek in Montgomery County, New York. An Indian word meaning "twin sister."
- Cheektowaga**; town in Erie County, New York. Derived from the Indian words *juk do waah geh*, "place of the crab apple tree."
- Cheesechankamuck**; eastern branch of Farmington River, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "great fishing place at the weir."
- Cheetiery Sopochnie**; chain of volcanic mountains in the Aleutian Islands. Indian words meaning "four mountains."
- Chefuncte**; river in Louisiana. An Indian word meaning "chinkapin."
- Chehalis**; river, county, and city in Lewis County, in Washington, named from an Indian tribe. The word means "sand" or "inlanders."
- Chehtanbeh**; river in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "sparrow hawk's nest."
- Chelan**; county and lake in Washington. An Indian word meaning "deep water" or "big water."

- Chelmsford**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the English town.
- Chelsea**; city in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, named from the English town.
- Chelsea**; towns in Washtenaw County, Michigan, and Orange County, Vermont; indirectly named from the town in England.
- Chemawa**; village in Marion County, Oregon. An Indian word said to mean "our old home."
- ***Chemehuevis**; valley in Arizona, named from a tribe of Indians.
- Chemung**; river, county, and town in same county, in New York. An Indian word, meaning "big horn" or "big horn in the water." The river was so named from the tradition of a huge fossil tusk, supposed to be of some prehistoric monster, having been found in the bank of the river.
- Chenango**; river, county, and town in Broome County, in New York. An Indian word meaning "bull thistles."
- Chêne**; bayou in Louisiana. A French word meaning "oak."
- Cheney**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an old settler.
- Cheney**; city in Sedgwick County, Kansas, named for P. B. Cheney, stockholder of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Cheney**; town in Spokane County, Washington, named for Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, one of the originators of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Chenoa**; township and city in McLean County, Illinois. From the Indian word "*chenouu*," meaning "white dove."
- Chepachet**; river, and village in Providence County, in Rhode Island, and village in Herkimer County, New York. An Indian word meaning "where the stream divides," or "place of separation."
- Chepultepec**; town in Blount County, Alabama. An Aztec Indian word meaning "grasshopper mountain."
- Cheputnaticook**; lake in Maine. An Indian word meaning "great hill lake."
- Cheraw**; town in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, named from the Sara or Cheraw Indian tribe.
- Cherokee**; county, and town in Colbert County, in Alabama; township in Benton County, Arkansas; village in Butte County, California; county, and village in same county, in Georgia; county, and city in same county, in Iowa; nation in Indian Territory; county, and city in Crawford County, in Kansas; villages in Lawrence County, Kentucky, and Lowndes County, Mississippi; county, and village in Swain County, in North Carolina; post-office in Woods County, Oklahoma; county, and post-office in Spartanburg County, in South Carolina; village in Lauderdale County, Tennessee; county, and village in San Saba County, in Texas; and village in Marathon County, Wisconsin; named for an Indian tribe. The meaning is uncertain.
- Cherry**; county in Nebraska, named for Lieutenant Cherry, United States Army.
- Cherry Creek**; town and creek in Chautauqua County, New York, named by Joshua Bentley, jr., a surveyor who found the center of the town to be on a small island in a stream on which was a small cherry tree.
- Cherryvale**; city in Montgomery County, Kansas, in the valley of Cherry Creek. The name "Cherry" occurs frequently with and without suffixes, generally referring to the presence of the tree.
- Chesaning**; village in Saginaw County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "big rock," the name having been given because of a large rock near the place.
- Chesapeake**; bay in Maryland which gives name to several places in the country. An Indian name variously explained, but which seems to be a contraction of the Delaware name *kitshishuapeak*, "great salty bay."
- Cheshire**; towns in New Haven County, Connecticut, and Berkshire County, Massachusetts; township in Allegan County, Michigan; county in New Hampshire;

- and villages in Ontario County, New York, and Gallia County, Ohio, named from the county in England.
- Chester**; city in Randolph County, Illinois, and town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named from the city in England.
- Chester**; county in Pennsylvania, named by George Pearson, a friend of William Penn, in honor of the native place of Penn.
- Chester**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named from Chester County, Pennsylvania.
- Chester**; county in Tennessee, named for Robert I. Chester, an old settler.
- Chesterfield**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and counties in South Carolina and Virginia, named for Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield.
- Chesterfield**; county in North Carolina, named from the town in Derbyshire, England.
- Chesterville**; village in Albany County, New York, named for Rev. John Chester, of Albany.
- Chestnut**; twenty-seven post-offices and many natural features bear this name, indicating the presence of the tree.
- Chesuncook**; lake and town in Piscataquis County, Maine. An Indian word which, according to Judge Potter, means "goose place." Thoreau gives, "place where many streams empty." Haines says that it signifies "great goose place."
- Chetimaches**; lake in Louisiana, which is also known as Grand Lake, the name of an Indian tribe; the word is from the Choctaw language and means, "they possess cooking vessels."
- Chetopa**; city in Labette County, Kansas. An Indian word meaning "four houses," the town having been built on the site of four houses occupied by the wives of an Osage chief.
- Chewaukan**; marsh in Oregon. An Indian word meaning "water potato."
- Cheyenne**; county and mountain in Colorado, county in Kansas, county and river in Nebraska, city in Laramie County, Wyoming, and a number of other places, named for the Indian tribe. The Cheyennes call themselves *Dzüzistas*. The popular name is a corruption of the name given them by the Sioux, and said to signify "aliens."
- Chicacomico**; creek on the eastern shore of Maryland. An Indian word meaning "place where turkeys are plenty."
- Chicago**; city and river in Illinois. The Ojibwa Indian form, *she-kag-ong*, signifies "wild onion place," from a root form implying a "bad smell."
- Chichester**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, and village in Ulster County, New York, named from the city in England.
- Chickahominy**; river in Virginia, which according to De Vere is named from the Indian word, *checahaminend*, "land of much grain," so called because it flows through fertile lowlands. Heckewelder, with doubtful authority, says that it is corrupted from *Tschikene-mahoni*, "lick frequented by turkeys."
- Chickies**; creek and village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The name is derived from the Indian, *chikiswalungo*, meaning "place of crabs." Heckewelder says the meaning is "place of crawfish," and Sener states it is a corruption of *chickesalunga*.
- Chickisalunga**; creek in Pennsylvania. An Indian word derived from *chickiswalunga*, "place of crawfish," or "place of crab fish."
- Chickomuxen**; creek in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "fishing place at a weir."
- Chickwolnepy**; creek in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "near great pond."

- Chico**; township and city in Butte County, California. A Spanish word meaning "little."
- Chicomico**; creek in Connecticut. An Indian derivation from *she* or *che*, "great," and *komuk*, or *comaco*, "house," or "inclosed place."
- Chicopee**; river, falls, and city in Hampden County, in Massachusetts. An Indian word, meaning "cedar tree," or "birch-bark place."
- Chicora**; town in Berkeley County, South Carolina. From an Indian word, *yuchikere*, meaning "yuchi are there," or "yuchi over there."
- Chicot**; county in Arkansas and creek in New York. A French word meaning "wood;" a term also applied to a stub or broken piece of wood.
- Childress**; county; and town in same county, in Texas, named for George C. Childress, author of the Texas declaration of independence.
- Chillicothe**; city in Peoria County, Illinois, towns in Wapello County, Iowa, and Livingston County, Missouri, and city in Ross County, Ohio, named from a Shawnee subtribe. The correct Shawnee form signifies "man made perfect." (Gatschet.)
- Chillisquaque**; creek and village in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "place of snowbirds."
- Chilmark**; town in Dukes County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Chilson**; lake and village in Essex County, New York, named for a family of early settlers.
- Chilton**; county, and village in Clarke County, in Alabama, named for William P. Chilton, of that State.
- Chilton**; city in Calumet County, Wisconsin, named Chillington, from the home of an early settler, Chillington Hall, England, but the county clerk in recording the name, omitted the second syllable, hence Chilton.
- Chimney Rock**; town in Rutherford County, North Carolina, named from nearby cliffs, which bear a likeness to colossal chimneys.
- Chinook**; village in Pacific County, Washington, named from a tribe of Indians.
- Chinquapin**; town in Duplin County, North Carolina. The name is the Indian name for "nut," or "small chestnut."
- Chippewa**; county and river in Michigan, and counties in Minnesota and Wisconsin;
- Chippewa Falls**; city in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. Named from a noted Indian tribe. The proper Indian form is Ojibwa.
- Chisago**; county and lake in Minnesota, named by W. H. C. Folsom, from two Ojibwa Indian words, *kichi*, "large," and *saga*, "fair" or "lovely."
- Chissesessick**; rivers in Virginia and Georgia. An Indian word meaning "place of blue birds."
- Chittenango**; creek and village in Madison County, New York. Morgan says it is an Indian word, meaning "where the sun shines out;" other authorities translate it "waters divide and run into."
- Chittenden**; county in Vermont, named for Thomas Chittenden, governor of the State in 1790-97.
- Chittenden**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named for George B. Chittenden.
- Chivington**; village in Kiowa County, Colorado, near the battle ground where Colonel Chivington massacred the Cheyenne Indians in 1864.
- Chocorua**; peak in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, said to be named for a prophet-chief of the Socoki Indians, who, being pursued to this lofty peak by a white hunter, leaped over the precipice and met his death.
- Choctawhatchee**; bay and river in Florida. An Indian word meaning "river of the Choctaws."
- Chohwajica**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "willow."
- Chokin**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "place of roasting," the lake

- probably having been so named because the Dakota Indians roasted the teepwinna root, which they used for food, on the shore of the lake.
- Chokio**; village in Stevens County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "middle."
- Chokoloakee**; town in Lee County, Florida. The name is derived from the Indian word, *chokoliska*, meaning "red houses."
- Choteau**; county, and township in Teton County, in Montana, and county in South Dakota, named for the Chouteau family, two brothers of which, Auguste and Pierre, founded St. Louis.
- Choupyatanka**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "big dry wood."
- Chowan**; river and county in North Carolina, named from the Chowanoke Indian tribe. The word is a variant of the Algonquian *sowán*, "south." One authority derives the word from *sowan-ohke*, "south country."
- Christian**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. William Christian, an officer of the Revolution.
- Christian**; counties in Illinois and Missouri, named from the county in Kentucky.
- Christiana**; creek, and village in Newcastle County, in Delaware, and borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named for the King and Queen of Sweden, Christian and Christiana.
- Christiansburg**; town in Montgomery County, Virginia, named for a first settler.
- Christman**; city in Edgar County, Illinois, named for Mathias Christman, its founder.
- Chromite**; village in Shasta County, California, named from the chrome iron mines.
- Chuctanunda**; stream in Montgomery County, New York. An Indian word meaning "twin sisters."
- Chula**; village in Livingston County, Missouri;
- Chulafinnee**; town in Cleburne County, Alabama;
- Chulahoma**; town in Marshall County, Mississippi. From a Choctaw Indian word meaning "red fox."
- Chuluota**; town in Orange County, Florida. An Indian word meaning "beautiful view."
- Churchill**; county in Nevada, which takes its name from Fort Churchill, named for an officer of the United States Army.
- Churchville**; village in Monroe County, New York, named for Samuel Church, a pioneer settler.
- Cibolo**; river and village in Guadalupe County, Texas. A Spanish word meaning "buffalo."
- Cicero**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named by the State land board for the celebrated Roman.
- Cienega**; station in Los Angeles County, California, and mining locality in Yavapai County, Arizona. A Spanish word meaning "marsh."
- Cimarron**; river in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, city in Gray County, Kansas, and village in Colfax County, New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "wild," "unruly."
- Cincinnati**; city in Hamilton County, Ohio, laid out and named by Col. Israel Ludlow, from an organization of officers formed after the Revolutionary war and named in honor of Cincinnatus, the Roman patriot.
- Cicinnatus**; town in Cortland County, New York, named by the State land board, for the celebrated Roman patriot.
- Cinnabar**; village in Trinity County, California, named from the quicksilver mines.
- Cinnabar**; mountain just north of Yellowstone Park, named from its rocks, which are colored red by iron, which was mistaken for cinnabar.
- Cinnaminson**; town in Burlington County, New Jersey. The name is derived from the Indian, *cinna*, or *sinne*, "stone," and *mona*, or *minna*, "island," hence "stone island place."

Circleville; village in Pickaway County, Ohio, so named from the circular Indian mounds in the neighborhood.

Cisco; town in Eastland County, Texas, named for John J. Cisco, a prominent resident.

Cisco; many places in the United States bear this name. An Indian word meaning a kind of trout of an oily nature.

Cissna Park; village in Iroquois County, Illinois, named for William Cissna, one of its founders.

Citra; town in Marion County, Florida;

Citrona; village in Yolo County, California;

Citrus; town in Inyo County, California, and county in Florida. From *citrus*, a small genus of trees of the orange family; so named because of the abundance of orange groves in these regions.

Clackamas; county, village in same county, and river in Oregon, named from an Indian tribe.

Claiborne; parish in Louisiana and counties in Mississippi and Tennessee, named for William C. C. Claiborne, governor of Mississippi Territory and of Louisiana as a Territory and a State.

Clallam; county in Washington, named from an Indian tribe.

Clancey; creek, and town in Jefferson County, in Montana, named for Judge Clancey, a prospector and mining promoter of an early day.

Clanton; town in Chilton County, Alabama, named for General Clanton, a Confederate general.

Clapper; town in Monroe County, Missouri, named for Henry Clapper, who was instrumental in bringing a railroad into the place.

Clare; county, and city in same county, in Michigan. The origin of the name is in doubt, but the Michigan Historical Society says that it is probably named from County Clare in Ireland.

Claremont; town in Los Angeles County, California, named from the town in New Hampshire.

Claremont; town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, named from the country seat of Lord Clive, an English general.

Clarence; city in Shelby County, Missouri, named for a son of John Duff, an early settler.

Clarendon; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for Edward, Earl of Clarendon.

Clarinda; city in Page County, Iowa, named for Clarinda Buck, a niece of the founder.

Clarion; river in Pennsylvania. A French term, meaning "clear." The name may have been suggested by the noise made by the river, sounding like the distant note of the clarion. Said by some to have been called *gowunsch*, "briar stream."

Clarion; county, and borough in same county in Pennsylvania, named from the river.

Clark; county in Arkansas, named for Governor William Clark.

Clark; peak in California, named for Fred Clark, a topographer.

Clark; counties in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, named for Gen. George Rogers Clark, who captured Vincennes.

Clark; county in Kansas, named for Capt. Charles F. Clarke, United States Volunteers, who died at Memphis December 10, 1862.

Clark; county in Missouri, named for Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Clark; creek in Nebraska, named for Dr. M. H. Clark, first member of the Territorial council from Dodge County.

Clark; county in South Dakota, named for Newton Clark, legislator in 1873.

- Clark**; county in Wisconsin, named for A. W. Clark, early settler.
- Clarke**; county in Alabama, named for Governor John Clarke of Georgia.
- Clarke**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. Elijah Clarke, officer of the Revolution.
- Clarke**; county in Iowa, named for James Clarke, governor of the State in 1846.
- Clarke**; county in Mississippi, named for Joshua G. Clarke, first chancellor of the State.
- Clarke**; county in Virginia, named for Gen. George Rogers Clarke.
- Clarke**; county in Washington, and river in Montana, named for Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Clarke City**; village in Kankakee County, Illinois, named for the man who opened the first coal mine in the vicinity.
- Clarkfork**; town in Kootenai County, Idaho, named for Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Clarkia**; village in Kootenai County, Idaho, named for Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Clarks**; village in Merrick County, Nebraska, named for S. H. H. Clark, superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Clarksburg**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for three brothers who were among the first settlers.
- Clarksburg**; town in Harrison County, West Virginia. Some authorities claim that it was named for Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, while others maintain that it was named for a pioneer.
- Clarksdale**; town in Coahoma County, Mississippi, named for Captain Clark, brother-in-law of Governor Alcorn.
- Clarkson**; town in Monroe County, New York, named for General Clarkson, a large landowner.
- Clarkston**; village in Asotin County, Washington;
- Clarksville**; city in Pike County, Missouri. Named for Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Clarksville**; town in Habersham County, Georgia, named for Gen. John Clarke, governor of Georgia.
- Clarksville**; town in Hamilton County, Indiana, and city in Montgomery County, Tennessee, named for Gen. George Rogers Clark, who captured Vincennes.
- Clarksville**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Benjamin Clark.
- Clarkton**; town in Dunklin County, Missouri, named for Henry E. Clark, an early contractor.
- Clatskanie**; town in Columbia County, Oregon, named from the Indian tribe, Tlat-skani.
- Clatsop**; county in Oregon, named for an Indian tribe.
- Claverack**; town in Columbia County, New York, from the Dutch, *klaver-akker*, "clover field," said by some to have been so called from the immense fields of clover which abounded there at the time of its settlement. Another opinion is that it is of Dutch origin, the first part of the word meaning "opening" or "side gorge," the latter part being a division of the river which the Dutch skippers referred to; the Hudson was divided into 13 "racks" or "reaches."
- Clay**; counties in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas; town in Webster County, Kentucky; counties in Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia; mount in New Hampshire; and many small places; named for Henry Clay. The county in Nebraska was doubtless named for him also.
- Clay**; county in Arkansas, named for John M. Clayton, State senator.
- Clay**; county in Iowa, named for Henry Clay, jr., who fell at the battle of Buena Vista.
- Clay**; county in Kentucky, named for Gen. Green Clay.

- Clay City**; village in Clay County, Illinois, and town in Clay County, Indiana, named for Henry Clay.
- Claymont**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, named from the character of the soil.
- Clayton**; town in Contra Costa County, California, named from Clayton, Missouri.
- Clayton**; town in Kent County, Delaware, named for Thomas Clayton, or his son, Col. Joshua Clayton.
- Clayton**; county, and town in Rabun County, in Georgia, named for Augustin Smith Clayton.
- Clayton**; township and village in Adams County, Illinois, named for Henry Clay.
- Clayton**; village in St. Louis County, Missouri, named for Ralph Clayton.
- Clayton**; county in Iowa, town in Jefferson County, New York, and town in Johnston County, North Carolina, named for John M. Clayton, Senator from Delaware.
- Claytonville**; town in Brown County, Kansas, named for Powell Clayton, United States Senator from Arkansas.
- Clear Creek**; county in Colorado, so called because it is drained by Clear Creek, an affluent of the South Platte.
- Clearfield**; creek in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, named from the clearings along its banks.
- Clearfield**; county, and borough in same county, in Pennsylvania, named from the creek.
- Clear Lake**; village in Polk County, Wisconsin, situated on a lake of that name. A descriptive name.
- Clearwater**; descriptive name given to a river in Idaho and to many smaller streams in the country, which in turn have given names to twelve post-offices.
- Clearwater**; county and river in Minnesota. The name is a direct translation of the Ojibwa word, descriptive of the river.
- Cleburne**; counties in Alabama and Arkansas, and town in Johnson County, Texas, named for Gen. Patrick Cleburne.
- Clermont**; county in Ohio, name probably derived from Clermont, France.
- Clermont**; village in Columbia county, New York, named by Chancellor Livingston, a friend of Fulton, for the first American steamboat.
- Cleveland**; counties in Arkansas and Oklahoma, named for President Grover Cleveland.
- Cleveland**; village in Oswego County, New York, named for James Cleveland, an early settler.
- Cleveland**; county, and village in Rowan County, in North Carolina, named for Col. Benjamin Cleveland.
- Cleveland**; city in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named for Gen. Moses Cleveland, of the Connecticut Land Company, who surveyed it.
- Cleveland**; town in Bradley County, Tennessee, named for John Cleveland, who went there from North Carolina.
- Clifford**; village in Lapeer County, Michigan, named for Clifford Lyman, the first child born in the settlement.
- Clifton**; village in Iroquois County, Illinois, named from the Clifton Hotel in Chicago.
- Clifton**; village in Greene County, Ohio, named from the cliffs which bound the river at that point.
- Clifton Springs**; village in Ontario County, New York, so named because of the cliffs and springs in the neighborhood.
- Climax**; village in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, so called because when Daniel B. Eldred first visited the township he said, "This caps the climax."

- Clinch**; county in Georgia, and river in Virginia and Tennessee, named for Gen. Duncan L. Clinch.
- Clingmans Dome**; peak in Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina, named for United States Senator Thomas L. Clingman, who determined its altitude.
- Clinton**; town in Jones County, Georgia; county, and city in Dewitt County, in Illinois; counties in Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky; towns in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and Henry County, Missouri; county in Michigan; towns in Passaic County, New Jersey, and Rock County, Wisconsin; named for DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York and projector of the Erie Canal.
- Clinton**; county in Missouri; county, town in Dutchess County, and village in Oneida County, New York; and county in Ohio; named for George Clinton, governor of New York.
- Clinton**; town in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, named for the Clinton family of New York.
- Clinton**; county in Pennsylvania, supposed to have been named for Gen. Henry Clinton.
- Clintonville**; village in New Haven County, Connecticut, named for the family of Clinton.
- Clockville**; village in Madison County, New York, named for John Klock, the original grantee.
- Cloquet**; town in Carlton County, Minnesota, so named from the mills there. A French word, meaning "sound of the mill."
- Cloud**; county in Kansas, named for William F. Cloud, colonel of the Second Regiment of Kansas.
- Cloverdale**; township and town in Sonoma County, California, so named because of the rich growth of clover in the valley in which the town is located.
- Clymer**; village in Cass County, Indiana, named for George Clymer, its founder.
- Clymer**; town in Chautauqua County, New York, named for George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Coahoma**; county, and town in same county, in Mississippi. A Choctaw Indian word meaning "red panther."
- Coal City**; city in Grundy County, Illinois;
- Coal Valley**; township and village in Rock Island County, Illinois. Named from coal mines in the vicinity.
- Coarsegold**; mining town in Madera County, California, so named because of the gold nuggets found in its placer mines.
- Coast**; range of mountains in Oregon, so named because lying parallel with the Pacific coast.
- Coatsburg**; village in Adams County, Illinois, named for Robert Coats, one of the founders.
- Coatesville**; borough in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named for Moses Coates, one of the early settlers.
- Cobalt**; village in Middlesex County, Connecticut, so named from mines of cobalt in the neighborhood.
- Cobb**; county in Georgia, named for Thomas W. Cobb, United States Senator from that State.
- Cobbosseecontee**; river and lake in Maine. An Indian word, meaning "place where sturgeon are taken."
- Cobden**; village in Union County, Illinois, named for Richard Cobden.
- Cobleskill**; creek and town in Schoharie County, New York, named for Cobel, an early mill owner.
- Cobscook**; arm of Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine. Hubbard derives it from the name of the Indian tribe Passamaquoddy, which he says signifies "falls" or "rough

- water." Other derivations are *kabassak-hige*, "sturgeon-catching place," and "small, muddy stream."
- Cocalico**; creek in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Corrupted from *achgookwoalico*, "where snakes gather in holes."
- Cochecalechee**; tributary of the Chattahoochee, in Georgia. An Indian word meaning "broken arrow."
- Cocheco**; river in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "rapid" or "violent."
- Cochecton**; town in Sullivan County, New York. An Indian word meaning, according to Haines, "low ground;" others say "finished small harbor."
- Cochise**; county in Arizona, named for the chief of the Chiricahua Apache Indians, an enemy of all civilization.
- Cochituate**; village in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "land on rapid streams."
- Cochran**; county in Texas, named for a man who fell at the Alamo.
- Cocke**; county in Tennessee, named for Gen. William Cocke, United States Senator from that State in 1796-97 and 1799-1805.
- Cock Robin**; island in California, settled by a man named Robin, who, because of his bragging of his fighting qualities, was nicknamed "Cock Robin."
- Cocoonino**; county in Arizona, named from a tribe of Indians.
- Cocoosing**; creeks in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "owl place."
- Cod**; cape in Massachusetts, which received its name from Bartholomew Gosnold, who caught many codfish there.
- Codington**; county in South Dakota, named for Rev. R. B. Codington, legislator in 1875.
- Codornices**; creek in California. Derived from the Spanish *codorniz*, "quail."
- Codorus**; creek in York County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word said to mean "rapid water."
- Coeur**; village in Trinity County, California, named from its location in the heart of the mountains. A French word meaning "heart."
- Coeur d'Alene**; lake and town in Kootenai County, Idaho; named from a tribe of Indians. A French phrase, meaning "needle hearts" or "awl hearts." Some authorities say that this name was given to these Indians because the expression was used by a chief of the tribe to denote his opinion of the Canadian trappers' meanness. Rev. M. Eells says that the name was given to the tribe by members of the Hudson Bay Company, because of their sharpness in trade.
- Coeyman**; town in Albany County, New York, named for the patentee, Barent Peterse Coeymans.
- Coffee**; counties in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee;
- Coffeetown**; town in Yalobusha County, Mississippi. Named for Gen. John Coffee, noted Indian fighter.
- Coffee**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named from the circumstance of a sack of coffee having been spilled into it.
- Coffeen**; village in Montgomery County, Illinois, named for Gustavus Coffeen, one of the founders.
- Coffey**; county in Kansas;
- Coffeyville**; city in Montgomery County, Kansas. Named for A. M. Coffey, member of the first Kansas Territorial legislature.
- Cohasset**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. An Indian word, said by some to mean "fishing promontory," "place of pines," or "young pine trees."
- Cohocton**; town in Steuben County, New York. From an Indian word *cohocta*, "steam rising in a black-alder swamp with overhanging trees," or "trees in water."

- Cohoes**; city in Albany County, New York, named from Cohoes falls. An Indian word, meaning "shipwrecked canoe;" also said to signify "great bendings."
- Cokato**; village in Wright County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "at the middle."
- Coke**; county, and village in Wood County, in Texas, named for Richard Coke, governor of and United States Senator from Texas.
- Cokesbury**; town in Greenwood County, South Carolina. A combination of the names of two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury.
- Colbert**; county in Alabama, named for George and Levi Colbert.
- Colby**; city in Thomas County, Kansas, named for J. R. Colby, one of the old settlers.
- Colby**; city in Clark and Marathon counties, Wisconsin, named for Charles Colby, president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.
- Colchester**; borough in New London County, Connecticut, and other places in the country, named from the town in England.
- Colchester**; township and city in McDonough County, Illinois, first called Chester, "Col" being prefixed to distinguish it from Chester in Randolph County.
- Colchester**; town in Delaware County, New York, named from Colchester, Connecticut.
- Colden**; town in Erie County, New York, named for Cadwalader D. Colden, of the State senate.
- Cold Spring**; town in Cape May County, New Jersey, and many small places in the country; named from springs near.
- Coldwater**; city in Comanche County, Kansas, named from the city in Michigan.
- Coldwater**; city in Branch County, Michigan, and town in Tate County, Mississippi, named from streams. The name is applied descriptively.
- Cole**; county in Missouri, named for Capt. Stephen Cole, an Indian fighter.
- Colebrook**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Sir George Colebrook, original grantee.
- Coleman**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for R. M. Coleman, captain of the first company of Texas rangers.
- Colerain**; town in Bertie County, North Carolina, named from the town in Ireland.
- Coleraine**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts. The origin of the name is in doubt, but Gabriel Hanger was created Baron Coleraine in 1761; the date of the naming of the town.
- Coles**; county in Illinois, named for Edward Cole, governor of the State in 1823-1826.
- Colesville**; town in Broome County, New York, named for Nathaniel Cole, one of the first settlers.
- Colfax**; towns in McLean County, Illinois, Clinton County, Indiana, Grant Parish, Louisiana, and Bay County, Michigan; counties in Nebraska and New Mexico; and town in Whitman County, Washington; named for Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President under President Grant.
- Collar Back**; ridge of limestone in the Catskill Mountains, New York. A corruption of the Dutch name *Kalkberg*, meaning "lime hill."
- Collegeville**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, seat of Ursinus College.
- Colleton**; county in South Carolina, named for Sir John Colleton, one of the eight original proprietors of Carolina.
- Collettsville**; town in Caldwell County, North Carolina, named for a family resident there.
- Collin**; county in Texas, named for Collin McKinney, an early settler.
- Collingsworth**; county in Texas, named for Judge James Collingsworth, secretary of state of the republic in 1836.

- Collinsville**; city in Madison County, Illinois, settled by four brothers named Collins, from Litchfield, Connecticut.
- Collinsville**; town in Dundy County, Nebraska, named for Moses Collins, an early settler.
- Collinsville**; village in Lewis County, New York, named for Homer Collins.
- Collis**; village in Fresno County, California, named for Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
- Coloma**; town in Eldorado County, California, named from an Indian tribe.
- Colony**; city in Anderson County, Kansas, named for a colony from Ohio and Indiana, which settled in the neighborhood.
- Colorado**; State of the Union, river in Texas, and river in Utah and Arizona;
- Colorado City**; town in El Paso County, Colorado;
- Colorado Springs**; city in El Paso County, Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "ruddy" or "blood red;" in a secondary sense, "colored."
- Colorado**; county in Texas, named from the river.
- Colquitt**; county, and town in Miller County, in Georgia, named for Walter T. Colquitt, United States Senator.
- Colter**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named for John Colter, a guide with the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Colton**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Jesse Colton Higley, an early settler.
- Colton**; township and city in San Bernardino County, California, named for Col. David Colton, an early and prominent citizen.
- Coltsneck**; town in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The name is probably derived from an innkeeper's sign upon which was printed the old seal of New Jersey—a horse's head with a wreath around the neck.
- Columbia**; counties in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin, and river in Oregon and Washington. The river was named by Captain Gray for the vessel in which he entered its mouth.
- Columbiana**; county, and village in same county, in Ohio;
- Columbus**; county in North Carolina, and 28 places in the country. Named for Christopher Columbus.
- Columbus Grove**; village in Putnam County, Ohio, so named by the first settlers from the city of Columbus.
- Colusa**; county, and town in same county, in California, named from the Korusi tribe of Indians.
- Colville**; town in Stevens County, Washington, named from the old Hudson Bay Company's fort near the Columbia River.
- Colwich**; city in Sedgwick County, Kansas. The name is a compound of Colorado and Wichita, with reference to the Colorado and Wichita Railroad.
- Comal**; county in Texas which takes its name from the river. A Spanish word meaning "flat earthen pan."
- Comanche**; counties in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, named from the Indian tribe.
- Cometa**; village in San Joaquin County, California. The Spanish form of "comet."
- Commack**; village in Suffolk County, New York. From an Indian word, *winnecomac*, "beautiful place."
- Commencement**; bay in Washington, named by Vancouver, because he thought it the beginning of the arm of an inlet.
- Commerce**; village in Scott County, Missouri, so named because it was a trading post as early as 1803.
- Communipaw**; village in Bergen County, New Jersey, named for the original grantee, Michael Pauw, director of the Dutch West India Company. The word is of Indian origin.

- Como**; town in Park County, Colorado, so named by the early miners because of a lake in the neighborhood, referring to Lake Como, Italy.
- Como**; town in Panola County, Mississippi, named from a highland pond upon the place of Dr. G. G. Tate, who settled it.
- Compton**; village in Lee County, Illinois, named for Joel Compton, its founder.
- Comstock**; famous silver and lead bearing lode in Nevada, named for Henry Page Comstock.
- Conant**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for Al Conant, who nearly lost his life in it.
- Concho**; county and river in Texas. A Spanish word meaning a "shell."
- Concord**; towns in Contra Costa County, California, and Essex County, Vermont, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Concord**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, so called either from the Christian concord among the first company, or "from the peaceful manner of its acquisition," it having been purchased from the Indians.
- Concord**; city in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, named from the battle of Concord.
- Concordia**; city in Cloud County, Kansas, named so because there was a controversy for years over a permanent seat of county government, which was finally settled with unanimity.
- Cone**; peak in Siskiyou County, California, so named because of its regular conical shape.
- Concuh**; county and river in Alabama, from the Creek Indian word *conata*, meaning "crooked," probably given with reference to the winding course of the river.
- Conedogwinit**; stream in Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "for a long way nothing but bends."
- Conejo**; town in Fresno County, California.
- Conejoe**; county, and town in same county, in Colorado, named from the Rio de los Conejos. A Spanish term meaning "rabbit," and applied to these localities on account of the great numbers of these animals.
- Conemaugh**; river and town in Cambria County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "otter creek."
- Conequonessing**; creek in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "for a long time straight."
- Conestoga**; creek and village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named from an Indian tribe. The word is interpreted to mean "great maize land," or "crooked stream."
- Conesus**; lake and town in Livingston County, New York. The name is derived from the Indian word *ganeasos*, "place of many berries," or, according to Morgan, "place of nanny-berries."
- Conewago**; creek and village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "long reach," or "long strip."
- Conewango**; river in New York. The name is derived from the Indian word *gan-ouungo*, "rapids," or, according to some other authorities, "they have been gone a long time."
- Coney**; island at the extremity of Long Island, New York, which is said by some to have been so named because of the numbers of rabbits there. Another theory ascribes it to the winds having driven the sand into truncated cones. It appears, however, to have been originally called *Congu*, which suggests another derivation.
- Confluence**; borough in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, so named because situated near the confluence of three streams.
- Congaree**; river, and town in Richmond County, in South Carolina, named from a tribe of Indians.

- Conklin**; town in Broome County, New York, named for Judge John Conklin.
- Conly**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an old settler.
- Conneaut**; townships in Crawford and Erie counties, Pennsylvania, and village and creek in Ashtabula County, Ohio;
- Conneaut Lake**; borough in Crawford County, Pennsylvania;
- Conneautville**; borough in Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Heckewelder says it is a corruption of the Indian, *gunniata*, meaning "it is a long time since they are gone." According to other authorities it is a Seneca Indian word, signifying "many fish." A third authority gives "snow place."
- Connecticut**; State of the Union and river in New England. An Indian name, derived from *quonoktacut*, meaning, according to some authorities "river whose water is driven in waves by tides or winds." Haines says, "land on the long tidal river." Other interpretations are, "on long river," "long river," and "the long (without end) river."
- Connellsville**; borough in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, named for Zachariah Connell, who laid it out.
- Connersville**; city in Fayette County, Indiana, named for John Conner, who laid out the place in 1817.
- Connersville**; village in Harrison County, Kentucky, named for Lewis Conner.
- Conness**; mount in California, named for John Conness, Senator from California in 1863-1869.
- Cononodaw**; creek in Pennsylvania. The name is corrupted from the Indian word *gunniada*, "he carries long."
- Conoquenessing**; borough in Butler County, Pennsylvania. The name is corrupted from the Delaware Indian word *gunachquene' sink*, meaning "for a long way straight."
- Conoy**; creek and village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of a tribal name, said to mean "long."
- Conquest**; town in Cayuga County, New York, so named to commemorate the conquest achieved by those who favored a division of the old town of Cato.
- Conshohocken**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "pleasant valley."
- Constable**; village in Franklin County, New York, named for William Constable, agent and part proprietor.
- Constableville**; village in Lewis County, New York, named for William Constable, son of the original proprietor.
- Constantine**; township and village in Saint Joseph County, Michigan, named for the Roman emperor.
- Constitution**; island in the Hudson River, New York, named from the fort.
- Contocook**; river in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "crow river."
- Contra Costa**; county in California. A Spanish term meaning "coast opposite another."
- Converse**; county in Wyoming, probably named for A. R. Converse, territorial treasurer.
- Conway**; county, and town in Faulkner County, in Arkansas, named for Henry W. Conway, Territorial delegate in Congress.
- Conway**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Henry Seymour Conway, secretary of state of England. Some authorities claim that the name was derived from the town in Wales.
- Conway**; town in Horry County, South Carolina, named for Gen. Robert Conway, an early resident.
- Cook**; inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the coast of Alaska, named for Captain Cook, the navigator.
- Cook**; county in Illinois, named for Daniel P. Cook, member of Congress.

- Cook**; county in Minnesota, named for Maj. Michael Cook, who was killed in the civil war.
- Cooke**; county in Texas, named for William G. Cooke, captain of New Orleans Grays at the storming of Bexar.
- Cooksburg**; village in Albany County, New York, named for Thomas B. Cook, an early landholder.
- Coolidge**; city in Hamilton County, Kansas, named for Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, former president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Cooper**; township in Washington County, Maine, named for Gen. John Cooper, an early and esteemed settler.
- Cooper**; county in Missouri, named for Capt. Sanshell Cooper, an early settler.
- Cooper**; river in South Carolina, named for the Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord Ashley Cooper, one of the proprietors.
- Cooper**; point in Washington, named for a man who took up a claim there, which he afterwards deserted.
- Coopersburg**; village in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, named for a family of early settlers.
- Cooperstown**; village in Otsego County, New York, named for the father of James Fenimore Cooper.
- Cooperstown**; borough in Venango County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, William Cooper.
- Cooperstown**; town in Robertson County, Tennessee, so named because a great many barrels were made there for the Red River mills.
- Coopersville**; village in Clinton County, New York, named for Ebenezer Cooper, a mill owner.
- Coos**; county in New Hampshire;
- Coos**; bay, river, and county in Oregon. An Indian word meaning "place of pines."
- Coosa**; river and county in Alabama, named from a tribe of Indians, the Kusa.
- Coosawhatchie**; river, and town in Beaufort County, in South Carolina. An Indian word meaning "river of the Coosas," a former Indian tribe.
- Cope**; town in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for Jonathan Cope, who laid it out.
- Cope**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for J. Martin Cope, its founder.
- Copemish**; village in Manistee County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "beech tree."
- Copenhagen**; village in Lewis County, New York, named from the city in Denmark.
- Copiah**; county in Mississippi;
- Copiah Creek**; village in Copiah County, Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "calling panther."
- Coplay**; creek and borough in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "that which runs evenly" or "fine-running stream."
- Copley**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named for the wife of Gardner Green, a land proprietor.
- Copper**; harbor in Michigan, so called from the copper mines near.
- Copperopolis**; town in Calaveras County, California, named from the extensive copper mines in the vicinity.
- Coquille**; river and town in Coos County, in Oregon. A French word meaning "shell."
- Coralville**; town in Johnson County, Iowa, so named from the coral formation underlying the town.
- Coram**; village in Suffolk County, New York, named for an Indian chief.
- Corapolis**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for Cora Watson, the wife of one of the proprietors.

- Corapechen**; creek in Maryland. An Indian word said to mean "fierce-running stream."
- Corbett**; post-office in Multnomah County, Oregon, named for H. W. Corbett, United States Senator from the State.
- Corbin**; town in Jefferson County, Montana, named for Daniel Corbin, at one time a resident of Helena, afterwards of New York.
- Corcoran**; mount in California, named for W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C.
- Cordero**; village in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "lamb."
- Cordova**; thirteen places in the country, named from the city in Spain.
- Corfu**; village in Genesee County, New York, named for the ancient city of the Ionian Islands.
- Corinna**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for the Greek poetess of Boeotia.
- Corinth**; city in Alcorn County, Mississippi, named from the ancient city in Greece.
- Cork**; villages in Butts County, Georgia, Fulton County, New York, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and Tyler County, West Virginia; named from the city in Ireland.
- Cornelius**; town in Washington County, Oregon, named for Col. T. R. Cornelius, volunteer in Cayuse war.
- Cornell**; village in Livingston County, Illinois, named for a family of first settlers.
- Cornell**; mount in New York, named for Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University.
- Cornettsville**; village in Daviess County, Indiana, named for Myer and Samuel Cornett, who laid it out.
- Corning**; town in Adams County, Iowa, and cities in Steuben County, New York, and Nemaha County, Nebraska, named for Erastus Corning.
- Cornplanter**; township in Venango County and Indian reservation in Warren County, Pennsylvania, named for a Seneca Indian chief.
- Cornville**; town in Somerset County, Maine, so named from an unusually good yield of corn.
- Coronaca**; town in Greenwood County, South Carolina, which derived its name from the plantation of Joseph Salvador, a wealthy Jewish landowner of Charleston.
- Coronado**; cities in San Diego County, California, and Wichita County, Kansas, named for the Spanish explorer, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado.
- Corpus Christi**; city in Nueces County, and bay in Texas, named with reference to a festival of the Roman Catholic Church.
- Corral**; village in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "inclosure" or "cattle pen."
- Correctionville**; town in Woodbury County, Iowa, situated on a correction line.
- Corry**; city in Erie County, Pennsylvania, named for a former owner, Hiram Corry.
- Corsica**; borough in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, named from the island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Corsicana**; city in Navarro County, Texas, named for the wife of Navarro, a Mexican, who owned a large tract of land in the county.
- Corson**; inlet in New Jersey, named for a family who lived north of the inlet.
- Corte Madera**; town in Marin County, California. A Spanish phrase, meaning "felled timber."
- Cortina**; village in Colusa County, California. A Spanish word meaning "curtain" or "veil."
- Cortland**; city in Republic County, Kansas, named from the city in New York.
- Cortland**; county, and city in same county, in New York;
- Cortlandt**; town in Westchester County, New York. Named for Pierre Van Cortlandt.
- Corunna**; city in Shiawassee County, Michigan, named from the city in Spain.
- Corvallis**; town in Ravalli County, Montana, named from and settled by people from Corvallis, Oregon.

- Corvallis**; city in Benton County, Oregon. The name is formed of two Spanish words, meaning "heart of valley," so named from its situation in Willamette Valley.
- Corvette**; ledge in Maryland, so named because a French corvette went ashore on the ledge.
- Corwin**; village in Warren County, Ohio, named for Thomas Corwin, governor of the State.
- Cory**; village in Clay County, Indiana, named for a resident of Terre Haute.
- Coryell**; county, and village in same county, in Texas, named for James Coryell, a large landowner.
- Coshocton**; county, and village in same county, in Ohio, named from the Delaware Indian town of *Goshocking*. The word means, according to some authorities, "habitation of owls." Heckewelder gives "union of waters." Others say "finished small harbor."
- Cossatot**; river in Arkansas, supposed to be a corruption of the French word *cassette*, "tomahawk."
- Cossayuna**; lake and village in Washington County, New York. An Indian word, said to signify "lake at our points."
- Costilla**; county in Colorado, named from the Costilla estate, which extends into Taos County, New Mexico.
- Cosumne**; town in Sacramento County, California, named from a tribe of Indians. The word means "salmon."
- Cota**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "coat of mail."
- Côte Blanche**; bay in Louisiana. French words meaning "white shore."
- Cottage City**; town in Dukes County, Massachusetts. A summer resort, so named from the many cottages along the shore.
- Cottle**; county in Texas, named for G. W. Cottle, who fell at the Alamo.
- Cottleville**; town in St. Charles County, Missouri, named for Lorenzo Cottle, an early settler.
- Cotton Plant**; town in Dunklin County, Missouri, distinguished by fields of growing cotton.
- Cottonwood**; county and river in Minnesota, a translation of the Dakota (Sioux) name, given on account of the abundance of the cottonwood tree.
- Cottonwood Falls**; city in Chase County, Kansas, situated at a fall or rapid of Cottonwood Creek; hence the name.
- Cottrell**; key in Florida, named for Jeremiah Cottrell, first keeper of the light-house on the island.
- Coulter**; village in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for Eli Coulter, an early settler.
- Coulter**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for John M. Coulter, botanist with the Hayden expedition.
- Coulterville**; town in Randolph County, Illinois, named for its founder, James B. Coulter.
- Council Bluffs**; city in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, so called from a council held near there by Lewis and Clark with the Indians.
- Council Grove**; city in Morris County, Kansas, so named from a treaty which was effected with the Osage Indians in a grove at that place.
- Coupeville**; village in Island County, Washington, named for a navigator, Captain Coupe.
- Coventry**; towns in Tolland County, Connecticut, Chenango County, New York, Kent County, Rhode Island, and Orleans County, Vermont, named from the town in England.

- Covington**; county in Alabama, cities in Newton County, Georgia, and Kenton County, Kentucky, county in Mississippi, and town in Wyoming County, New York, named for Gen. Leonard Covington, distinguished at Fort Recovery, 1794.
- Cow**; island in the Missouri River in Kansas, from the old name given by the French, *isle de vache*, "isle of the cow," from the buffalo found there.
- Cowanesque**; creek in Potter County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "overgrown with briars."
- Cowanshannock**; creek in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word, *gawienschanne*, "green briar stream."
- Cowautacuck**; creek in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "pine woodland."
- Cowen**; mount in Montana, named for the assistant secretary of the interior.
- Cowen**; town in Webster County, West Virginia, named for the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- Coweta**; county in Georgia, named from a former important Creek town about the present site of Columbus, Ga.
- Cowhocton**; river in New York. An Indian word meaning "log in the water."
- Cowles**; town in Webster County, Nebraska, named for W. D. Cowles, a railroad man.
- Cowley**; county in Kansas, named for Matthew Cowley, first lieutenant Company I, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Regiment.
- Cowlitz**; county and river in Washington, named from the Indian tribe of the same name.
- Cowpens**; village in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, made famous by a battle fought there during the Revolution. It received its name from an early cattle corral.
- Cox**; bar in California, named for an old settler.
- Cox**; creek in Florida, named for a man who lived on its banks.
- Coxsackie**; town in Greene County, New York. The name is derived from the Indian *kuk*, "to cut," and *auke*, "earth," descriptive of the ridge cut by the waters of the Hudson. Another theory derives the name from an Indian word meaning "hooting of owls."
- Coyote**; village in Santa Clara County, California, and town in Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. From the Mexican *coyotl*, "prairie wolf."
- Cozad**; town in Dawson County, Nebraska, named for the original owner of the site, John J. Cozad.
- Crab Grass**; creek in Florida, so called from a species of grass plentiful along its banks.
- Crabtree**; town in Linn County, Oregon, named for John J. Crabtree, an early settler.
- Craftonville**; town in San Bernardino County, California, named for its founder, George Craft.
- Craftsbury**; town in Orleans County, Vermont, named for Ebenezer Crafts, one of the original grantees.
- Craig**; village in Routt County, Colorado, named for Rev. Bayard Craig, of Denver.
- Craig**; county and creek in Virginia, named for a prominent family of Augusta County.
- Craig**; pass in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for Mrs. Ida Craig Wilcox, the first tourist to cross the pass.
- Craighead**; county in Arkansas, named for Thomas B. Craighead, of the State senate.
- Cranberry**; islands in Hancock County, Maine, named from a marsh of cranberries on the largest island.
- Cranberry Isles**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named from the islands.
- Crane**; county in Texas, named for William Carey Crane, a Baptist minister.
- Cranesville**; village in Erie County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, Fowler Crane.

- Cranston**; town in Providence County, Rhode Island, named for Samuel Cranston, governor of the State for nearly thirty years.
- Crater**; town in Mono County, California, named from its location near extinct volcanoes.
- Crater**; buttes in Idaho, so named from their volcanic origin.
- Crater**; lake in Oregon, so named because it occupies the crater of a former volcano.
- Craven**; county in North Carolina, named for William, Earl of Craven, a lord proprietor.
- Crawford**; county in Arkansas, county, and city in Oglethorpe County, in Georgia, and counties in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin, named for William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury under President Monroe.
- Crawford**; county in Kansas, named for Samuel J. Crawford, colonel Second Kansas Regiment, and governor in 1865-69.
- Crawford**; counties in Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, named for Col. William Crawford, who was captured by Indians and burned at the stake at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1782.
- Crawford**; town in Lowndes County, Mississippi, named for Rev. Crawford, a Baptist preacher.
- Crawford**; purchase in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for the original owner, Ethan A. Crawford.
- { **Crawford House**; village in Coos County, New Hampshire;
Crawford Notch; gap in White Mountains, New Hampshire. Named from the purchase.
- Crawfordsville**; city in Indiana, named for William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury under President Monroe.
- Crawfordsville**; town in Linn County, Oregon, named for George F. Crawford, an early settler.
- Crawfordville**; town in Taliaferro County, Georgia, named from William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury under President Monroe.
- Creal Springs**; city in Williamson County, Illinois, named for the founder.
- Creede**; city in Mineral County, Colorado, named for a miner who made rich discoveries of gold in the region.
- Creek**; nation in Indian Territory, occupied by the Creek tribe of Indians. It is said that the English gave the name to the tribe because the country formerly inhabited by them in Alabama and Colorado was full of creeks.
- Creighton**; township and town in Knox County, Nebraska, named for Edward Creighton, of Omaha.
- Crenshaw**; county in Alabama, named for Anderson Crenshaw, of that State.
- Cresco**; city in Howard County, Iowa. From the Latin, signifying "I grow."
- Cresskill**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, named from a creek abounding in water cress. The word *kil* is Dutch for "stream."
- { **Cresson**; village in Cambria County, Pennsylvania;
Cressona; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Named for Elliott Cresson, a Philadelphia merchant.
- Crested Butte**; town in Gunnison County, Colorado, named for a conical, gray peak which dominates the valley. The mountain derives its name from its shape.
- Crestline**; village in Crawford County, Ohio, so called because it occupies the crest line of the middle elevation of the State.
- Creston**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California, named from its location on the crest of a ridge.
- Creston**; village in Ogle County, Illinois, named from its location on the highest point of land between Chicago and the Mississippi River.
- Creston**; city in Union County, Iowa, so named because it was the highest point on the *Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad*.

- Crestone**; mountain in Colorado, named from its shape.
- Creswell**; town in Washington County, North Carolina, named for Postmaster-General Creswell.
- Crève Coeur**; village in St. Louis County, Missouri, named for an early French fort. The name means "heart breaking."
- Crittenden**; county in Arkansas, named for Robert Crittenden, territorial governor. **Crittenden**; county, and town in Grant County, in Kentucky, named for John J. Crittenden, governor of and United States Senator from that State.
- Crockett**; county in Tennessee, and county, and town in Houston County, in Texas, named for Col. David Crockett, celebrated frontier Indian fighter, who fell at the Alamo.
- Croghan**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for Col. George Croghan
- Cronly**; town in Columbus County, North Carolina, named for the former owner of the site.
- Crook**; town in Logan County, Colorado, and counties in Oregon and Wyoming, named for Gen. George H. Crook, the Indian fighter.
- Crooked**; creek in Pennsylvania, named from the old Indian name, *woak-hanne*, "crooked stream."
- Crookston**; township and city in Polk County, Minnesota, named for Col. William Crooks, an old settler.
- Crosby**; county in Texas, named for Stephen Crosby, prominent citizen.
- Crosman**; valley in Nevada, named for Col. G. H. Crosman.
- Cross**; county in Arkansas, named for Judge Edward Cross, a pioneer.
- Crossville**; village in White County, Illinois, named for a family of first settlers.
- Crosswicks**; town in Burlington County, New Jersey. A corruption of the Indian *crossweeksung*, "house of separation."
- Crowell**; village in Sanilac County, Michigan, named for Governor Crowell.
- Crothersville**; town in Jackson County, Indiana, named for Doctor Crothers.
- Croton**; village in Newaygo County, Michigan, named from the town in New York.
- Croton**; river in New York, named for an Indian chief whose name was *Kenoten*, *Knoten*, or *Nolon*, meaning "the wind."
- Croton Falls**; town in Westchester County, New York, named from Croton River.
- Crow**; river in Minnesota. A literal translation of the Indian name, *Andaig*.
- Crowley**; village in Polk County, Oregon, named for Solomon K. Crowley, an early settler.
- Crown Point**; town in Essex County, New York. From the original French name, *point au chevalure*, "point of the hair (or scalp)," because it is said the French and Indians sent out "scalping parties" from this place.
- Crow Wing**; river in Minnesota, called by the Indians *kayaugeweguan*, meaning "crow's feather."
- Crow Wing**; county, and village in same county, in Minnesota, named from the river.
- Croydon**; town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Surrey, England.
- Crugers**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for Col. John P. Cruger.
- Crum Elbow**; village in Dutchess County, New York, the name of which was given, it is said, from a sudden bend in the Hudson River at that place.
- Cuba**; city in Fulton County, Illinois, named from the island of Cuba.
- Cucharas**; river and village in Huerfano County, Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "spoon brook."
- Cudahy**; village in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, named for the Cudahy brothers, who own a pork-packing establishment there.
- Cuddeback**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an old settler.

- Guerno Verde**; mountain in Colorado, named for its shape and color. Spanish words meaning "green horn."
- Cuero**; town in Dewitt County, Texas. A Spanish word meaning "hide," "skin," or "leather."
- Cuesta**; village in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "mount."
- Quivre**; river and village in Lincoln County, Missouri. A French word meaning "copper."
- Cullman**; county, and city in same county, in Alabama, named for General John G. Cullman, of that State.
- Culloden**; village in Monroe County, Georgia, named for William Culloden, one of the first settlers in the county.
- Cullom**; village in Livingston County, Illinois, named for Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from that State.
- Culpeper**; county, and town in same county, in Virginia, named for Lord Thomas Culpeper, governor in 1679-80.
- Cumberland**; islands off the coast of Georgia, county and river in Kentucky, city in Allegany County and mountains in Maryland, counties in New Jersey and North Carolina, and town in Providence County, Rhode Island, named for the Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden.
- Cumberland**; county in Illinois, named from the Cumberland road, which was projected to pass through it.
- Cumberland**; counties in Maine, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Cumberland**; city in Allegany County, Maryland, named from and built on the site of old Fort Cumberland, erected during the French and Indian wars. The fort was named for the Duke of Cumberland.
- Cumberland**; county in Tennessee, named from the mountains.
- Cumberland**; city in Barron County, Wisconsin, named from the city in Maryland.
- Cuming**; county, and town in same county, in Nebraska, named for T. B. Cuming, governor of the Territory in 1854-55.
- Cumming**; town in Forsyth County, Georgia, named for Col. William Cumming, of Augusta, Georgia.
- Cummington**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for Col. John Cummings, the former owner.
- Cumminsville**; village in Wheeler County, Nebraska, named for J. F. Cummings, county clerk.
- Cumminsville**; village in Hamilton County, Ohio, named for David Cummins, an early settler.
- Cundy**; harbor and ledge in Maine, named for a family who settled there at an early date.
- Cunningham**; town in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Dr. John F. Cunningham, of Brunswick, Missouri.
- Cupsuptic**; lake in Maine. An Indian word meaning "drawing a seine while fishing."
- Currie**; village in Murray County, Minnesota, named from the parish in Scotland.
- Curry**; county in Oregon, named for George L. Curry, governor of the Territory in 1855-1859.
- Currytown**; village in Montgomery County, New York, named for William Curry, patentee.
- Curryville**; town in Pike County, Missouri, named for Perry Curry, who laid out the town.
- Curtin**; village in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, named for the Curtin family, of which Governor A. G. Curtin was a member.

- Curtisville**; village in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Elnathan Curtis, a settler of 1712.
- Curwensville**; borough in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, named for John Curwen, of Montgomery County.
- Cushing**; town in Knox County, Maine, named for Thomas Cushing, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.
- Cusseta**; town in Chambers County, Alabama, and village in Chattahoochee County, Georgia, named from a former Creek Indian town. Meaning unknown.
- Custer**; county in Colorado; county, and town in same county, in Idaho; county and creek in Montana; county, and township in same county, in Nebraska; county, and village in Beaver County, in Oklahoma; county, and township and city in same county, in South Dakota; and several other places; named for Gen. George A. Custer, who was killed by Indians in 1876 on the banks of Rosebud River.
- Cuthbert**; town in Randolph County, Georgia, named for Col. J. A. Cuthbert, member of Congress.
- Cutler**; town in Washington County, Maine, named for an early proprietor, Joseph Cutler, of Newburyport, Massachusetts.
- Cuttawa**; town in Lyon County, Kentucky, named from the old Indian name of the Kentucky River, *Kuttawa*.
- Cuttingsville**; village in Rutland County, Vermont, named for one of the first settlers.
- Cuttyhunk**; island in Buzzards Bay. A contraction of the Indian word *poocutoh-hunkunnok*, "thing that lies out in the water."
- Cuyahoga**; river and county in Ohio;
- Cuyahoga Falls**; village in Summit County, Ohio, situated at falls on the Cuyahoga River. The name is said by some to be derived from *cayahaga*, "crooked," but Atwater derives it from *cuyahogan-uk*, "lake river." Another authority gives *carrihoga*, meaning "news carrier."
- Cuylerville**; town in Livingston County, New York, named for W. T. Cuyler, an early settler.
- Cynthiana**; city in Harrison County, Kentucky, named for the two daughters of the original proprietors, Cynthia and Anna Harris.
- Cypress**; island in Washington; so named by Vancouver's party, from the abundance of that species of tree on the island.
- Cyr**; plantation in Aroostook County, Maine, named for a family numerous in that section.
- Dade**; county, and city in Pasco County, in Florida, and counties in Georgia and Missouri;
- Dadeville**; town in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Named for Maj. Francis L. Dade, of the Seminole war.
- Daggett**; pond in Maine, named for an early settler.
- Daggett**; town in San Bernardino County, California, named from the town in Indiana.
- Daggett**; village in Owen County, Indiana, named for Charles Daggett, a prominent resident.
- Dagsboro**; town in Sussex County, Delaware, named for Sir John Dagworthy.
- Dahlonaga**; towns in Lumpkin County, Georgia, and Wapello County, Iowa. From a Cherokee Indian word signifying "yellow," referring to the gold formerly mined in upper Georgia.
- Dakota**; States of the Union—North Dakota and South Dakota, and counties in Minnesota and Nebraska, and several small places, named for the Indian tribe. The Indian form is *Lakota*, *Nakota* or *Dakota*, according to the dialect, signifying "allies," the common name of the confederated Sioux tribes.
- Dale**; county in Alabama, named for Gen. Samuel Dale of that State.

- Dallam**; county in Texas, named for James W. Dallam, the lawyer who made the first digest of Texas laws.
- Dallas**; county in Alabama, named for A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under President Madison.
- Dallas**; counties in Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri; town in Gaston County, North Carolina, and county, and town in same county, in Texas;
- Dallas Center**; town in Dallas County, Iowa. Named for George M. Dallas, Vice-President under President Polk.
- Dalles**; city in Wasco County, Oregon, named from the dalles on the Columbia River.
- Dalles**; the name given by the Hudson Bay Company to deep chasms in rocks forming a narrow passage for rivers. A French word meaning "flagstone," "slab," also a "spout for water" or "trough." The most famous dalles are on the Columbia River, Oregon.
- Dalmatia**; town in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, named from the titular kingdom of Austria.
- Dalton**; towns in Whitfield County, Georgia, and Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Gen. Tristram Dalton, speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts.
- Dalton**; village in Chariton County, Missouri, named for William Dalton.
- Dalton**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee.
- Daly**; mountain in Colorado, named for Judge Charles P. Daly, formerly president of the American Geographical Society.
- Daly**; county in Montana, named for Marcus Daly.
- Damariscotta**; river, and town in Lincoln County, in Maine. An Indian name meaning "alewife place" or "river of little fishes."
- Damascus**; town in Placer County, California, and thirteen other towns and villages, named from the ancient city in Syria.
- Dana**; village in LaSalle County, Illinois, named for a railroad official.
- Dana**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for the family of which Chief Justice Francis Dana was a member.
- Danbury**; city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and several other places, named from the town in Essex, England.
- Danby**; town in Rutland County, Vermont, named from Danby, England.
- Dandridge**; town in Jefferson County, Tennessee, named for the maiden name of the wife of George Washington, Mrs. Martha Custis, née Dandridge.
- Dane**; county, and village in same county, in Wisconsin, named for Nathan Dane, an American jurist and a member of Congress.
- Danforth**; township and village in Iroquois County, Illinois, named for George M. Danforth, its founder.
- Danielson**; borough in Windham County, Connecticut, named for Gen. James Danielson, the builder of the first house in the settlement.
- Danielsville**; town in Madison County, Georgia, named for Gen. Allen Daniel.
- Dannebrog**; village in Howard County, Nebraska, settled by Danes from Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Dannemora**; town in Clinton County, New York, named from the celebrated iron region in Sweden.
- Dansville**; town in Steuben County, and village in Livingston County, New York, named for Daniel P. Faulkner, who laid out the village.
- Danube**; town in Herkimer County, New York, named from the river in Austria.
- Danvers**; township and village in McLean County, Illinois, named from the town in Massachusetts.

- Danvers**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, said to have received its name from the Earl D'Anvers, but Nason says it received its name in honor of Sir Danvers Osborn, governor of New York in 1753.
- Danville**; village in Ingham County, Michigan, named for Daniel L. Crossman, a resident.
- Danville**; township and city in Vermilion County, Illinois, named for Dan Beckwith, an Indian trader, who donated a part of the town site.
- Danville**; town in Hendricks County, Indiana, named for Daniel Bales, proprietor.
- Danville**; city in Boyle County, Kentucky, named for its founder Walker Daniel.
- Danville**; village in Montgomery County, Missouri, built on land which formerly belonged to Daniel M. Boone, son of Daniel Boone.
- Danville**; borough in Montour County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Daniel Montgomery, an early settler.
- Danville**; town in Caledonia County, Vermont, named for the distinguished French admiral, D'Anville.
- Danville**; city in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, so named because situated on the the river Dan.
- Darby**; borough in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, named from Derby, England, whence many of the early settlers came.
- Darbyville**; village in Pickaway County, Ohio, named for a Wyandotte Indian chief.
- Dare**; county in Virginia named for Virginia Dare, the first white child born in the New World, 1587.
- Darke**; county in Ohio;
- Darkesville**; town in Berkeley County, West Virginia. Named for Gen. William Darke, an officer of the Revolution.
- Darlington**; borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named for S. P. Darlington, a merchant of Pittsburg.
- Darlington**; county, and village in same county, in South Carolina. The origin of the name is not known, but may have been given in honor of Colonel Darlington, a Revolutionary leader.
- Darlington**; city in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, named for Joshua Darlington, a prominent resident.
- Dartford**; village in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, named for the first settler.
- Dartmouth**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named, according to Whitmore, from the seaport in Devonshire, England; other authorities give William, Earl of Dartmouth.
- Dartmouth**; college in Hanover, Grafton County, New Hampshire, founded by and named for William, Earl of Dartmouth.
- Darwin**; town in Inyo County, California, and village in Clark County, Illinois, named for Charles Darwin, the English naturalist.
- Darysaw**; village and township in Grant County, Arkansas. A corruption of the French, *des ruisseaux*, "of the streamlets."
- Dauphin**; county in Pennsylvania, named for the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI.
- Davenport**; city in Scott County, Iowa, named for Colonel Davenport, an early settler.
- Davenport**; village in Thayer County, Nebraska, named from Davenport, Iowa.
- Davenport**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for John Davenport, an early settler.
- David City**; city in Butler County, Nebraska, named for David Butler, first governor of the State.

- Davidson**; town in Boulder County, Colorado, named for Col. William A. Davidson, president of the Davidson Coal and Iron Mining Company, which platted the town.
- Davidson**; village in Josephine County, Oregon, named for Elijah B. Davidson, an early settler.
- Davidson**; counties in North Carolina and Tennessee;
- Davidson College**; town in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Named for Gen. William Davidson, an officer of the Revolution.
- Davie**; county in North Carolina, named for Gen. William R. Davie, governor in 1798-99.
- Davies**; counties in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri, named for Col. Joseph Davies, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe.
- Davis**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an old settler.
- Davis**; village in Stephenson County, Illinois, named for one of its founders, S. J. Davis.
- Davis**; county, and town in Decatur County, Iowa, named for Garrett Davis, member of Congress.
- Davis**; county in Utah, named for Capt. Daniel Davis, a first settler, and captain of the first body of mounted rangers organized in the county.
- Davis**; town in Tucker County, West Virginia, named for Senator H. G. Davis.
- Davison**; county in South Dakota, named for Henry C. Davison, the first settler in the county.
- Davitte**; village in Polk County, Georgia, named for the original proprietor, J. S. Davitte.
- Dawes**; county in Nebraska, named for James W. Dawes, former governor of the State.
- Dawson**; county in Georgia, named for William C. Dawson, United States Senator from that State.
- Dawson**; township in McLean County, Illinois, named for John Wells Dawson, a pioneer.
- Dawson**; village in Sangamon County, Illinois, named for Bert Dawson, one of its founders.
- Dawson**; county in Montana, named for Andrew Dawson, of the American Fur Company.
- Dawson**; village in Richardson County, Nebraska, named for Joshua Dawson, an early settler.
- Dawson**; county in Texas, named for Nicholas Dawson, who led the forces at the battle of Salado, in 1836.
- Dawsonville**; town in Dawson County, Georgia, named for William C. Dawson, United States Senator from that State.
- Day**; county in Oklahoma. The counties in Oklahoma were originally named from the letters of the alphabet; later, names were given which began with the letter corresponding to the one by which the county had been known.
- Day**; county in South Dakota, named for Merritt H. Day, legislator.
- Dayansville**; village in Lewis County, New York, named for Charles Dayan, who founded it in 1826.
- Dayton**; town in York County, Maine, named for a prominent politician.
- Dayton**; city in Montgomery County, Ohio, named for Jonathan Dayton, one of the original proprietors.
- Dayton**; city in Rhea County, Tennessee, named from the city in Ohio.
- Dayton**; city in Columbia County, Washington, named for Jesse N. Day, an early proprietor.
- Daytona**; town in Volusia County, Florida, named for W. T. Day, of Ohio.
- Dead**; mountain in Nevada, so called because it was supposed by the Mohave Indians to be the abode of departed spirits.

- Deadmans**; island in San Pedro Bay, Los Angeles County, California, supposed to be an Indian burial ground, because of the skeletons found in excavating.
- Deadwood**; town in Trinity County, California, and city in Lawrence County, South Dakota, named from adjacent forests of dead timber.
- Deaf Smith**; county in Texas, named for Erastus Smith, Indian and Mexican fighter and scout, so called because his hearing was imperfect.
- Deal**; island in Maryland. The name is corrupted from the old name, Devils Island.
- Deal**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey;
- Deal Beach**; post-office in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Named from Deal, England.
- Deal Island**; village in Somerset County, Maryland, named from the island.
- Deansville**; village in Oneida County, New York, named for Thomas Dean, agent of the Brothertown Indians.
- Dearborn**; county in Indiana, town in Wayne County, Michigan, river in Montana, and mount in South Carolina, named for Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War under President Thomas Jefferson.
- Death**; valley in Inyo County, California, so called because of the death of a party of immigrants from thirst and starvation. A gloomy tract of desert, 159 feet below sea level.
- Deblois**; town in Washington County, Maine, named for Thomas Amory Deblois, a bank president.
- Decatur**; counties in Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas; towns in Newton County, Mississippi, and Otsego County, New York, and many other places; named for Commodore Stephen Decatur.
- Deckertown**; borough in Sussex County, New Jersey, named for a family numerous in the neighborhood.
- Decorah**; city in Winneshiek County, Iowa, named for *Dehere*, meaning "spoon," a Winnebago chief. Another authority gives the orthography as *Decorie*.
- Dedham**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named from the Massachusetts town.
- Dedham**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named from the parish in England.
- Deep**; river in North Carolina. A translation of the Indian name *sipponah*, "deep river."
- Deep River**; town in Poweshiek County, Iowa, named from a creek near.
- Deerfield**; descriptive name given to many places. The town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, was so named because when the petition for a town was pending Mr. Batchelder killed a deer, and upon presenting it to Governor Wentworth obtained the act and name.
- Deerfield**; township in Portage County, Ohio, named from Deerfield Valley, in Massachusetts.
- Deering**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named by Governor Benning Wentworth for the maiden name of his wife.
- Deer Isle**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named from three islands upon which deer were very abundant.
- Deerledge**; county, and town in Powell County, in Montana, named from a salt lick where deer came in droves.
- Defiance**; county, and city in same county, in Ohio, named from a fort erected by Gen. Anthony Wayne in defiance of the British and Indians.
- De Funiak Springs**; celebrated resort in Walton County, Florida, named for a resident of Nashville.
- Dehesa**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "pasture land."
- Dekalb**; township and city in Dekalb County, Illinois, named from the county.

- Dekalb**; counties in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee, and numerous places in the country, named for Baron De Kalb, who fell at the battle of Camden.
- De Lacy**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for William W. De Lacy, the first white man known to have passed along the valley.
- De La Mar**; town in Shasta County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "by the sea."
- Delancey**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for James De Lancey, an early patentee.
- De Land**; town in Volusia County, Florida, named for H. A. De Land, a manufacturer of Fairport, New York, who founded it.
- Delano**; town in Kern County, California, and mountains in Montana and Utah, named for Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior under President Grant.
- Delavan**; township and city in Tazewell County, Illinois, and city in Walworth County, Wisconsin, named for E. C. Delavan, a temperance advocate of Albany, New York.
- Delaware**; State of the Union, river, and counties in Indiana, Iowa, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, named for Lord de la Warr, governor and first captain-general of Virginia. Many small places also bear this name. A tribe of Indians was known by this name, and in the case of the county in Indiana, the name was given because this tribe had villages within the boundaries of the county.
- Deleon**; town in Comanche County, Texas;
- Deleon Springs**; town in Volusia County, Florida. Named for Ponce de Leon.
- Delgada**; point in California, named for an old Spanish explorer.
- Delhi**; village in Delaware County, New York, named from the city in India. Several other places bear this name.
- Dellenbaugh**; mount in Arizona, named for F. S. Dellenbaugh, the artist, by the Powell survey.
- Delmar**; town on the border between Delaware and Maryland, named from the first syllables of the name of each State.
- Del Monte**; city in Monterey County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "of the mountain."
- Del Norte**; county in California, situated in the northwest corner of the State. Spanish words, meaning "of the north."
- Del Norte**; town in Rio Grande County, Colorado, named from the river Rio Grande del Norte, "grand river of the north."
- Delphi**; town in Carroll County, Indiana, and village in Onondaga County, New York, named for the ancient town in Phocis.
- Delphos**; city in Allen County, Ohio, and several other places named from the classical Delphos of Greece.
- Del Rey**; town in Fresno County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "of the king."
- Del Rio**; town in Valverde County, Texas, named from its situation on Rio Grande. Spanish words, meaning "of the river."
- Delrosa**; town in San Bernardino County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "of the rose."
- Delsur**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "of the south."
- Delta**; town in Shasta County, California, and counties in Michigan and Texas, so named because triangular in shape.
- Delta**; county in Colorado, named from a delta of arable land at the mouth of the Uncompahgre River, where it flows into Gunnison River.
- De Luz**; township in San Diego County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "the light," "inspiration."

- Demopolis**; city in Marengo County, Alabama. A Greek word meaning "city of the people."
- Denbigh**; town in Warwick County, Virginia, named from the county in Wales.
- Denison**; city in Crawford County, Iowa, named for J. W. Denison; who laid it out.
- Denison**; city in Grayson County, Texas, settled by persons from the north, and probably named for Rev. C. W. Denison of early antislavery fame.
- Denmark**; town in Lewis County, New York, named from the kingdom in Europe.
- Denmark**; town in Bamberg County, South Carolina, named for B. A. Denmark, a railroad director.
- Denning**; town in Ulster County, New York, named for William H. Denning, a former proprietor.
- Dennis**; village in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named for its first minister, Rev. Josiah Dennis.
- Dennison**; village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, named, probably, for Gov. William Dennison.
- Dennys**; river in Maine, named for an Indian hunter.
- Dennysville**; town in Washington County, Maine, named from Dennys River.
- Dent**; county in Missouri, named for Lewis Dent, early resident.
- Denton**; town in Caroline County, Maryland, named for Sir Robert Eden, governor of the province in 1769-1776. It was first called Eden Town, from which it was shortened to the present form.
- Denton**; river, county, and city in same county in Texas, named for Capt. John B. Denton, who was killed in battle with the Indians.
- Denver**; county, and city in Arapahoe County, in Colorado, named for James W. Denver, a former governor of Kansas. Many towns and villages take their name from the city.
- Depauville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Francis Depau, a large proprietor.
- Depere**; city in Brown County, Wisconsin, so named because situated on Rapides des Peres.
- Depew**; village in Erie County, New York, named for Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator.
- Depeyster**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Frederick Depeyster, member of a celebrated New York family.
- Deposit**; village in Delaware and Broome counties, New York, so named because it was formerly a place of deposit for lumber.
- Deptford**; township in Gloucester County, New Jersey, named from a port in England.
- Depue**; village and creek in Bureau County, Illinois, named for De Pue, an early French trader.
- Derby**; city in New Haven County, Connecticut, and town in Orleans County, Vermont, named from the town and county in England. Many other places also bear this name, given either directly or indirectly from the same.
- Derrick City**; village in McKean County, Pennsylvania, so named from the great numbers of derricks which mark the oil wells in the vicinity.
- Derry**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and borough in Montour County, Pennsylvania; also one or two small places. Named from the town in Ireland, now called Londonderry.
- Deruyter**; village in Madison County, New York, named for Admiral De Ruyter, of the Dutch navy.
- Descanso**; town in San Diego County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "rest from labor."

- Deschutes**; river, and village in Sherman County, in Oregon. From the early French name *riviere des chutes*, meaning "river of the falls."
- Desha**; county in Arkansas, named for Captain Ben Desha, a prominent citizen of the State.
- De Smet**; town in Kootenai County, Idaho, and village in Kingsbury County, South Dakota, named for Peter John De Smet, a Jesuit missionary.
- Des Moines**; river, county, and city in Polk County, in Iowa. This name is thought to have been derived from the Indian word *mikonang*, meaning "road." This name was applied by the Indians in the form of *moingona*, which the French shortened into *main*, calling the river "*riviere des mains*." Finally, the name became associated with the Trappist monks, and the river by a spurious etymology was called "*la riviere des moines*," "the river of the monks."
- De Soto**; village in Sumter County, Georgia; county in Florida; township and village in Jackson County, Illinois; parish in Louisiana; county in Mississippi; and twelve other places, named for Hernando de Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.
- Des Plaines**; river and village in Cook County, Illinois. Derived from the presence of a species of maple called by the French "*plaine*."
- Destruction**; island on the northwest coast of North America, so named because of the massacre of a boat crew upon this coast.
- Detour**; village in Chippewa County, Michigan, so named from its position, it being necessary to make a detour in order to reach it.
- Detroit**; township and town in Pike County, Illinois, named from Detroit, Michigan.
- Detroit**; river, and city in Wayne County, in Michigan. A French word, meaning "strait," or "narrow passage," given to the river by the early French explorers because it is a short, narrow river connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie.
- Deuel**; county in Nebraska, named for Harry P. Deuel, superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Deuel**; county in South Dakota, named for Jacob Deuel, a legislator in 1862.
- Devils**; lake in Sauk County, Wisconsin, so named because it is situated in a deep chasm with no visible inlet or outlet.
- Devils Lake**; village in Sauk County, Wisconsin, named from the lake.
- Devine**; town in Medina County, Texas, named for Hon. Thomas J. Devine, an old resident of San Antonio.
- Devoe**; creek in Arkansas, so called from the name given by the early French, *de veau*, "of calf."
- Dewey**; county in Oklahoma, named for Admiral George Dewey. A number of towns also bear his name.
- Dewey**; county in South Dakota, named for William P. Dewey, surveyor-general in 1873.
- Dewitt**; county, and village in same county, in Illinois, township and city in Clinton County, Iowa, and town in Carroll County, Missouri, named for De Witt Clinton, former governor of New York.
- Dewitt**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named for Moses De Witt, an early settler.
- Dewitt**; county in Texas, named for Green De Witt, a colonizer who settled families at Gonzales in 1827.
- Dexter**; city in Cowley County, Kansas, named for a trotting horse of Robert Bonner, of New York.
- Dexter**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Judge Samuel Dexter, candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1816.
- Dexter**; village in Washtenaw County, Michigan, named for Samuel W. Dexter, who settled there in 1829.

- Dexter**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for S. Newton Dexter, a prominent business man of Whitesboro.
- D'Hanis**; town in Medina County, Texas, named for Count von D'Hanis, who founded the town about 1845.
- Diamond**; village in Grundy County, Illinois, named from its location in the center of the "Black Diamond" coal district.
- Diana**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for the Roman goddess.
- Dickens**; county in Texas, named for J. Dickens, who fell at the Alamo.
- Dickenson**; county in Virginia, named for William J. Dickenson of the State.
- Dickey**; county, and village in Lamoure County, in North Dakota, named for Hon. George Dickey, member of the legislature.
- Dickey**; river in Washington. The name is derived from the Indian name, *dickoh-dockleader*.
- Dickinson**; counties in Iowa and Kansas, named for Daniel S. Dickinson, United States Senator from New York in 1844.
- Dickinson**; county in Michigan, named for Don M. Dickinson, postmaster-general under President Cleveland.
- Dickinson**; town in Stark County, North Dakota, named for W. S. Dickinson, of Malone, New York, who founded it.
- Dickinson**; county in Virginia, named for a prominent member of the legislature.
- Dicksburg**; village in Knox County, Indiana, named for Thomas Dick, former owner of the ground.
- Dickson**; county, and town in same county, in Tennessee, named for William Dickson.
- Die All**; island in California, so named because all the Indians on the island died.
- Dighton**; city in Lane County, Kansas, named for Dick Dighton, a surveyor.
- Dighton**; village in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named for Frances Dighton, wife of Richard Williams, one of the first settlers.
- Diller**; village in Jefferson County, Nebraska, named for H. H. Diller, an early settler.
- Dillon**; city in Beaverhead County, Montana, named for Sydney Dillon, railroad president.
- Dillon**; town in Marion County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Dillsboro**; town in Dearborn County, Indiana, named for Gen. James Dill, an early settler.
- Dillsboro**; town in Jackson County, North Carolina, named for George W. Dill, an early settler.
- Dimmick**; township and village in LaSalle County, Illinois, named for an early settler.
- Dimmit**; county in Texas, named for Philip Dimmit, one of the earliest settlers in the State.
- Dinwiddie**; county, and town in same county, in Virginia, named for Robert Dinwiddie, lieutenant-governor of the State in 1752-1758.
- Dirty Devil**; creek in Arizona, so named by Major Powell during his first trip down the canyon of the Colorado, because of the muddiness of its waters.
- Disappointment**; cape at the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington, so named by John Meares, the English navigator, who thought no river existed in the region.
- Dismal**; swamp in Virginia and North Carolina, so named because of its dismal appearance, due to the dense forest of juniper, cypress, etc., which cover it.
- District of Columbia**. See *Columbia*.
- Dix**; mount and town in Schuylcr County, New York, named for Gen. John A. Dix, United States Senator.
- Dixmont**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Dr. Elijah Dix, of Boston.
- Dixmont**; village in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for Miss Dorothea Dix, American philanthropist.

- Dixon**; town in Solano County, California, named for Thomas Dixon, a pioneer settler.
- Dixon**; city in Lee County, Illinois, named for John Dixon, the founder.
- Dixon**; town in Webster County, Kentucky, named for Hon. Archibald Dixon.
- Dixville**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Col. Timothy Dix, first settler.
- Doane**; mount in Yellowstone Park, named for Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, United States Army, who commanded the military escort of an expedition in 1870.
- Dobbins**; town in Yuba County, California, named for a settler.
- Dobbs Ferry**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for a Swede who owned a ferry.
- Dobson**; town in Surry County, North Carolina, named for W. P. Dobson, State senator.
- Doctortown**; town in Wayne County, Georgia, built upon the site of an old Indian settlement, which was the abode of a great "medicine man."
- Doddridge**; county in West Virginia, named for Philip Doddridge, a distinguished statesman of western Virginia.
- Dodge**; county in Georgia, named for W. E. Dodge, of New York, who, with W. P. Eastman, presented a court-house to the county. See *Eastman*.
- Dodge**; city in Ford County, Kansas, on the site of old Fort Dodge, and counties in Minnesota and Wisconsin, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, governor of Wisconsin Territory, and later United States Senator from Wisconsin.
- Dodge**; county in Nebraska, named for Augustus Cæsar Dodge, United States Senator from Iowa.
- Dodge Center**; village in Dodge County, Minnesota;
- Dodgeville**; city in Iowa County, Wisconsin. Named for Gen. Henry Dodge, governor of Wisconsin Territory.
- Dolores**; county in Colorado, named from the Rio Dolores. A Spanish word, meaning "grief," which has a special significance among the Spaniards, being one of the titles of the Virgin Mary.
- Dolph**; village in Tillamook County, Oregon, named for J. N. Dolph, United States Senator.
- Dominguez**; creek in Colorado, named for a Spanish priest, who was one of the early explorers in this region.
- Domke**; mountain, lake, and creek in Chelan County, in Washington, named for the first settler in the vicinity.
- Doña Ana**; county, and town in same county, in New Mexico. A Spanish name meaning "Madam Anna," and probably given in honor of some Spanish matron.
- Donaldsonville**; town in Ascension Parish, Louisiana, named for William Donaldson.
- Donderberg**; mountain in New York, on the Hudson. A Dutch word, meaning "thunder mountain," so called by the early Dutch settlers because of the frequent thunder storms in its vicinity.
- Donegal**; borough and township in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Ireland.
- Dongola**; village in Union County, Illinois, named by the founder from Dongola in Africa.
- Doniphan**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, city in Ripley County, Missouri, and village in Hall County, Nebraska, named for Col. Alexander William Doniphan, a distinguished western soldier.
- Donley**; county in Texas named for Stockton P. Donley, justice of the supreme court of the State.
- Donnaha**; post-office in Forsyth County, North Carolina, named for the last chief of the *Sauras*.

- Donner**; lake in Nevada County, California, named for a leader of a party of immigrants, nearly all of whom perished from starvation.
- Dooly**; county in Georgia named for Col. John Dooly, an officer in the Revolution.
- Doon**; towns in Sierra County, California, and Lyon County, Iowa, named from the river in Scotland.
- Door**; county in Wisconsin, so named because of its proximity to "Death's Door," entrance to Green Bay.
- Doran**; village in Coles County, Illinois, named for S. A. Doran, a neighboring landowner.
- Dorchester**; county in Maryland, named for the Earl of Dorchester, whom Scharf says was a family friend of the Calverts.
- Dorchester**; part of Boston, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Dorchester**; county in South Carolina, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Dormansville**; village in Albany County, New York, named for Daniel Dorman, former inn and store keeper.
- Dorrance**; borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, named for a family of early settlers.
- Dosoris**; village in Queens County, New York. The name is a contraction of "*dos uxoris*," "dowry of a wife," the property having come to the first settler through his wife.
- Dos Palms**; town in Riverside County, California, named from the giant yucca palms which grow near the spring. A Spanish phrase, meaning "two palms."
- Dos Palos**; town in Merced County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "two timbers."
- Dos Pueblos**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "two towns."
- Dossett**; village in Anderson County, Tennessee, named for the owner of the property, Jacob Dossett.
- Dougherty**; County in Georgia, named for Charles Dougherty.
- Dougherty**; township in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, named for Daniel Dougherty, one of the prominent residents.
- Douglas**; counties in Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, and probably the counties in Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington; named for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.
- Douglas**; creek in Colorado, named for Chief Douglas, of the White River Utes.
- Douglas**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Dr. William Douglas, of Boston, author of a history of New England.
- Douglas**; mount in Montana, named for E. M. Douglas, of the United States Geological Survey.
- Douglas City**; township in Trinity County, California, named for Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.
- Douglass**; city in Butler County, Kansas, named for Joseph Douglass, by whom it was laid out.
- Dover**; cities in Kent County, Delaware, and Strafford County, New Hampshire, and town in Morris County, New Jersey, named from the town in England.
- Dowagiac**; river, and city in Cass County, in Michigan. An Indian word meaning "fishing river."
- Downers Grove**; township and village in Dupage County, Illinois, named for Pierce Downer, who located there in 1830.
- Downieville**; town in Sierra County, California, named for a pioneer.
- Downingtown**; borough in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named for Thomas Downing.
- Downs**; town in McLean County, Illinois, named for Lawson Downs, a pioneer settler.

- Downs**; city in Osborne County, Kansas, named for William F. Downs, of Atchison.
- Downsville**; village in Delaware County, New York, situated on Downs Creek.
Both are named for Abel Downs, who had a tannery there.
- Dows**; town in Wright County, Iowa, named for a railroad contractor.
- Doylestown**; borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, named for William Doyle, an early settler.
- Dracut**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the home of the Varnum family, in Wales.
- Drakes**; bay in California, named for Sir Francis Drake, the navigator.
- Drakesville**; town in Davis County, Iowa, named for John A. Drake, who laid it out.
- Drayton**; town in Dooly County, Georgia, named for Colonel Drayton, of South Carolina.
- Dresden**; fifteen places in the country bear the name of the city in Germany.
- Drew**; county in Arkansas, named for Thomas S. Drew, governor in 1844-1848.
- Drew**; village in Sunflower County, Mississippi, named for a railroad man.
- Drewry**; bluff on James River, Virginia;
- Drewry Bluff**; post-office in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Named for Maj. Augustus Drewry.
- Drummond**; lake in the center of Dismal Swamp in Virginia, named for William Drummond, former governor of North Carolina. Another authority says that it was named for a hunter who discovered it.
- Dryden**; town in Tompkins County, New York, named for the poet, John Dryden.
- Dry Tortugas**; ten small islands off the coast of Florida. The name was given from the lack of springs and abundance of sea turtles. *Tortugas* is a Spanish word meaning "tortoises."
- Duane**; town in Franklin County, New York, named for James Duane, proprietor and first settler.
- Duanesburg**; town in Schenectady County, New York. French says that it was named for James Duane, the principal proprietor. Gordon says it was named for Judge Duane.
- Dublin**; city in Laurens County, Georgia, named from the city in Ireland. Several other places are named from the same.
- Dubois**; township and village in Washington County, Illinois, named for Jesse K. Du Bois, State auditor of public accounts, 1856-1864.
- Dubois**; county in Indiana, named for Toussaint Dubois, who had charge of the guides and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign.
- Dubois**; borough in Pennsylvania, named for its founder, John Dubois.
- Dubuque**; county, and city in same county, in Iowa, named for a French trader, Julien Dubuque.
- Duck Hill**; town in Montgomery County, Mississippi, named from a hill near the town where ducks were plentiful in early days.
- Dudley**; town in Kings County, California, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Dudley**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for two brothers, Paul and William Dudley, who were among the first proprietors.
- Dufur**; village in Wasco County, Oregon, named for an old settler.
- Dukes**; county in Massachusetts, so named because it was under the government of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.
- Duluth**; city in St. Louis County, Minnesota, named for Sieur Daniel Graysolon Duluth, a French traveler.
- Dulsura**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "gentleness," "forbearance."
- Dumfries**; town in Prince William County, Virginia, named from the town in Scotland.

- Dummer**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire;
- Dummerston**; town in Windham County, Vermont. Named for William Dummer, lieutenant-governor of Vermont and acting governor of Massachusetts, 1723-1730.
- Dumont**; village in Clear Creek County, Colorado, named for John M. Dumont, a mine operator.
- Dunbar**; village in Otoe County, Nebraska, named for John Dunbar, a large landowner.
- Dunbar**; borough in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, named for Col. John Dunbar, who commanded an English force at this point and was defeated by the French and Indians.
- Dunbar**; village in Marlboro County, South Carolina, named for a family in the neighborhood.
- Dunbarton**; town in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, named by Archibald Stark, one of the first proprietors, who emigrated from Dunbarton, Scotland.
- Duncan**; village in Stark County, Illinois, named for James Henry Duncan, United States Congressman from Massachusetts, 1849-1853.
- Duncan**; town in Bolivar County, Mississippi, named for a leading citizen.
- Duncan Falls**; town in Muskingum County, Ohio, named for a trader, Major Duncan.
- Duncannon**; borough in Perry County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wexford, Ireland.
- Duncombe**; town in Webster County, Iowa, named for Hon. J. F. Duncombe.
- Dundaff**; borough in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wales.
- Dundee**; township in Kane County, Illinois, named from the village in New York.
- Dundee**; village in Yates County, New York, named from the town in Scotland.
A number of other places also bear this name.
- Dundy**; county in Nebraska, named for Judge Elmer S. Dundy.
- Dungeness**; town in Clallam County, Washington. This name was given to a low point of land in the county by Vancouver, because of its resemblance to Dungeness in the British channel, and subsequently applied to the town.
- Dunkirk**; city in Chautauqua County, New York, named indirectly from the town in France.
- Dunklin**; county in Missouri, named for Daniel Dunklin, governor of Missouri in 1832-1836.
- Dunlap**; village in Peoria County, Illinois, named for Alva Dunlap, prominent landowner.
- Dunlap**; town in Harrison County, Iowa, named for the superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
- Dunlap**; city in Morris County, Kansas, named for Joseph Dunlap, a trader among the Indians and founder of the town.
- Dunlapsville**; town in Union County, Indiana, laid out by John Dunlap, one of the first settlers.
- Dunmore**; lake in Vermont, named by the Earl of Dunmore, who waded into it and formally christened it for himself.
- Dunmore**; town in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, named for John (Lord) Dunmore, governor of Virginia, 1772-1776.
- Dunn**; town in Harnet County, North Carolina, named for a resident.
- Dunn**; county in North Dakota, named for John P. Dunn, a pioneer of the State in 1871.
- Dunn**; county in Wisconsin, named for Charles Dunn, first chief justice of the Territory.

- Dunnsville**; town in Albany County, New York, named for Christopher Dunn, the original owner.
- Dunraven**; peak in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for the Earl of Dunraven.
- Dunstable**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The history of the town states that it was named for the mother of one of the petitioners, Mary Tyng, but there is no record of her maiden name or birthplace. There is, however, record of a large family by the name of Long, who came from Dunstable, England, in 1635. This fact gives direct connection, and it is probable that the town took its name from the English town.
- Dupage**; county in Illinois, named from the river.
- Dupage**; river in Illinois, named for a French Indian, Du Page or De Page, who had his headquarters on the river before 1800.
- Duplin**; county in North Carolina, named for Lord Duplin, or Dupplin, of the board of trade.
- Duquesne**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named from old Fort Duquesne, which was named for a distinguished French officer.
- Duquoin**; city in Perry County, Illinois, said to have been named for an Indian chief of the *Kaskaskia* tribe.
- Durand**; village in Winnebago County, Illinois, named for H. S. Durand, a prominent railroad official.
- Durand**; village in Shiawassee County, Michigan, named for George H. Durand, of Flint, Michigan, member of Congress.
- Durand**; city in Pepin County, Wisconsin, named for Miles Durand Prindle, an early settler.
- Durango**; city in La Plata County, Colorado, named for a resident Spanish family.
- Durant**; town in Cedar County, Iowa, named for Thomas Durant.
- Durants**; neck of land in Perquimans County, North Carolina, granted to George Durant in 1662.
- Durham**; town in Butte County, California, named from the town in Maine.
- Durham**; town in Middlesex County, Connecticut, named from the town in England.
- Durham**; town in Androscoggin County, Maine, named from the former residence of the royal family, by early settlers.
- Durham**; county, and town in same county, in North Carolina, named for Dr. Bartholomew Durham, owner of the town site.
- Dushore**; borough in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, the name being a corruption of Dupetit-Thouars.
- Duston**; island in New Hampshire, named for an early settler.
- Dutchess**; county in New York, named for Mary of Modena, Duchess of York. Previous to the appearance of Johnson's Dictionary the title was spelled with a "t;" hence the name of the county is so spelled.
- Dutton**; mount in Utah, named by Major Powell for Maj. C. E. Dutton.
- Duval**; county in Florida, named for William P. Duval, Territorial governor in 1822-1834.
- Duval**; county in Texas, named for the Duval family, prominent in the State. One member, Burr H. Duval, fell in Fannin's massacre.
- Duwamish**; river in Washington, named from the Duwamish tribe of Indians.
- Duxbury**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, settled by Miles Standish. It is said to have received its name from the seat of the Standish family in England, Duxbury Hall.
- Dwight**; township and village in Livingston County, Illinois, named for Henry A. Dwight, junior, a benefactor of the town.
- Dwight**; village in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for the Dwight family, prominent early settlers.

- Dycusburg**; village in Crittenden County, Kentucky, named for William E. Dycus, its founder.
- Dyer**; county in Tennessee;
- Dyersburg**; city in Dyer County, Tennessee. Named for Col. Henry Dyer, who fell at the battle of New Orleans.
- Dyersville**; town in Dubuque County, Iowa, named for a former owner, James Dyer.
- Dyerville**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Dysart**; town in Tama County, Iowa, named from the town in Scotland.
- Eagle**; this word, either alone or with suffixes, forms the name of 81 post-offices in the United States—in many cases so called because of the former presence of the bird.
- Eagle**; county in Colorado. Hall's History gives the origin as from the river of that name flowing through this county.
- Eagle Pass**; town in Maverick County, Texas, so named because the contour of the hills through which the Rio Grande flows bore a fancied resemblance to the outstretched wings of an eagle.
- Eagle River**; village in Keweenaw County, Michigan, named from the Indian *miginwisibi*, meaning "eagle."
- Earl Park**; town in Benton County, Indiana, laid out by Adams Earl and A. D. Raub.
- Earlville**; town in Delaware County, Iowa, named for its first settler, G. M. Earl.
- Earlville**; village in Madison County, New York, named for Jonas Earl, canal commissioner.
- Early**; county in Georgia, named in honor of Peter Early, governor of the State in 1813.
- Easley**; town in Pickens County, South Carolina, named for General Easley, a prominent South Carolinian.
- East Baton Rouge**; parish in Louisiana. See *Baton Rouge*.
- East Bend**; town in Yadkin County, North Carolina, named from the bend in the Yadkin River at that point.
- East Brady**; borough in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny River, east of Bradys bend.
- East Bridgewater**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named from the original name of Brockton, Massachusetts, which first received the name of Bridgewater in honor of a celebrated English duke.
- East Carroll**; parish in Louisiana, named in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
- East Fallowfield**; townships in Crawford and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, said to be named for Lancelot Fallowfield, one of the first purchasers of land from William Penn.
- East Feliciana**; parish in Louisiana. A Spanish word meaning "dome."
- East Greenbush**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, named by the Dutch, *het groen bosch*, meaning "green bush," because of the pine woods near, which were continually green.
- East Greenwich**; town in Kent County, Rhode Island, named from the manor of East Greenwich in Kent County, England.
- Eastham**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named from its extreme eastern situation in the county.
- Eastland**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for M. W. Eastland.
- Eastman**; town in Dodge County, Georgia, named for W. P. Eastman, who, with W. E. Dodge, presented the county with a court-house.
- Easton**; town in Talbot County, Maryland, so named because of its location east-erly of St. Michaels.
- Easton**; city in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named from the estate of an English nobleman, Lord Pomphret.

- Easton Center**; village in Bristol County, Massachusetts, perhaps named in honor of Hon. John Easton, governor of Rhode Island.
- East Pepperell**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Sir William Pepperell, who commanded an army in the expedition against Louisburg, Cape Breton.
- Eastport**; city in Washington County, Maine, originally called Moose Island, but later incorporated under its present name in honor of being the most eastern city in the United States.
- East River**; a body of water at New York, properly a strait connecting Long Island Sound with New York Bay; called a river no doubt from the river-like action of its tides; the name is used to distinguish it from North River, that is, the Hudson.
- Eastwood**; village in Onondaga County, New York, a suburb of Syracuse, and named from its easterly direction from that place.
- Eaton**; town in Weld County, Colorado, named for Benjamin H. Eaton and Aaron J. Eaton, of the Eaton Milling and Elevator Company.
- Eaton**; county in Michigan, named for John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson.
- Eaton**; town in Madison County, New York, and village in Preble County, Ohio, named for Gen. William Eaton, of Massachusetts, a Revolutionary officer and commander of the United States military forces in Tripoli.
- Eaton Rapids**; town in Eaton County, Michigan, so named on account of the rapids in Grand River.
- Eatonton**; city in Putnam County, Georgia, named for Gen. William Eaton.
- Eatontown**; township in Monmouth County, New Jersey, named for an old settler.
- Eau Claire**; river in Michigan. The name is French and signifies "clear water."
- Eau Claire**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin, named from the river in Michigan.
- Eau Galle**; river and town in Dunn County, Wisconsin. From the French, meaning "bitter water."
- Eau Pleine**; river and town in Portage County, Wisconsin. French words meaning "full water," or "stock river."
- Ebeeme**; mountain and gorge in Piscataquis County, Maine. An Indian word, meaning "where they get high-bush cranberries."
- Ebenecook**; village in Lincoln County, Maine. A corruption of the Indian, *abanauk*, meaning "bread place," or according to another authority, "high-bush cranberry place."
- Ebenezer**; town in Holmes County, Mississippi, named by the early settlers from the old Jewish city.
- Ebensburg**; borough in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, laid out by the Rev. Rees Lloyd, and named by him for his eldest son, Eben.
- Echaconnee**; creek in Georgia. An Indian word meaning "beaver stream."
- Echaconnee**; town in Bibb County, Georgia, named from the creek on which it is located.
- Echo**; canyon in the Wasatch Mountains of Utah; a descriptive name.
- Echo**; peak in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, so named because of its remarkable echo.
- Echo Canyon**; town in Summit County, Utah, named from the canyon.
- Echo Mountain**; summer resort in Los Angeles County, California, named from the reverberating echo.
- Echols**; county in Georgia, named for Robert M. Echols.
- Eckley**; town in Yuma County, Colorado, said to be so named for Amos Eckles, cattle foreman for J. W. Bowles.

- Ecola**; creek and summer resort in Clatsop County, Oregon, so named by Captain Clark, from *ecola*, a Chinook Indian word meaning "whale," because a whale was washed up on the shore.
- Economy**; township in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, established in 1825 by a Harmonist society, and named to indicate the principles of their government and their habits of living.
- Ecore Fabre**; stream in Arkansas. The name is derived from the French word *ecore*, meaning "shore," "bank," or "bluff," and Fabre, a proper name.
- Ecorse**; river in Michigan, from the French word *écorce*, meaning "bark," so named on account of the birch and other kinds of bark found on its banks.
- Ecorse**; town in Wayne County, Michigan, named from the river of the same name.
- Ector**; county in Texas, named for Matthew Ector, Confederate commander and judge.
- Eddington**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Colonel Eddy, a prominent settler.
- Eddy**; county in New Mexico, named in honor of C. B. Eddy, a prominent citizen.
- Eddy**; county in North Dakota, named for one of the early bankers of Fargo.
- Eddyville**; town in Wapello County, Iowa, named for J. P. Eddy, who established a post there at an early day.
- Eddyville**; city in Lyon County, Kentucky, so named for the large eddies in the Cumberland River at this point.
- Edelstein**; village in Peoria County, Illinois, named for a railroad official.
- Eden**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named probably for Richard Eden, an early English author.
- Eden**; town in Concho County, Texas, named for Fred Ede, who owned the land.
- Edenton**; town in Chowan County, North Carolina, named for Charles Eden, governor of the State in 1714-1722.
- Edenvale**; town in Santa Clara County, California, named with reference to the Garden of Eden, because of the beauty and fertility of the place.
- Edgar**; county in Illinois, named for Gen. John Edgar, an early and distinguished pioneer of the State.
- Edgecomb**; town in Lincoln County, Maine, named for Lord Edgecombe, a friend of the American colonies.
- Edgecombe**; county in North Carolina, named for Richard, Baron of Mount Edgecombe, of the board of trade.
- Edgefield**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named, as Simms supposes, because of the geographical situation at the edge of the State. There is also a supposition that the county derives its name from the fact that it borders on an older county.
- Edgerton**; city in Johnson County, Kansas, named for the chief engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Edgerton**; village in Williams County, Ohio, named for Alfred P. Edgerton.
- Edgerton**; city in Rock County, Wisconsin, probably named for E. W. Edgerton, an early settler.
- Edgewood**; town in Effingham County, Illinois, named from its location near the edge of the forest.
- Edina**; city in Knox County, Missouri. A poetical name given to Edinburgh.
- Edinburg**; post-office in Leake County, Mississippi, and several other places bear the name of the city in Scotland.
- Edinburg**; township in Portage County, Ohio, named for Lewis Eddy, a resident. It was formerly called Eddysburg.
- { **Edison**; village in Morrow County, Ohio;
 { **Edison Park**; village in Cook County, Illinois. Named for Thomas A. Edison, the inventor.

- Edisto**; river and island in South Carolina, named from an Indian tribe.
- Edmeston**; town in Otsego County, New York, named for Robert Edmeston, an early pioneer.
- Edmonson**; county of Kentucky, named for Capt. Jack Edmonson, who fell at the battle of Raisin River.
- Edmunds**; county in South Dakota, named in honor of Newton Edmunds, governor in 1863.
- Edna**; city in Labette County, Kansas, named in 1876 for a child, Edna Gragery.
- Edwards**; county in Illinois, named for Ninian Edwards, governor of Illinois Territory in 1809.
- Edwards**; county in Kansas, named for W. C. Edwards, of Hutchinson, first settler, who took active part in its organization.
- Edwards**; town in Hinds County, Mississippi, named for Dick Edwards, owner and proprietor of the Edwards House, Jackson, Mississippi.
- Edwards**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Edward McCormack, brother of the founder.
- Edwards**; town in Beaufort County, North Carolina, named for a prominent family of the neighborhood.
- Edwards**; county in Texas, named for Harden Edwards, who established, under grant from the Mexican Government, a colony at Nacogdoches in 1825.
- Edwardsport**; village in Knox County, Indiana, named for Edwards Wilkins.
- Edwardsville**; city in Madison County, Illinois, named for Ninian Edwards, Territorial governor in 1809.
- Edwardsville**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Jonathan S. Edwards, the first postmaster.
- Eel**; river in California, named from the Indian word *wishok*, "eel river," so called because of its winding course.
- Eel**; river in Indiana, called by the Indians *shoamaque*, "slippery fish." The Indiana State Historical Geology, 1882, gives the Indian name as *ke-wa-be-gwinn-maig*, and the meaning "snake-fish-river."
- Effingham**; county in Georgia, named for Lord Effingham.
- Effingham**; county in Illinois. The origin of the name is in doubt. It has been stated that the county was named for Gen. Edward Effingham, a surveyor, or it may have been named for Lord Effingham, an officer in the British army, who resigned his commission rather than fight against the American colonies in their struggle for liberty.
- Effingham**; city in Atchison County, Kansas, named for Effingham Nichols, of Boston, a promoter of the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad.
- Egbertsville**; village in Richmond County, New York, named for James Egbertsville, a former resident.
- Egg Harbor**; township, and city in Atlantic County, New Jersey, bordering on the ocean and Great Egg Harbor Bay. It was so called because of the number of gull's eggs found near the bay.
- Egremont**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, supposed to have received its name from Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, who was secretary of state in 1671.
- Egypt**; fourteen places of the United States are named from the ancient country in Africa, the Hebrew expression for "the land of oppression."
- Ehrenberg**; town in Yuma County, Arizona, founded in 1856 by Herman Ehrenberg.
- Ehrhardt**; town in Bamberg County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Elba**; there are sixteen places of this name in the United States, most of which were named from the island in the Mediterranean.

- Elbert**; county and peak in Colorado, named for Samuel W. Elbert, governor of the Territory in 1873-74.
- Elbert**; county in Georgia;
- Elberton**; city in Elbert County, Georgia. Named for Samuel Elbert, formerly a governor of the State.
- Elbow**; lake in Maine, so called because of its shape.
- Elbridge**; town in Onondaga County, New York, probably named after Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- El Cajon**; township in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the box," often applied to high-walled canyons.
- El Campo**; town in Marin County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the flat country."
- El Capitan**; cliff in the Yosemite Valley, California. The name is Spanish, meaning "the captain."
- El Casco**; village in Riverside County, California. A Spanish word meaning "the cranium."
- El Chorro**; village in San Luis Obispo County, California. A descriptive Spanish name, meaning "the gushing water."
- Eldena**; village in Lee County, Illinois, named for the wife of the founder.
- Eldora**; city in Hardin County, Iowa;
- Eldorado**; county in California, the first in which gold was discovered, city in Butler County, Kansas, and many other places. From the Spanish, meaning "the gilded."
- Eldorado**; city in Saline County, Illinois, originally named for two settlers, Elder and Reed, but the spelling was afterwards changed to its present form.
- Eldred**; township and borough in McKean County, Pennsylvania, named for Judge Nathaniel B. Eldred.
- Electric**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named by Henry Gannett, United States geographer, on account of a severe electrical storm encountered there.
- Eleroy**; village in Stephenson County, Illinois, named for E. Leroy, son of Hiram Jones, a first settler.
- Eleven Mile**; creek in Genesee County, New York, so called because it crosses the Buffalo road eleven miles from Buffalo.
- Elgin**; city in Kane County, Illinois, named for the Earl of Elgin. Another authority states that the name is transferred from the city in Scotland.
- Eliseo**; town in Ventura County, California. The Spanish form of Elijah.
- Elizabeth**; cape in Maine, and group of islands in Massachusetts, named in honor of Queen Elizabeth of England. This word, either alone or with suffixes, forms the names of 25 places in the United States, most of which were so named.
- Elizabeth**; city in Union County, New Jersey, named for the wife of Lord Carteret.
- Elizabeth**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named by the founder, Stephen Bayard, for his wife.
- Elizabeth**; town in Wirt County, West Virginia, named for Elizabeth, the wife of David Beauchamp.
- Elizabeth City**; county in Virginia, and town in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, named for Queen Elizabeth of England.
- Elizabethtown**; town in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Elizabeth Branham, the wife of the founder.
- Elizabethtown**; city in Hardin County, Kentucky, named for the wife of Col. John Hardin, for whom the county was named.
- Elizabethtown**; town in Bladen County, North Carolina, named for the wife of Lord Carteret, Elizabeth.

- Elk**; counties in Kansas and Pennsylvania. This word, either alone or as a prefix, forms the name of 63 places in the United States, most of them doubtless given on account of the presence of elk.
- Elk Falls**; town in Elk County, Kansas, receives its name from a waterfall in Elk River, near the site of the town.
- Elk Garden**; town in Mineral County, West Virginia, so named by Senator Davis, because of the former abundance of elk.
- Elkhart**; county, and city in same county, in Indiana, which take their name from the river.
- Elkhart**; village in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, named from the lake, which at this point resembles an elk's heart.
- Elkhorn**; village in Douglas County, Nebraska, named from the river.
- Elkhorn**; city in Walworth County, Wisconsin. This city is named from the prairie, Elkhorn, which was named thus by Samuel F. Phoenix in July, 1836, when he found an elk's horn upon a tree.
- Elkins**; town in Randolph County, West Virginia, named for Senator S. B. Elkins.
- Elko**; county in Nevada. The origin of this name is not certain, for according to some it is an Indian word, and according to others was so named on account of the abundance of elk.
- Ellen**; mountain in Utah, named by J. W. Powell, United States Geological Survey, for the wife of A. H. Thompson, also of the Geological Survey.
- Ellenburg**; town in Clinton County, New York, named for the daughter of John R. Murray, of New York, the principal owner of township 5 of the military tract.
- Ellendale**; village in Sussex County, Delaware, named for the wife of Dr. J. S. Prettyman, who laid it out.
- Ellendale**; township and city in Dickey County, North Dakota, named for the wife of S. S. Merrill.
- Ellensburg**; city in Kittitas County, Washington, named for the wife of the original founder.
- Ellery**; town in Chautauqua County, New York, named for William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Ellicott**; city in Howard and Baltimore counties, Maryland, first settled and named by the brothers Andrew and John Ellicott.
- Ellicott**; town in Chautauqua County, New York;
- Ellicottville**; village in Cattaraugus County, New York. Named for Joseph Ellicott, of the Holland Land Company.
- Ellijay**; town in Gilmer County, Georgia. From a Cherokee Indian name, meaning "new ground."
- Ellinwood**; city in Barton County, Kansas, named for Col. John R. Ellinwood, engineer, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Elliott**; county in Kentucky, named for Judge John M. Elliott.
- Elliottsville**; village in Richmond County, New York, named for Dr. Samuel M. Elliott.
- Ellis**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named in honor of George Ellis, first lieutenant, Twelfth Kansas Infantry.
- Ellis**; county in Texas, named for Richard Ellis, president pro tempore of the first Senate of the Republic.
- Ellisburg**; town in Jefferson County New York, which derives its name from Lyman Ellis, of Troy, New York, who settled there as a proprietor in 1797.
- Ellisville**; township and village in Fulton County, Illinois, named for Levi D. Ellis, its founder.
- Ellisville**; town in Jones County, Mississippi, named for Powhatan Ellis, member of the supreme court and United States Senator.

- Ellsworth**; town in Hamilton County, Iowa, named for a banker at Iowa Falls.
- Ellsworth**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named from the fort, Ellsworth, which in turn was named for Lieut. Allen Ellsworth.
- Ellsworth**; city in Hancock County, Maine, named for Oliver Ellsworth, one of the delegates to the National Constitutional Convention.
- Elm**; this word, with the suffixes "hurst," "wood," "dale," "hall," "grove," "creek," "city," "bury," "branch," forms the name of 29 places in the United States, in most cases given on account of the presence of this species of tree in the vicinity.
- Elma**; village in Erie County, New York, named for a large elm tree which stands near the village.
- Elmira**; township in Solano County, California, and township and village in Stark County, Illinois, named from Elmira, New York.
- Elmira**; city in Chemung County, New York, said to have been named for Elmira Teall, daughter of Nathan Teall, a tavern keeper.
- El Monte**; township in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the mountain."
- Elmore**; county in Alabama, named for John A. Elmore, of the State.
- Elmore**; county in Idaho, named for a celebrated mine in the county.
- Elmore**; village and town in Lamoille County, Vermont, named for the original grantee, Col. Samuel Elmore.
- Elmsford**; village in Westchester County, New York, so named because of the elm trees in the vicinity.
- Elon College**; town in Alamance County, North Carolina, named, probable, for Judge Elon.
- El Paso**; county in Colorado. The name is given with reference to the Ute Pass, which is within the limits of the county;
- El Paso**; county, and city in same county, in Texas, which take their name from the presence of a pass—that of the Rio Grande. The name is Spanish, and means "the pass," "the gap," or "the passage."
- El Paso**; township and city in Woodford County, Illinois, so named from the passing or crossing of two railroads.
- El Pinal**; village in San Joaquin County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the grove of pines."
- Elreno**; city in Canadian County, Oklahoma. A Spanish name meaning "the reindeer."
- Elrio**; post-office in Ventura County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the river."
- El Robles**; town in Mendocino County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the oaks."
- Elsie**; village in Clinton County, Michigan, named for Miss Elsie Tillotson, the daughter of an early pioneer.
- Elsie**; town in Perkins County, Nebraska, named for the daughter of C. E. Perkins.
- Elsinore**; township and city in Riverside County, California. Corruption of the Spanish *el señor*, meaning "the gentleman," a large part of the land upon which the city is built having been owned by a don.
- El Toro**; village in Orange County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the bull."
- El Verano**; village in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the summer."
- Elwin**; village in Macon County, Illinois, a combination of the names of the founders, Elmwood and Martin.
- Elyria**; city in Lorain County, Ohio, named for Heman Ely, who owned 12,500 acres of land around the falls of Black River. "Ria" was suggested by the Greek name *Illyria*.

- Emanuel**; county in Georgia, named for David Emanuel, at one time president of the Georgia senate.
- Emaus**; borough in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, named by the Moravians in memory of the little village in Palestine.
- Embarcadero**; village in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish word meaning "harbor" or "port."
- Embarrass**; river and village in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. A French word meaning "obstruction."
- Emerick**; village in Madison County, Nebraska, named for John Emerick, an early settler.
- Emery**; village in Macon County, Illinois, named for Charles F. Emery, a neighboring landowner.
- Emery**; county in Utah, named for George W. Emery, governor in 1875-1880.
- Emigrant Gap**; town in Placer County, California, named from the pass in the Sierra Nevada through which the pioneers of 1849 entered the State.
- Eminence**; city in Henry County, Kentucky, so named because of its situation on the highest point of land between Louisville and Lexington.
- Emlenton**; borough in Venango County, Pennsylvania, named for Emlen, the wife of Joseph M. Fox, one of the original proprietors.
- Emma**; mountain in Arizona, named by Maj. J. W. Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, for his wife, Emma.
- { **Emmet**; county in Iowa, and county, and village in Saint Clair County, in Michigan;
- { **Emmetsburg**; city in Palo Alto County, Iowa. Named for the Irish patriot, Robert W. Emmet.
- Emmitsburg**; town in Frederick County, Maryland, named for William Emmitt, its founder.
- Emmons**; mountains in Colorado and Utah, named for S. F. Emmons, the geologist.
- Emmons**; mountain in New York, named for Ebenezer Emmons, geologist.
- Emmons**; county in North Dakota, named for James A. Emmons, a pioneer steamboat man and merchant of Bismarck.
- Emory**; town in Washington County, Virginia, named from Emory and Henry College, which is situated there and which received part of its name from Bishop Emory.
- Empire**; city in Cherokee County, Kansas, so named by the founder, S. L. Cheney, on account of the town topping a ridge.
- { **Emporia**; city in Lyon County, Kansas;
- { **Emporium**; borough in Cameron County, Pennsylvania. A Latin word meaning "center of trade."
- Emuckfaw**; village in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. A Creek Indian word meaning "shell medal."
- Encinal**; village in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "forest of evergreen oak."
- Encinitas**; township in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "little oaks."
- Enfield**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named, according to Dr. J. G. Holland, for Robert Field.
- Enfield**; towns in Grafton County, New Hampshire, and in Halifax County, North Carolina, named from the birthplace of John Wesley in England.
- Engelmann**; canyon and peak in Colorado, named for the botanist.
- Englewood**; city in Bergen County, New Jersey, named from the English "wood angle," a woody nook or corner.
- Englund**; village in Marshall County, Minnesota, named for its first postmaster.
- Ennis**; city in Ellis County, Texas, named for Cornelius Ennis, of Houston, a prominent railroad official.

- Enno**; town in Wake County, North Carolina, named for an Indian tribe.
- Enon**; village in Clark County, Ohio, named from the river in Palestine where John baptized the people.
- Enoree**; river in South Carolina, named for an Indian tribe.
- Enosburg**; town in Franklin County, Vermont, named for Roger Enos, to whom the land was originally granted.
- Enterprise**; towns in Clarke County, Mississippi, and Wallowa County, Oregon, and many other towns and villages, so named to denote the policy of their inhabitants.
- Ephrata**; town in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania;
- Ephratah**; town in Fulton County, New York. Named from the ancient city of Palestine.
- Eppes**; creek, and island in the James River, in Charles City County, Virginia, named for an early owner of the property.
- Epping**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Essex, England.
- Epsom**; village in Daviess County, Indiana, so named because of a well near by which contains water much resembling epsom salts in taste.
- Epsom**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Surrey, England.
- Epworth**; town in Dubuque County, Iowa, named from the town in Lincolnshire, England.
- Equinunk**; villages in Delaware County, New York, and Wayne County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word, meaning "place where clothing is distributed."
- Erath**; county in Texas, named for an earlier settler and Indian fighter, George B. Erath.
- Erie**; one of the Great Lakes, drained by the St. Lawrence. From *erie*, *erike*, or *eriga*, meaning "wildcat," the name of an ancient tribe on its borders conquered by the Iroquois.
- Erie**; township and village in Whiteside County, Illinois, named from the county in New York.
- Erie**; city in Neosho County, Kansas, named from a small lake near by of that name.
- Erie**; counties in New York and Ohio, and county, and city in same county, in Pennsylvania;
- Erieville**; village in Madison County, New York. Named from the lake.
- Erin**; the name of numerous towns and villages in the United States, named from the ancient name of Ireland.
- Errol**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named from the parish in Scotland.
- Erskine**; village in Passaic County, New Jersey, named from the parish in Scotland.
- Erving**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for the man who owned "Erving's Grant," in early days.
- Erwin**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Col. Arthur Erwin, of Pennsylvania.
- Escambia**; river in Alabama and Florida. Probably derived from the Spanish, *cambiar*, meaning "barter" or "exchange."
- Escambia**; counties in Alabama and Florida, named from the river traversing both States.
- Escanaba**; river, and city in Delta County, in Michigan. According to Haines it is an Indian word meaning "flat rock," but according to other authorities it means a "young male quadruped."
- Eschscholtz**; inlet of Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, named for J. F. Eschscholtz, the *naturalist*.

- Escoheag**; town in Kent County, Rhode Island. An Indian word, supposed to mean "origin of three rivers."
- Escondido**; city in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "hidden treasure."
- Esculapia**; watering place in Lewis County, Kentucky, named for the god of the medical art—Esculapius.
- Eskridge**; city in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, named for C. V. Eskridge, the first purchaser of a town lot.
- Eskutassia**; stream in Piscataquis County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "small trout."
- Eskweawkewadjo**; mountain in Maine. An Indian word meaning "she-bear mountain."
- Esmeralda**; post village in Calaveras County, California, mining camp in Idaho, and county in Nevada. The Spanish term for "emerald," the places being so named on account of the presence of this gem.
- Esopus**; stream in New York. A difference of opinion exists as to whether the Indian tribe of this name took the name from the river or whether the river was named for the tribe. Schoolcraft gives "*seepus*" or "*seepu*," "river," as the word nearest like it in the Indian language.
- Esparto**; village in Yolo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "feather grass."
- Esperance**; town in Schoharie County, New York. A French word meaning "hope."
- Espinoso**; towns in Monterey and Solano counties, California. A Spanish word meaning "thorny."
- Essex**; township in Stark County, Illinois, named for Isaac B. Essex, the first white settler in the county.
- Essex**; counties in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, and Virginia, named from the English county of Essex.
- Essexville**; village in Bay County, Michigan, named for an early settler, Ransom Essex.
- Estaboga**; town in Talladega County, Alabama. An Indian word meaning "where people reside."
- Etherville**; city in Emmet County, Iowa, named for Esther A. Ridley, wife of one of the original proprietors.
- Estill**; county, and town in Madison County, in Kentucky, named for Capt. James Estill, an Indian fighter.
- Estill**; town in Howard County, Missouri, named for Col. John R. Estill.
- Estrado**; town in Monterey County, California. A Spanish word meaning "guest chamber."
- Estrella**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "star."
- Ethel**; town in Attala County, Mississippi, named for the daughter of Capt. S. B. McConnico.
- Etna**; many places in the United States are named from the celebrated volcano in Sicily.
- Etowah**; county in Alabama, and river in Georgia. A Cherokee Indian corruption, meaning unknown.
- Etruria**; township in Halifax County, North Carolina, named from the division of ancient Italy.
- Eucalyptus**; town in San Joaquin County, California, so named from the prevailing species of trees.
- Euclid**; village in Onondaga County, New York, and town in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and named for the celebrated geometer of Alexandria.

- Eudora**; city in Douglas County, Kansas, named for the daughter of Pascal Fish.
- Eufaula**; town in Barbour County, Alabama; named from a former noted Creek Indian town (Yufala) of that vicinity; meaning unknown.
- Eugene**; city in Lane County, Oregon, named for Eugene F. Skinner, its first settler.
- Eulalia**; township in Potter County, Pennsylvania, named for the first child born within its limits.
- Eureka**; cities in Humboldt County, California, Woodford County, Illinois, and Greenwood County, Kansas, and county in Nevada. A Greek expression meaning "I have found it."
- Eustis**; town in Lake County, Florida, named for Gen. Henry L. Eustis.
- Eustis**; town in Franklin County, Maine, named for Charles L. Eustis, an early proprietor.
- Eutaw**; town in Greene County, Alabama.
- Eutaw Spring**; small affluent of the Santee River in South Carolina. According to Gatschet it is named from the Indian tribe, also known as *etiawaw*, or from *itawa*, "pine tree."
- Eutawville**; town in Berkeley County, South Carolina, named from the famous Eutaw Spring.
- Evangeline**; township in Charlevoix County, Michigan, named for the heroine of Longfellow's poem.
- Evans**; town in Weld County, Colorado, named for John Evans, a former governor of Colorado.
- Evans**; town in Erie County, New York, named for David E. Evans, agent of the Holland Land Company.
- Evansburg**; village in Coshocton County, Ohio, named for Isaac Evans, who laid it out.
- Evans Mills**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Ethni Evans, a resident mill owner.
- Evanson**; town in Cook County, Illinois, and city in Uinta County, Wyoming, named for John Evans, a former governor of Colorado.
- Evansville**; city in Vanderburg County, Indiana, named for Gen. Robert Evans, who laid it out.
- Evansville**; city in Rock County, Wisconsin, named for Calvin Evans, a first settler.
- Evart**; township and village in Osceola County, Michigan, named for Frank Evart, a pioneer.
- Evarts**; mountain in Yellowstone Park, named for Truman C. Evarts.
- Evening Shade**; town in Sharp County, Arkansas, so named from the density of shade cast by the tall pine timber on an adjacent hill.
- Everett**; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and town in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, named for Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.
- Everetts**; town in Martin County, North Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Ewing**; village in Cole County, Missouri, named from citizen living near by.
- Ewings**; creek in Missouri. Ewing is probably a contraction of "E. Wing," which designated this creek upon an early map.
- Excelsior**; towns in Sonoma and Sierra counties, California. A Latin word meaning "ever upward."
- Excelsior Springs**; city in Clay County, Missouri, named from the medicinal springs.
- Exeter**; town in Scott County, Illinois, named from Exeter, New Hampshire, the former home of its founders.
- Exeter**; towns in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and Washington County, Rhode Island, and twelve other places, named from Exeter in England.
- Eyota**; village in Olmstead County, Minnesota. From a Sioux Indian word, *iyotak*, meaning "greatest," "most."

- Fabius**; river in Missouri and town in Onondaga County, New York, named for the celebrated Roman consul. The town was named by the State land board of New York.
- Factory**; hill in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, covered with geysers and hot springs, so named because of the noise and steam proceeding from them, resembling in this respect an active factory town.
- Fair**; a name used with various suffixes, such as "brook," "land," "port," etc., to indicate an attractive appearance.
- Fairbank**; township in Sullivan County, Indiana, named for General Fairbanks.
- Fairbury**; city in Jefferson County, Nebraska, named by an early settler, Mr. McDonell, for his home, Fairbury, Illinois.
- Fairchild**; creek in Park County, Colorado, named for A. Fairchild, a prospector.
- Fairfax**; county, and town in same county, in Virginia, named for Lord Fairfax, grandson of Lord Culpeper.
- Fairfield**; county, and town in same county, in Connecticut, town in Somerset County, Maine, and counties in Ohio and South Carolina, so named from the beauty of their fields.
- Fairmont**; city in Marion County, West Virginia, so named for its situation on a hill.
- Fairplay**; town in Park County, Colorado, established by gold miners who named it as a living reproof to their "grab-all" neighbors.
- Fairport**; village in Monroe County, New York, so named for its pleasing location on the Erie Canal.
- Faison**; town in Duplin County, North Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Falkner**; island in Long Island Sound, New Haven County, Connecticut. Named by the discoverer, Capt. Adrien Block, *Falcken Eylandt* (Falcon Island), of which the present appellation is a corruption.
- Fall**; river in Massachusetts, so named because it is only about 2 miles in length and falls about 140 feet in a half mile.
- Fall River**; city in Bristol County, Massachusetts, situated on the Fall River.
- Fall River**; county in South Dakota, named from the river. A literal translation of the Indian name.
- Fallowfield**; township in Washington County, Pennsylvania, named for Lancelot Fallowfield, one of the first purchasers of the land from William Penn.
- Falls**; county in Texas, named from the falls in Brazos River.
- Falls Church**; town in Fairfax County, Virginia, so named because of the Episcopal church established there.
- Fallston**; borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named from the falls in Beaver River.
- Falls Village**; village in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named from the falls in the Housatonic River.
- Falmouth**; towns in Cumberland County, Maine, and Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named from the seaport town in Cornwall.
- Famoso**; town in Kern County, California. A Spanish word meaning "famous," or "celebrated."
- Fannin**; county in Georgia, and county, and village in Goliad County, in Texas, named for Col. James W. Fannin, of North Carolina, who fought in the Texan war.
- Farallone**; group of small islands on the coast of California, named by the early Spanish explorers. The word *farallon* means "needle," or "small, pointed island."
- Fargo**; city in Cass County, North Dakota, named for one of the members of the Wells, Fargo Express Company. Several other places bear his name.
- Faribault**; county, and city in Rice County, in Minnesota, named for John Baptiste *Faribault*, a settler and French fur trader among the Sioux Indians.

- Farina**; town in Fayette County, Illinois, named from its location in the wheat-growing district.
- Farley**; town in Dubuque County, Iowa, named for the superintendent of the Sioux City Railroad.
- Farmer**; name applied to many small places, either with or without suffixes, indicative of rural conditions and appearance.
- Farmersville**; village in Collin County, Texas. An early settler set apart a square piece of land as a gathering place for farmers from the surrounding country, which square forms the nucleus of the existing village.
- Farmington**; town in San Joaquin County, California; an agricultural district, so designated to distinguish it from the mining regions.
- Farmington**; town and river in Hartford County, Connecticut, named from a place in England.
- Farmington**; township and city in Fulton County, Illinois, and town in Ontario County, New York, named from Farmington, Connecticut.
- Farmington**; village in Oakland County, Michigan, named from Farmington, New York.
- Farmington**; town in Strafford County, New Hampshire, so named because of its unusual adaptability to farming purposes.
- Farnham**; village in Erie County, New York, named for Le Roy Farnham, the first merchant.
- Farnham**; town in Richmond County, Virginia, named from the town in Surrey, England.
- Farragut**; town in Fremont County, Iowa, named for Admiral Farragut.
- Farrandsville**; village in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, laid out by and named for William P. Farrand, of Philadelphia.
- Farrar**; town in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, named for a wealthy citizen.
- Farwell**; village in Clare County, Michigan, named for Samuel B. Farwell, an officer of the old Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad.
- Faulk**; county in South Dakota;
- Faulkton**; township and city in Faulk County. Named for Andrew J. Faulktho, the second governor of Dakota Territory.
- Faulkner**; county, and village in same county, in Arkansas, named for Sandy Faulkner, the real "Arkansas Traveller."
- Fauquier**; county in Virginia;
- Fauquier Springs**; village in Fauquier County. Named for Francis Fauquier, governor of the State.
- Fausse Riviere**; village in Louisiana, so called because it is situated on what was formerly the bed of the Mississippi River. Many years ago the river wore through an isthmus and left its former bed dry for a distance of about 30 miles. A French name, meaning "false river."
- Faustburg**; village in South Carolina, named for the first settler.
- Fayette**; counties in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia, and many places throughout the country, named for the Marquis de la Fayette. The name is also used with suffixes, such as "ville" and "corner."
- Fear**; cape and river in North Carolina. Sir Richard Grenville narrowly escaped being wrecked near the cape, in consequence of which he so named it.
- Feather**; river in California. A translation of the early Spanish name, *plumas*.
- February**; village in Washington County, Tennessee, named for a resident of the place.
- Federal**; name given to several places in the country, in reference to the national form of government.

- Federalsburg**; village in Caroline County, Maryland, so named because settled by persons from the Northern States.
- Felix**; townships in Grundy counties, Illinois and Iowa, named for Felix Grundy, Senator from Tennessee.
- Fells**; point in Maryland named for the purchaser, a ship carpenter, William Fell.
- Felts Mills**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for John Felt, an early proprietor.
- Fence**; rivers in Wisconsin and Michigan. A translation of the Indian word "*mitchigan*," referring to a wooden fence constructed near its banks by the Indians for catching deer.
- Fenner**; towns in San Bernardino County, California, and Madison County, New York, named for Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island.
- Fennimore**; village in Grant County, Wisconsin, named for a settler who disappeared during the Black Hawk war.
- Fennville**; village in Allegan County, Michigan, named for a lumberman, Elam Fenner, who founded the village.
- Fenton**; village in Genesee County, Michigan, named for Colonel Fenton, who owned a large tract of land on the present site.
- Fentonville**; village in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Reuben Eaton Fenton, governor of the State in 1865-1869.
- Fentress**; county in Tennessee, named for James Fentress, member of a commission appointed to fix upon a place for the seat of justice for Shelby County.
- Fergus**; county in Montana;
- Fergus Falls**; city in Ottertail County, Illinois. Named for John Fergus, a pioneer of the West.
- Fergusonville**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for the Ferguson brothers, who were largely engaged in business there.
- Fermanagh**; township in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, named from the county in Ireland.
- Fern**; town in Shasta County, California, named from its location in the fern district of the Siskiyou Range.
- Fern**; name used with various suffixes, generally given because of the presence of the plant. Eighteen places bear this name, some with suffixes, such as "dale," "bank," and "ridge."
- Fernandina**; city in Nassau County, Florida, named for a Spaniard, Fernandez.
- Ferrisburg**; town in Addison County, Vermont, named for Benjamin Ferris, who applied for a charter in 1762.
- Ferry**; county in Washington, named for Elisha P. Ferry, governor of the Territory.
- Fetterman**; town in Taylor County, West Virginia, named for a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who owned the land.
- Fever**; river in Illinois, named by the early French, *la rivière de fève*, "the river of the bean," because of the immense quantity of wild beans upon its banks. The name was corrupted to *fèvre*, "fever," which gave rise to the impression that the place was unhealthy.
- Fidalgo**; island and village in Skagit County, Washington, and harbor in Alaska, named for the Spanish explorer.
- Fields Landing**; village in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Fifty Eight**; village in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named so because it is 58 miles from Charleston.
- Fillmore**; mount in California, named for a naval officer.
- Fillmore**; counties in Minnesota and Nebraska, and many places in the country named for Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.
- Fillmore**; station in Wyoming, named for a superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

- Fincastle**; town in Botetourt County, Virginia, and several other places directly or indirectly named for Governor Lord Dunmore and his son George, Lord Fincastle.
- Findlay**; city in Hancock County, Ohio, named from Fort Findlay, built by Col. James Findlay, of Cincinnati.
- Findley**; township in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for William Findley, governor of the State in 1817-1820.
- Fine**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for John Fine, the principal proprietor.
- Finney**; county in Kansas, named for David W. Finney, lieutenant-governor in 1881-1885.
- Fire**; hill in Humboldt County, California, so named because in early days it was used as a station from which to signal with fire.
- Fire**; creek in Missouri, originally called Fire-prairie Creek, because of the fires that swept over the prairies.
- Firehole**; river in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The word "hole" was used by the early explorers to designate depressions among the mountains, while the first part of the name refers to the remarkable geyser region from which the river flows.
- Fisher**; county, and village in same county, in Texas, named for S. Rhodes Fisher, secretary of the navy in Houston's cabinet.
- Fishkill**; town, creek, plains, and mountains in Dutchess County, New York, named by the early Dutch settlers, *vischkill*, "fish creek."
- Fitch**; stream in Stark County, Illinois, named for George Fitch, an early settler on its banks.
- Fitchburg**; city in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for John Fitch, one of the committee that procured the act of incorporation.
- Fitchville**; township in Huron County, Ohio, named for Colonel Fitch.
- Fithian**; village in Vermilion County, Illinois, named for Dr. William Fithian.
- Fitzwilliam**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for the Earl of Fitzwilliam.
- Five Corners**; village in Miami County, Indiana, so named because it is at the junction of several roads.
- Flackville**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for John P. Flack, first postmaster.
- Flagstaff**; town in Coconino County, Arizona, named from a pole set by a party of immigrants who camped near and celebrated the Fourth of July.
- Flagstaff**; plantation in Somerset County, Maine, so named because Benedict Arnold encamped here on his Quebec expedition and erected a flagstaff.
- Flambeau**; river and lakes in Wisconsin, so called because of the practice of using torches to catch fish at night.
- Flambeau**; town in Gates County, Wisconsin, named from the river of the same name.
- Flatbush**; part of Brooklyn, New York, so named from woods that grew on flat country.
- Flathead**; lake, county, and river in Montana, named from an Indian tribe. The name originated with the early settlers who called several different tribes of Indians by this name on account of their custom of flattening the heads of infants by fastening a piece of board or a pad of grass upon the forehead. After this had been worn several months it caused a flat appearance of the head.
- Flatonia**; city in Fayette County, Texas, named for F. W. Flato, a first settler.
- Flattery**; promontory in Washington, so named by Captain Cook, "in token of an improvement in our prospects."

- Flavel**; summer resort in Clatsop County, Oregon, named for a prominent resident of Astoria.
- Fleming**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for Gen. George Fleming, an old resident.
- Fleming**; county in Kentucky;
- Flemingsburg**; town in Fleming County. Named for Col. John Fleming, an early settler in the State.
- Flint**; river in Georgia; a translation of the Indian word *thronatuska*, also *lonoto*, "flint."
- Flint**; city in Genesee County and river in Michigan; called by the Indians, *pawonnik-euing*, "river of the flint."
- Flirt**; lake in Florida, named for a Government schooner.
- Flora**; city in Clay County, Illinois, named for Flora Whittleby, daughter of the founder.
- Flora**; town in Madison County, Mississippi, named by W. B. Jones for his wife.
- Floral Park**; village in Nassau County, New York, so named because of the abundance of flowers.
- Florence**; city in Lauderdale County, Alabama, village in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and town in Oneida County, New York, named from the city in Italy.
- Florence**; city in Marion County, Kansas, named for Miss Florence Crawford, of Topeka.
- Florence**; town in Ravalli County, Montana, named for Florence Abbott Hammond, wife of A. B. Hammond, of Missoula.
- Florence**; village in Douglas County, Nebraska, named for Miss Florence Kilbourn.
- Florence**; county, and township and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for the daughter of Gen. W. W. Hardlee.
- Florence**; county in Wisconsin, named for the Florence Mining Company.
- Flores**; creek in Idaho, named from the flowers on its banks.
- Florida**; State of the Union, named by Ponce de Leon, the florid or flowery land. He chose this name for two reasons: First, because the country presented a pleasant aspect; and, second, because he landed on the festival which the Spaniards call Pascua de Flores, or Pascua Florida, "Feast of flowers," which corresponds to Palm Sunday. The second reason is generally considered to have more weight.
- Florissant**; town in El Paso County, Colorado, named by Judge James Castello from his old home in Missouri.
- Florissant**; city in St. Louis County, Missouri, named from the flowery valley in which it is situated.
- Flowing Well**; town in San Diego County, California, named from the artesian wells used for irrigating purposes.
- Floyd**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. John Floyd, at one time member of Congress from that State.
- Floyd**; county in Indiana, said by some authorities to have been named for Col. John Floyd, while others claim that it was named for Davis Floyd.
- Floyd**; county, town in same county, and river in Iowa, named for Sergt. Charles Floyd, of the Lewis and Clarke exploring party.
- Floyd**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. John Floyd, an officer of the Revolution.
- Floyd**; town in Oneida County, New York, named for William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Floyd**; county in Texas, named for Dolfin Floyd, who fell at the Alamo.
- Floyd**; county, and town in same county in Virginia, named for Gov. John Floyd.
- Floyds**; creek in Adair County, Missouri, named for an early settler who came from Kentucky.

- Flushing**; town in Queens County, New York, now a part of New York City, called by the early Dutch settlers, "*Vlissingen*," of which the present name is a corruption. Some authorities claim that the early settlers came from Flushing, Holland.
- Fluvanna**; county in Virginia, named from a river which was named for Queen Anne, of England.
- Fly**; stream, and swamp of 12,000 acres, in Fulton County, New York. From *clair*, meaning a "channel of water," a name given by the Dutch settlers, from the fact that the region is land at certain seasons and water at other times. The name was corrupted by the Scotch, Dutch, and Irish settlers to the present form.
- Foard**; county in Texas, named for Robert L. Foard.
- Folsom**; post-office in Sacramento County, California, laid out on a ranch formerly owned by the Folsom family.
- Folsom**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named for David E. Folsom, leader of an expedition in 1869.
- Fonda**; village in Montgomery County, New York, named for Douw Fonda.
- Fond du Lac**; town in St. Louis County, Minnesota, and county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin, so named because of their situation. A French phrase, meaning "end of the lake."
- Fontaine-qui-Bouille**; creek in Colorado, so named because its head is a spring of water highly aerated. A French phrase, "fountain which boils."
- Fontana**; city in Miami County, Kansas, named from a spring a mile west of the town site.
- Fontanelle**; town in Adair County, Iowa, and creek in Wyoming, named for a trapper in the employ of the American Fur Company.
- Ford**; county in Illinois, named for Thomas Ford, governor of the State in 1842-1846.
- Ford**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for James H. Ford, colonel of Second Colorado Cavalry.
- Ford**; village in Holt County, Nebraska, named for an early settler.
- Forellen**; peak in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. A German word meaning "trout."
- Forest**; counties in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, so named from the forests within their limits. The name occurs, either alone or with suffixes, as the name of ninety places in the country.
- Forrest**; town in St. Francis County, Arkansas, named for Gen. N. B. Forrest, who built the first house there.
- Forsyth**; county, and city in Monroe County, in Georgia, named for Governor John Forsyth.
- Forsyth**; village in Macon County, Illinois, named for Robert Forsyth, a railroad official.
- Forsyth**; county in North Carolina, named for Major Forsyth, a distinguished officer of the State, killed in the war of 1812.
- Fort Ann**; village in Washington County, New York, named from an old fortification built in 1756, during the wars with the French.
- Fort Atkinson**; city in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, named for Gen. Henry Atkinson, who commanded a stockade there during the Black Hawk war.
- Fort Bend**; county in Texas, named from a fort on Brazos River.
- Fort Benton**; town in Choteau County, Montana, on the site of an old fort which was named for Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.
- Fort Collins**; city in Larimer County, Colorado, named for Col. W. T. Collins of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- Fort Covington**; village in Franklin County, New York, named for Gen. Leonard Covington.

- Fort Crook**; village in Sarpy County, Nebraska, named from a fort which was named for Gen. George Crook.
- Fort Dade**; village in Hernando County, Florida, so named because situated near the spot where Major Dade and companions perished while defending themselves against a party of Seminoles.
- Fort Dodge**; city in Webster County, Iowa, named for Senator Dodge, of Wisconsin.
- Fort Edward**; town in Washington County, New York, named from an old fort built in 1709, named in honor of Edward, Duke of York.
- Fort Fairfield**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named for an old fort which took its name from John Fairfield, who was governor of Maine for many years.
- Fort Fetterman**; village in Albany County, Wyoming, named for Lieut. Col. W. J. Fetterman, killed by the Indians in 1866.
- Fort Gaines**; town in Clay County, Georgia, named for Gen. E. P. Gaines.
- Fort Gratiot**; township in St. Clair County, Michigan, named for General Gratiot, U. S. Army, who, as an engineer, laid out the fort.
- Fort Hall**; part of an Indian reservation in Bingham County, Idaho, named from a fort which was built by Capt. N. J. Wyeth and named for one of his partners.
- Fort Hamilton**; village in Kings County, now a part of New York City, named for Alexander Hamilton.
- Fort Kent**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named from a fort which was named for Governor Edward Kent, of Maine.
- Fort Keogh**; village in Custer County, Montana, named from a fort which took its name from Captain Keogh, who fell with General Custer.
- Fort Klamath**; town in Klamath County, Oregon, named from an Indian tribe.
- Fort Leavenworth**; town in Leavenworth County, Kansas, named for Gen. Henry Leavenworth, who erected the fort.
- Fort Lemhi**; precinct and fort in Lemhi County, Idaho. The fort was built for protection against the Indians by the early Mormon settlers. The name, meaning "land," is taken from the Book of Mormon.
- Fort Logan**; town in Meagher County, Montana, named for Captain Logan, killed in battle of the Big Hole.
- Fort Lupton**; town in Weld County, Colorado, named for an early settler on Adobe Creek in 1840.
- Fort Madison**; city in Lee County, Iowa, named for James Madison, President of the United States.
- Fort Monroe**; United States school of artillery and arsenal on Hampton Roads, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, named for James Monroe, fifth President of the United States.
- Fort Morgan**; town in Morgan County, Colorado, named for Col. C. A. Morgan.
- Fort Motte**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, so named because situated upon the site of Motte's house, which was fortified by the British during the Revolution.
- Fort Myers**; town in Lee County, Florida, first a military post, named for Capt. Abraham C. Myers.
- Fort Pierre**; village in Stanley County, South Dakota, named for Pierre Choteau.
- Fort Plain**; village in Montgomery County, New York, named from an old fortress erected on a plain at the junction of the Mohawk and Osguaga rivers.
- Fort Recovery**; village in Mercer County, Ohio, named from an old fort built by General Wayne.
- Fort Scott**; city in Bourbon County, Kansas, named for Gen. Winfield Scott.
- Fort Sheridan**; village in Lake County, Illinois, named from the military post near, which was named for Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

- Fort Smith**; town in Sebastian County, Arkansas, named for a fort built under the direction of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, for whom it was named.
- Fortuna**; town in Humboldt County, California. The Spanish form of "fortune."
- Fort Wayne**; city in Allen County, Indiana, named from a fort built by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamtramck in 1794, named for Gen. Anthony Wayne.
- Fort Worth**; city in Tarrant County, Texas, named for General Worth, prominent in the Mexican war.
- Fortyfort**; borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, named from the old fort of Revolutionary days.
- Foster**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. George L. Foster, a pioneer, prominent in the Territorial legislature.
- Foster**; town in Providence County, Rhode Island, named for Theodore Foster, United States Senator from that State.
- Fosterburg**; township and village in Madison County, Illinois, named for Oliver Foster, who made the first land entry in the vicinity.
- Fostoria**; city in Seneca County, Ohio, named for Governor Charles Foster.
- Fountain**; name given to many places, mostly because of Springs.
- Fountain**; county in Indiana, named for Major Fountain, of Kentucky, killed at the battle of Maumee in 1790.
- Four Oaks**; town in Johnston County, North Carolina, named from four great oaks near.
- Fowler**; village in Clinton County, Michigan, named for John N. Fowler.
- Fowler**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Theodocius Fowler, former proprietor.
- Fowler**; township in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for Samuel Fowler, a land proprietor.
- Fowlerville**; village in Livingston County, Michigan, named for Ralph Fowler, the first settler.
- Fowlerville**; village in Livingston County, New York, named for Wells Fowler, the first settler.
- Foxburg**; village in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, named for the original proprietor, H. M. Fox.
- Fox Chase**; substation in Philadelphia, named from an old race course and fox chase frequented many years ago by citizens of Philadelphia.
- Foxcroft**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for Col. Joseph E. Foxcroft, of New Gloucester, an early proprietor.
- Fox Lake**; village in Dodge County, Wisconsin, named from the Indian name of the Lake, *hosh a rac ah tah*, "fox."
- Frackville**; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, named for Daniel Frack, one of the original settlers.
- Framboise**; island in the Missouri River. A French word meaning "raspberry."
- Framingham**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. The name is evidently a corruption of Framlingham, Suffolk County, England.
- Francetown**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for the wife of Governor Benning Wentworth, whose maiden name was Frances Deering.
- Franceville**; town in El Paso County, Colorado, named for Hon. Matt France, of Colorado Springs.
- Franceway**; creek in Grant County, Arkansas. The name is a corruption of the name François, given by the early French.
- Francis**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Franconia**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named from the Duchy in Germany.
- Frank**; island in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for the brother of Henry W. Elliott, of the Hayden expedition.

- Frankford**; station in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, named by a land company which organized at Frankfort-on-the-Main in Germany, and which purchased the land upon which Germantown and other suburbs now stand.
- Frankfort**; city in Clinton County, Indiana, named for the city in Kentucky.
- Frankfort**; city in Marshall County, Kansas. The origin of the name is in dispute; one authority says it was named for Frank Schmidt, of Marysville, owner of the site, and another states the name was transferred from Frankfort-on-the-Main.
- Frankfort**; city in Franklin County, Kentucky, named for one of a band of pioneers, who alone succeeded in fording the Kentucky River, and was killed by Indians on reaching the opposite bank.
- Frankfort**; village in Herkimer County, New York, named for Lawrence Frank, an early settler.
- Franklin**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida; county, and town in Heard County, in Georgia; counties in Illinois and Indiana; county, and town in Lee County, in Iowa; county in Kansas; county, and city in Simpson County, in Kentucky; parish in Louisiana; county, and town in Hancock County, in Maine; county, and town in Norfolk County, in Massachusetts; counties in Mississippi and Missouri; county, and town in same county, in Nebraska; county, and village in Delaware County, in New York; county, and town in Macon County, in North Carolina; county in Ohio; county, and boroughs in Cambria and Venango counties, Pennsylvania; counties in Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington; and mountain in New Hampshire; named for Benjamin Franklin. Many other places throughout the country bear his name.
- Franklin**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Temple Franklin.
- Franklin**; county in Texas, named for B. C. Franklin, first judge of the district court of the republic.
- Frankstown**; village in Blair County, Pennsylvania, named for Stephen Franks, a German trader.
- Franktown**; town in Douglas County, Colorado, named for Hon. J. Frank Gardner, an early resident.
- Frazer**; village in Macomb County, Michigan, named for a lawyer from Detroit, Michigan.
- Frazer**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Frazer**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for Hugh Frazer, an early patentee.
- Frederic**; town in Crawford County, Michigan, named for Frederick Barker, a pioneer.
- Frederica**; town in Glynn County, Georgia, named for Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- Frederick**; county in Maryland, named for Frederick, son of Charles, Fifth Lord Baltimore. It may have been given also in reference to Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- { **Frederick**; county in Virginia;
- { **Fredericksburg**; city in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. Named for Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- Fredericktown**; city in Madison County, Missouri, named for George Frederick Bollinger, a former member of the State legislature.
- Fredonia**; city in Wilson County, Kansas, named for Fredonia, New York.
- Fredonia**; village in Chautauqua County, New York. The name was devised to signify "land of freedom," and proposed as a name for the United States.
- Freeborn**; county, and township in same county, in Minnesota, named for William Freeborn, a member of the council in 1855.
- Freehold**; town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, originally a freehold.
- Freelandville** village in Knox County, Indiana, named for Dr. John F. Freeland.

Freeman; town in Franklin County, Maine, named for Samuel Freeman, of Portland, Maine.

Freemansburg; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for Jacob Freeman.

Freeo; creek in Arkansas. A corruption of the Spanish word *frio*, "cold."

Freeport; town in Cumberland County, Maine, so named because it was intended that it should be a free port. The name is found frequently in the country, generally having been given in the spirit of liberty.

Freeport; township and city in Stephenson County, Illinois. The name was first applied to the home of an early settler because of his hospitality, and clung to the settlement.

Freestone; county in Texas, so named from the character of the soil.

Freestown; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, called by the original settlers Freeman's Land.

Fremont; county and pass in Colorado; counties in Idaho and Iowa; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire; town in Steuben County, New York; city in Sandusky County, Ohio; island in Utah; county and peak of the Wind River Mountains, Wyoming; and many other places;

Fremontville; town in Ventura County, California. Named for Gen. John C. Fremont.

French; river in Massachusetts, so named from a settlement of French Protestants in the town of Oxford.

French Broad; river in North Carolina, so named because the country west of the Blue Ridge was held by the French, according to some authorities. Others hold that the river was named by a party of hunters for their captain, whose name was French. The latter part of the name is used descriptively.

Frenchburg; town in Menifee County, Kentucky, named for Judge Richard French, prominent politician.

French Camp; town in Choctaw County, Mississippi, so named from an old settlement made by French.

Frenchman; bay on the coast of Maine, so named because a settlement was made here by Frenchmen.

Frenchs Mills; village in Albany County, New York, named for Abel French, who owned a factory there.

Fresno; county, city in same county, and river in California, so named from the heavy growth of ash trees; the Spanish form for "ash tree."

Friar Point; town in Coahoma County, Mississippi, named for an old woodchopper, an early settler.

Friedensville; village in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, named for an old Dutch church, *Friedenskirche*, meaning "peace church."

Friend; village in Saline County, Nebraska, named for C. E. Friend, the original owner of the town site.

Frio; county in Texas;

Friertown; village in Frio County, Texas. A Spanish word, meaning "cold."

Frontier; county in Nebraska, so named because it was on the frontier at the time of its naming.

Front Royal; town in Warren County, Virginia, first known as Royal Oak, named for an immense tree growing in the common. Front Royal originated from the circumstance of a colonel, who, becoming confused in his commands, ordered his regiment to "front the royal."

Frostburg; town in Allegany County, Maryland, named for a family who owned the land.

Fruita; town in Mesa County, Colorado;

Fruito; town in Glenn County, California. Named from their location in large fruit-growing districts.

- Frustum**; mount in Colorado, named from its shape.
- Fryburg**; town in North Dakota, named for General Fry, United States Army.
- Fryeburg**; town in Oxford County, Maine, named for its founder, Gen. Joseph Frye, a veteran officer of the French wars, who received a grant of land in Maine as a reward for his services.
- Fulford**; village in Eagle County, Colorado, named for A. H. Fulford, a pioneer.
- Fullerton**; city in Nance County, Nebraska, named for Randall Fuller, early stockman.
- Fulton**; county in Arkansas, named for William Savin Fulton, governor of the Territory.
- Fulton**; counties in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky; county, and villages in Montgomery and Oswego Counties, in New York, and county in Pennsylvania, named for Robert Fulton. His name has been given to numerous places throughout the country.
- Fulton**; city in Bourbon County, Kansas, named from Fulton, Illinois.
- Funk**; town in Phelps County, Nebraska, named for P. C. Funk.
- Funkstown**; town in Washington County, Maryland, named for Jacob Funk, original proprietor.
- Furnas**; county in Nebraska, named for Robert W. Furnas, governor in 1873-1875.
- Gabilan**; mountain ridge, spur of the coast range in California. A Spanish word meaning "sparrow hawk."
- Gadsden**; town in Etowah County, Alabama, and county in Florida, named for James Gadsden, the American statesman.
- Gaffney**; city in Cherokee County, South Carolina, named for a family in the State.
- Gage**; county in Nebraska, named for a Methodist minister.
- Gagetown**; village in Tuscola County, Michigan, named for James Gage, the first settler.
- Gaines**; town in Orleans County, New York, named for Gen. E. P. Gaines.
- Gaines**; county in Texas, named for James Gaines, who fought in the war for Texan independence.
- Gainesville**; city in Alachua County, Florida, towns in Hall County, Georgia, and Wyoming County, New York, and city in Cooke County, Texas, named for Gen. E. P. Gaines.
- Galatia**; township and village in Saline County, Illinois, named for Albert Gallatin.
- Galen**; town in Wayne County, New York, named by the State land board for Claudius Galenus, an illustrious physician of antiquity.
- Galena**; cities in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and Cherokee County, Kansas, and mount in Colorado, named from the lead ore found in the several vicinities.
- Galesburg**; city in Knox County, Illinois, named for Rev. George W. Gale, the founder.
- Galesburg**; village in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, named for Gen. L. Gale, early settler.
- Galesville**; village in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, named for Hon. George Gale, who laid it out.
- Gallatin**; counties in Illinois and Kentucky; county and river in Montana; towns in Columbia County, New York, Copiah County, Mississippi, and Sumner County, Tennessee; named for Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson.
- Gallaway**; town in Fayette County, Tennessee, named for Governor Gallaway.
- Gallia**; county in Ohio, settled in 1790 by a colony of Frenchmen, and named by them from the Latin appellation of France.
- Gallinas**; river in New Mexico. A Spanish word, *gallina*, "hen," used figuratively to denote a coward.
- Gallipolis**; city in Gallia County, Ohio, so named because settled by French.

- Gallitzin**; borough in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, Prince Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin.
- Gallman**; town in Copiah County, Mississippi, named for a leading citizen.
- Galloo**; islands in Lake Ontario, Jefferson County, New York, named for an old resident.
- Galton**; village in Douglas County, Illinois, named for a railroad stockholder.
- Galva**; township and town in Henry County, Illinois, named by Olaf Johnson, from Gefle, his home in Sweden, and Anglicized to the present form.
- Galva**; city in McPherson County, Kansas, named by Mrs. J. E. Doyle for her old home in Illinois.
- Galveston**; county, and city in same county, in Texas, named for Don José Galvez, Spanish viceroy of Texas; in 1797 proclaimed king by the people of Mexico.
- Galway**; village in Saratoga County, New York, named from the county in Ireland.
- Gambier**; village in Knox County, Ohio, named for Lord James Gambier, a British admiral, a benefactor of Kenyon College, located there.
- Gannett**; station on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, named for J. W. Gannett, auditor of the road.
- Gans**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Gansevoort**; village in Saratoga County, New York, named for Col. Peter Gansevoort, who located there soon after the war.
- Garberville**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for J. C. Garber.
- Garden**; thirty places in the country bear this name, used descriptively, either with or without suffixes.
- Garden of the Gods**; locality near Pikes Peak, Colorado. Lewis N. Tappan and three others went from Denver to select a site for a town. They stood upon a rocky prominence and exclaimed, "A fit garden for the gods," hence the name.
- Gardiner**; city in Kennebec County, Maine, named for Sylvester Gardiner, one of the proprietors of the old Plymouth patent.
- Gardiner**; town in Ulster County, New York, named for Addison Gardiner, formerly lieutenant-governor.
- Gardiner**; river in Yellowstone Park, probably named for an old trapper who was a companion of Joseph Meek.
- Gardiners**; island lying east of Long Island, named for the first settler, Lyon Gardiner, a Scotchman.
- Gardner**; village in Grundy County, Illinois, named for Henry C. Gardner, its founder.
- Gardner**; city in Johnson County, Kansas, named for Henry J. Gardner, governor of Massachusetts in 1855.
- Gardner**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Col. Thos. Gardner, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill.
- Garfield**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for the son of Gilbert Garfield, a settler.
- Garfield**; county and mountain in Colorado; mountain in Idaho; town in LaSalle County, Illinois; town in Pawnee County, Kansas; plantation in Aroostook County, Maine; county in Nebraska; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey; town in Mahoning County, Ohio; county in Oklahoma; town in Clackamas County, Oregon; and counties in Utah and Washington; named for President James A. Garfield. His name is also borne by many other places in the country.
- Garfield**; lake in the town of Monterey, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for a resident family.
- Garland**; county in Arkansas, named for A. H. Garland, governor of the State in 1874.
- Garland**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Joseph Garland, the first settler.

- Garnett**; city in Anderson County, Kansas, named for W. A. Garnett, of Louisville, Kentucky.
- Garrard**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. James Garrard, governor of the State in 1796.
- Garrett**; city in Dekalb County, Indiana, county in Maryland, and borough in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, named for John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- Garrettsville**; township and village in Portage County, Ohio, named for Col. John Garrett, its founder.
- Garrison**; village in Nacogdoches County, Texas, named for Z. B. Garrison, an early settler, although the name was probably also given in reference to others of that name in the first settlement.
- Garysburg**; town in Northampton County, North Carolina, named for Roderick B. Gary.
- Garza**; county in Texas, named for the family of that name of which Governor Garza, who founded San Antonio, was a member.
- Gasconade**; river and county in Missouri. The name is from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, and was applied by the early French.
- Gasport**; village in Niagara County, New York, so named from springs which emit an inflammable gas.
- Gaston**; camp in Nevada County, California, named for a military commander.
- Gaston**; county in North Carolina, named for William Gaston, a judge of the supreme court of the State.
- Gaston**; town in Lexington County, South Carolina, named for the Gaston family.
- Gastonia**; town in Gaston County, North Carolina, named for William Gaston, a judge of the supreme court of the State.
- Gates**; town in Monroe County, New York, and county in North Carolina;
- Gatesville**; town in Gates County, North Carolina. Named for Gen. Horatio Gates, Revolutionary commander.
- Gates**; county in Wisconsin, named for J. L. Gates of the Gates Land Company.
- Gaviota**; town in Santa Barbara County, California, a Spanish word meaning "sea gull."
- Gay Head**; headland and town in Dukes County, Massachusetts, so named from the brilliant colors of the cliffs.
- Gaylesville**; town in Cherokee County, Alabama, named for George W. Gayle, a prominent politician of the State.
- Gaylord**; city in Smith County, Kansas, named for C. E. Gaylord, of Marshall County.
- Gaylord**; village in Otsego County, Michigan, named for an attorney of the Michigan Central Railroad.
- Gayoso**; village in Pemiscot County, Missouri, named for Governor Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.
- Geary**; county, and town in Doniphan County, in Kansas, named for John W. Geary, governor of the Territory in 1856-57.
- Geauga**; county in Ohio. The name is thought by some to have been derived from the same source as Cuyahoga; others say it is derived from the Indian word *sheauga-sipe* meaning "raccoon river," a name originally applied to Grand River. Haines says that it was the name of a chief of one of the Six Nations. Still another theory derives it from *cageauga*, "dogs around the fire."
- Geddes**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named for James Geddes, the first settler.
- Genesee**; county, river, and town in Wyoming County, in New York, and county in Michigan, besides several other small places, named from the Indian, meaning "shining valley" or "beautiful valley."

- Geneseo**; cities in Henry County, Illinois, and Rice County, Kansas, and town in Livingston County, New York, on the Genesee River. The name is a modification of Genesee.
- Geneva**; county, and town in same county, in Alabama, and city and town in Ontario county, New York, and twenty other places, the name having been transferred from the city in Switzerland.
- Geneva**; township and city in Kane County, Illinois, and township and village in Ashtabula County, Ohio, named from the city in New York.
- Genoa**; township and village in Dekalb County, Illinois, named from the town in New York.
- Genoa**; town in Cayuga County, New York, and fourteen other places bear the name of the city in Italy.
- Gentry**; county, and town in same county, in Missouri, named for Col. Richard Gentry, killed at the battle of Okeechobee, Florida.
- George**; lake in eastern New York, named for George II of England.
- Georgetown**; town in Clear Creek County, Colorado, named for George Griffith, clerk of the court.
- Georgetown**; town in Sussex County, Delaware, named for Commissioner George Mitchell, a prominent resident.
- Georgetown**; formerly a city, now a part of the District of Columbia, named for George Boone, an Englishman who purchased several tracts of land in the neighborhood.
- Georgetown**; village in Vermilion County, Illinois, named for George Haworth, son of the founder.
- Georgetown**; village in Brown County, Indiana, named for George Grove, its founder.
- Georgetown**; towns in Eldorado County, California, and Scott County, Kentucky, named for President George Washington.
- Georgetown**; town in Sagadahoc County, Maine, and county, and city in same county, in South Carolina, named for George I, King of England.
- Georgetown**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, thought to be named from George Peabody, a London banker, who built a memorial church and endowed a public library.
- Georgetown**; county, and city in same county, in South Carolina, named for King George III, of England.
- Georgetown**; town in Williamson County, Texas, said to have been named for George Glasscock, an early settler.
- Georgia**; State of the Union, named by and for King George II, of England.
- Georgia**; strait between Washington and Vancouver Island, named for George III, King of England.
- German**; town in Chenango County, New York, named for Gen. Obadiah German, the original proprietor.
- German Flats**; town in Herkimer County, New York, named so from the German settlers on the Mohawk Flats.
- Germanton**; village in Stokes County, North Carolina, settled by Germans.
- Gerry**; town in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Gervais**; town in Marion County, Oregon, named for Joseph Gervais, a pioneer.
- Gethsemane**; town in Nelson County, Kentucky, named for the garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives.
- Gettysburg**; borough in Adams County, Pennsylvania, named for James Gettys, who laid it out.
- Geuda**; city in Sumner County, Kansas, named from the mineral springs near.

- Gibbon;** river and hill in Yellowstone Park and village in Umatilla County, Oregon;
Gibbonsville; town in Lemhi County, Idaho. Named for Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army.
- Gibraltar;** villages in Wayne County, Michigan, Union County, North Carolina, and Berks County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in Spain.
- Gibson;** county in Indiana, named for John Gibson, secretary and acting governor of Indiana Territory in 1811-1813.
- Gibson;** county, and town in same county, in Tennessee, named for Col. Thomas Gibson.
- Gibson City;** city in Ford County, Illinois, named by the founder for his wife's family.
- Gibsonville;** town in Guilford County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Gifford;** village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for its founder, B. F. Gifford.
- Gila;** county in Arizona and river of Arizona and New Mexico. The name is said to be of Spanish origin, but the meaning is lost.
- Gilberton;** borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, named for John Gilbert, who owned coal mines there.
- Gilboa;** towns in Schoharie County, New York, and Putnam County, Ohio, named from the mountain in Palestine. The name means "bubbling fountain."
- Gildehouse;** village in Franklin County, Missouri, named for a family who first settled there.
- Gilead;** town in Oxford County, Maine, named from the large balm of gilead tree standing in the middle of the town. The name means "strong," "rocky."
- Giles;** village in Brown County, Nebraska, named for the first postmaster, Giles Mead.
- Giles;** county in Virginia, named for William Branch Giles, governor of the State in 1827-1830. The county in Tennessee was probably named for the same.
- Gilford;** town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for S. S. Gilman, who made the first settlements there.
- Gill;** town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Moses Gill, one time lieutenant-governor of the State.
- Gillespie;** township and village in Macoupin County, Illinois, named for Judge Joseph Gillespie.
- Gillespie;** county in Texas, named for Robert A. Gillespie, who fell at the battle of Monterey.
- Gilliam;** village in Saline County, Missouri, named for a farmer residing in the neighborhood.
- Gilliam;** county in Oregon, named for Col. Cornelius Gilliam, member of the volunteers of Willamette Valley.
- Gilman;** town in Eagle County, Colorado, named for H. M. Gilman, a prominent resident.
- Gilman;** city in Iroquois County, Illinois, named for Samuel Gilman, a prominent railroad man.
- Gilman;** town in Marshall County, Iowa, named for a railroad contractor.
- Gilman;** town in Hamilton County, New York, named for John M. Gilman, an early settler, from New Hampshire.
- Gilmanton;** town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for the former owners of the site.
- Gilmer;** county in Georgia, named for George P. Gilmer, governor of the State in 1830.
- Gilmer;** county in West Virginia, named for Thomas W. Gilmer, a member of Congress from Virginia.

- Gilpin**; county and mountain in Colorado, named for William Gilpin, the first Territorial governor.
- Gilroy**; township and city in Santa Clara County, California, named for an old trapper and guide.
- Gilsum**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for the first proprietors, Gilbert and Sumner.
- Girard**; township and city in Macoupin County, Illinois; village in Trumbull County, Ohio, and borough in Erie County, Pennsylvania;
- Girardville**; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and several other towns and villages. Named for Stephen Girard, at one time the wealthiest man in the United States.
- Girard**; city in Crawford County, Kansas, named from the borough in Pennsylvania.
- Gladstone**; village in Henderson County, Illinois; city in Delta County, Michigan, and town in Stark County, North Dakota, named for the English statesman, William E. Gladstone.
- Gladwin**; county, and city in same county, in Michigan, named for Maj. Henry Gladwin, in command at Detroit at the time of Pontiac's conspiracy.
- Glasco**; city in Cloud County, Kansas, named from the city in Scotland, and spelled by the first postmaster "Glasco."
- Glascock**; county in Georgia, named for Thomas Glascock, an officer of the war of 1812.
- Glasford**; village in Peoria County, Illinois, named for Thomas Glassford, its founder.
- Glasgow**; city in Barren County, Kentucky, and several other places, named from the city in Scotland.
- Glassboro**; town in Gloucester County, New Jersey, named from its glass factories.
- Glasscock**; county in Texas, named for George W. Glasscock, who took part in the storming of San Antonio.
- Glastonbury**; town in Hartford County, Connecticut, named from the town in England.
- Glazypool**; mountain and creek in Arkansas. A corruption of the French name *glaise à Paul*, "Paul's clay pit."
- Glen**; two hundred and fifty-six places in the country bear this name alone or with suffixes. In the majority of cases the word is used descriptively, but in a few cases it is a proper name.
- Glen**; town in Montgomery County, New York, named for Jacob Glen, a prominent citizen.
- Glencoe**; township and village in McLeod County, Minnesota; the name is taken from Scott's writings.
- Glenn**; county in California, named for Hugh J. Glenn, a prominent resident of the county.
- Glenn Springs**; town in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, named from a famous spring owned by the Glenn family.
- Glens Falls**; village in Warren County, New York, named by and for John Glenn.
- Glenville**; town in Schenectady County, New York, named from the manor of Sandir Leenderste Glen, which formerly occupied the site.
- Glenwood**; township and city in Mills County, Iowa, named for a Presbyterian minister, Glenn Wood.
- Glenwood Springs**; town in Garfield County, Colorado, named from the city in Iowa and the famous hot springs in the neighborhood.
- Glidden**; town in Carroll County, Iowa, named for a manufacturer of barbed wire.
- Gloucester**; city in Essex County, Massachusetts, and counties in New Jersey and Virginia;
- Gloucester City**; city in Camden County, New Jersey. Named from Gloucestershire, England.

- Glover**; town in Orleans County, Vermont, named for Gen. John Glover, of Marblehead, a principal proprietor.
- Gloversville**; city in Fulton County, New York, named from its glove factories.
- Glynn**; county in Georgia, named for John Glynn, an English lawyer and warm friend of the American colonies.
- Gnadenhutten**; village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, settled by Moravian missionaries. A German word meaning "sacred hut" or "log tabernacle."
- Goddard**; city in Sedgwick County, Kansas, named for J. F. Goddard, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Godfrey**; township and village in Madison County, Illinois, named for Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who founded a seminary in 1837.
- Goff**; city in Nemaha County, Kansas, named for Edward H. Goff of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Goffstown**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for Col. John Goffe.
- Gogebic**; county and lake in Michigan. An Indian word, according to some authorities, a contraction of *agojebic*, meaning "rocky," or "rocky shore;" others say it is from *gogebing*, "dividing lake."
- Golconda**; city in Pope County, Illinois, and town in Humboldt County, Nevada, named from the city in India.
- Gold**; a name of frequent occurrence throughout the country. It appears with numerous suffixes and in most cases was given to denote the presence of the metal.
- Golden**; city in Jefferson County, Colorado, named from the Golden Gate;
- Golden Gate**; narrow pass in the mountains in Jefferson County, Colorado, which at the time of naming led to the principal gold mines of the State.
- Golden Gate**; bay in California, named by Colonel Fremont, before the discovery of gold in the country, because of the brilliant effect of the setting sun on the cliffs and hills.
- Gold Point**; town in Martin County, North Carolina, named from the gold leaf tobacco.
- Goldsboro**; township and city in Wayne County, North Carolina, named for M. T. Goldsboro, of Maryland.
- Goldthwaite**; town in Mills County, Texas, named for a man prominent in the organization of a railroad running into the town.
- Goleta**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "schooner."
- Goliad**; county in Texas, named by making an anagram of the name, "Hidalgo," the Mexican revolutionary hero.
- Gonzales**; county in Texas, named for Raphael Gonzales, at one time provisional governor of the State.
- Goochland**; county in Virginia, named for William Gooch, lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1727-1749.
- Goodhue**; county, and village in same county, in Minnesota, named for James M. Goodhue, the first journalist of the Territory, who founded the Pioneer, of St. Paul, in 1849.
- Goodland**; town in Newton County, Indiana, so named because of the rich character of the soil.
- Goodman**; town in Holmes County, Mississippi, named for the first president of the Mississippi Central Railroad.
- Goose**; river in Maine, named from a pond at the source, so called by an early settler from a wild-geese nest which he found on a rock on the bank of the pond.
- Gooski**; lake in Florida, named for an old settler, a Pole.
- Gorda**; town in Monterey County, California. A Spanish word meaning "fat," "full-fed."

- Gordon**; county in Georgia, named for William W. Gordon, first president of the Central Railroad of Georgia.
- Gordonsville**; town in Orange County, Virginia, named for its founder, Nathaniel Gordon.
- Gore**; pass in Colorado, named for a gunsmith of Denver.
- Gorham**; town in Cumberland County, Maine. Some authorities say it was named for Col. Shubael Gorham, one of the original proprietors, but Whitmore says that it was named for Capt. John Gorham, an early proprietor.
- Gorham**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Captain Gorham, who was in the Narragansett fight.
- Gorham**; town in Ontario County, New York, named for Nathaniel Gorham.
- Gorman**; township in Ottertail County, Minnesota, named for Willis A. Gorman, former governor of the State.
- Goshen**; township in Stark County, Illinois, named from Goshen, Ohio.
- Goshen**; city in Elkhart County, Indiana, village in Orange County, New York, and township and village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, named from the "Land of Goshen." The name is found in many parts of the country, applied as a synonym of fruitfulness and fertility.
- Gosiute**; peak and lake in Nevada, named for an Indian tribe.
- Gosnold**; town in Dukes County, Massachusetts, settled by Bartholomew Gosnold.
- Gosper**; county in Nebraska, named for John J. Gosper, secretary of state.
- Gothic**; mountains in the Adirondacks, New York, and Elk Mountains, Colorado, so named because of pinnacles resembling gothic architecture.
- Gouldsboro**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for Robert Gould, one of the original proprietors.
- Gouverneur**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Gouverneur Morris, an American statesman.
- Govan**; town in Bamberg County, South Carolina, named for a family prominent in South Carolina history.
- Gove**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Grenville L. Gove, captain in the Eleventh Kansas Regiment.
- Governors**; island in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, named for Governor Winthrop, to whose descendants it still belongs.
- Governors**; island in New York Harbor, named for Governor Van Twiller, who owned it at an early date.
- Gowanda**; village in Cattaraugus County, New York. An Indian word meaning "town among the hills by the water side."
- Grafton**; village in Pope County, Illinois, named from the town in Massachusetts, the native place of the first settler.
- Grafton**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
- Grafton**; county, and town in same county, in New Hampshire, named for Augustus Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
- Grafton**; city in Taylor County, West Virginia, so named by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, because they grafted a branch from this point to Wheeling.
- Graham**; county in Kansas, named for John L. Graham, captain of the Eighth Kansas Regiment.
- Graham**; county, and town in Alamance County, North Carolina, named for Senator William A. Graham, secretary of the navy under President Fillmore.
- Graham**; city in Young County, Texas, named for one of two brothers, who owned salt works near where the town was built.
- Grahamsville**; village in Sullivan County, New York, named for Lieutenant Graham, who was killed by Indians near the site of the village.
- Grahamton**; town in Meade County, Kentucky, named for an early pioneer.

- Grahamville**; town in Beaufort County, South Carolina, named for the founder.
- Grainger**; county in Tennessee, named for Mary Grainger.
- Granby**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, said to have been named for John, Marquis of Granby.
- Granby**; town in Essex County, Vermont, named for Earl Granby, in 1761.
- Grand**; county in Colorado, named from Grand Lake, the source of Grand River.
- Grand Coteau**; town in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, so named because of its position. A French name meaning "great hill."
- Grand Forks**; county, and city in same county, in North Dakota, which take their name from the junction of the Red River of the North with Red Lake River.
- Grand Haven**; city in Ottawa County, Michigan, so named because it is situated on the best harbor on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.
- Grand Island**; city in Hall County, Nebraska, on Platte River, which is divided into two channels at that point by an island nearly 50 miles long.
- Grand Isle**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named from an island in the river at that point.
- Grand Isle**; county, and village in same county, in Vermont, named from an island in Lake Champlain, now called South Hero. The early French called it Grand Isle.
- Grand Junction**; city in Mesa County, Colorado, so named because of its location at the junction of the Gunnison and Grand rivers.
- Grand Junction**; town in Greene County, Iowa, so named from its position at the junction of the Keokuk and Des Moines and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads.
- Grand Lake Stream**; plantation in Washington County, Maine, named from a lake in the northern part of the State.
- Grand Ledge**; city in Eaton County, Michigan, so named because of the rock ledges along the Grand River in the vicinity.
- Grand Rapids**; cities in Kent County, Michigan, and Wood County, Wisconsin, named from rapids and falls in the Grand and Wisconsin rivers.
- Grand Ronde**; river and valley in Oregon. A French name meaning "great round." It was applied by the early French trappers to the valley because of its circular shape.
- Grand Tower**; city in Jackson County, Illinois, named from a high rocky island in the Mississippi River, which resembles a tower.
- Grand Traverse**; county in Michigan, named from Grand Traverse Bay.
- Granite**; county in Montana, named from a mountain which contains the celebrated Granite Mountain silver mine.
- Granite Falls**; city in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, located at falls in Minnesota River, so named because of the presence of immense masses of granite rock.
- Graniteville**; village in Iron County, Missouri, named for a quarry near, considered one of the most remarkable in the world.
- Grant**; military post in Arizona, county in Arkansas; town in Humboldt County, California; town in Montgomery County, Iowa; county in Kansas; parish in Louisiana; county in Minnesota; county, and village in Perkins County, Nebraska; counties in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and West Virginia; and many small places throughout the country; named for Gen. U. S. Grant.
- Grant**; county in Indiana, named for Samuel and Moses Grant, of Kentucky, killed in battle with the Indians.
- Grant**; county in Kentucky. According to John McGee it was named for Col. John Grant, an early settler, but according to J. Worthing McCann, the county was named for Samuel Grant.

- Grant**; river and county in Wisconsin, named for a trapper who had a cabin on the river bank.
- Grantsdale**; town in Ravalli County, Montana, named for H. H. Grant, land owner, who built the first flour mill and kept the first store.
- Grantsville**; town in Calhoun County, West Virginia, named for Gen. U. S. Grant.
- Granville**; township and village in Putnam County, Illinois, and township and village in Licking County, Ohio, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Granville**; towns in Hampden County, Massachusetts, and Washington County, New York, and county in North Carolina, named for John Carteret, Earl of Granville.
- Grass**; river in St. Lawrence County, New York, from the name given it by the early French, *la grasse riviere*, meaning "the fertile river."
- Grass Valley**; township and city in Nevada County, California, named from a valley covered with grass.
- Gratiot**; county in Michigan, named for Capt. Charles Gratiot, United States Army, who constructed Fort Gratiot in 1814.
- Gratiot**; village in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, named for Col. Henry Gratiot, an Indian agent.
- Grattan**; township in Kent County, Michigan, named for the Irish orator.
- Gratz**; borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, named from the Prussian town.
- Graves**; county in Kentucky, named for Capt. Benjamin Graves, who fell at the battle of Raisin River.
- Gravesend**; village in Kings County, New York, now a part of New York City, named by persons from Gravesend, England.
- Gravette**; town in Benton County, Arkansas, named for E. T. Gravette.
- Gray**; county in Kansas, named for Alfred Gray, secretary of the Kansas State board of agriculture in 1873-1880.
- Gray**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, said to have been named for Thomas Gray, one of the proprietors.
- Gray**; county in Texas, named for Peter W. Gray, a prominent lawyer of Houston.
- Grayling**; town in Crawford County, Michigan, named from the fish for which the Au Sable River was famous.
- Graymount**; town in Colorado near the foot of Gray's Peak; hence the name.
- Grays**; peak in Colorado, named by Doctor Parry for Dr. Asa Gray, botanist.
- Grays**; harbor in Washington, named for the discoverer, Capt. Robert Gray, of Boston.
- Grayson**; counties in Kentucky and Virginia, named for Col. William Grayson, United States Senator from Virginia.
- Grayson**; town in Carter County, Kentucky, named for Col. Robert Grayson.
- Grayson**; county in Texas, named for Peter W. Grayson, attorney-general of the Texas Republic in 1836.
- Graysville**; village in Sullivan County, Indiana, named for Joe Gray, its founder.
- Graysville**; village in Herkimer County, New York, named for Latham Gray, a resident.
- Grayville**; township and city in White County, Illinois, named for James Gray, who laid out the town in 1828.
- Great Barrington**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Lord Barrington. "Great" was prefixed to distinguish it from Barrington, Rhode Island, which town was formerly considered as possibly being within the limits of Massachusetts.
- Great Basin**; an area of territory in Utah whose waters do not reach the sea; hence the name.
- Great Bend**; city in Barton County, Kansas, which takes its name from a bend in the Arkansas River south of the site.

- Great Bend**; borough in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, named from a bend in the Susquehanna River at that point.
- Great Black**; river in Maine, which takes its name from the Indian designation *chimakazootook*, meaning "big black stream."
- Great Butte des Morts**; lake in Wisconsin, so called from neighboring mounds, said to contain the bodies of Indians slain in battle. A French phrase, meaning "hill of the dead."
- Great Falls**; city in Cascade County, Montana, named from the falls in the Missouri River, near the city.
- Great Quabbin**; mountain in Massachusetts, named for a celebrated Indian sachem. The word is supposed to mean "many waters."
- Great Salt**; lake in Utah, named from the salinity of its waters.
- Great Sinabar**; creek in Missouri. A corruption of the old French name *chenal au barre*, meaning "channel to the bar."
- Greeley**; city in Weld County, Colorado; county, and city, in Anderson County, Kansas, and county in Nebraska, named for Horace Greeley.
- Greeley**; village in Holt County, Nebraska, named for Peter Greeley.
- Green**; descriptive word found frequently with and without various suffixes. The river in Wyoming and Utah was so called from the green shale through which it flows.
- Green**; river rising in the Wind River range of the Rocky Mountains, formerly known as *popo agie*, words of the Crow dialect, meaning "head of river."
- Green**; mountains in Vermont, so named from their forests of evergreen trees.
- Green**; counties in Kentucky and Wisconsin, named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
- Green Bay**; city in Brown County, Wisconsin, named from the bay which was called by the early French *la grande baie*, "the large bay," which was corrupted into the present name. Other authorities claim that the name was occasioned from the deep greenish hue of the water of the bay.
- Greenbrier**; county in West Virginia, named from the river, which was so called by Col. John Lewis.
- Greenbush**; town in Rensselaer County, New York; a translation of the original Dutch name *groen bosch*, from the pine woods which originally covered the flats.
- Greencastle**; city in Putnam County, Indiana, named from the town in Ireland.
- Green Cove Springs**; town in Clay County, Florida, named from a large sulphur spring, supposed by some to be the "fountain of youth" of Spanish and Indian legends.
- Greene**; counties in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa; town in Androscoggin County, Maine; counties in Mississippi, Missouri, and New York, and village in Chenango County, New York; counties in North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Revolutionary soldier.
- Greene**; town in Butler County, Iowa, named for Judge George Green of Linn County.
- [**Greensville**; county in Virginia;
- [**Greeneville**; town in Greene County, Tennessee. Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
- Greenfield**; town in Adair County, Iowa, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Greenfield**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, which derives its name from the river which intersects it. Before its incorporation as a town the settlement was known as "Green River District."
- Greenfield**; village in Highland County, Ohio, so named from its general appearance.
- Green Island**; town in Albany County, New York, so named because situated on an island of that name in Hudson River.
- Green Lake**; county in Wisconsin, named from a lake which was called so from the color of its waters.

- Greenleaf**; city in Washington County, Kansas, named for the treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, A. W. Greenleaf.
- Greenport**; village in Suffolk County, New York, so named for the green hill sloping to the bay.
- Greensboro**; town in Hale County, Alabama, named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary celebrity.
- Greensburg**; city in Kiowa County, Kansas, named for Col. D. R. Green.
- Greensburg**; town in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
- Greenup**; village in Cumberland County, Illinois, named for William Greenup, first clerk of the Illinois Territorial legislature.
- Greenup**; county, and town in same county, in Kentucky, named for Christopher Greenup, governor of the State in 1804-1808.
- Greenville**; city in Butler County, Alabama, so named by early settlers from the town in South Carolina.
- Greenville**; city in Bond County, Illinois, named from the town in North Carolina.
- Greenville**; city in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, town in Pitt County, North Carolina, and city in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
- Greenville**; city in Montcalm County, Michigan, named for John Green, one of the first settlers.
- Greenville**; town in Washington County, Mississippi, named for the first settler.
- Greenville**; county, and city in same county, in South Carolina, named from the physical appearance. The name was first given to the city and from that applied to the county.
- Greenwich**; towns in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and village in Washington County, New York, named from Greenwich in England.
- Greenwood**; town in Sebastian County, Arkansas, named for Moses Greenwood, a prominent merchant of early days.
- Greenwood**; county in Kansas, named for Alfred B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1859-60.
- Greenwood**; city in Leflore County, Mississippi, named for Greenwood Leflore, a noted Choctaw Indian chief.
- Greenwood**; village in Cass County, Nebraska, named for an early settler, J. S. Green.
- Greenwood**; county in South Carolina, descriptively named.
- Greer**; county in Oklahoma, named for John A. Greer, governor of Texas in 1849-1853.
- Greer**; town in Greenville County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Gregg**; county in Texas, named for a prominent citizen, John Gregg, killed in the civil war.
- Gregory**; county in South Dakota, named for J. Shaw Gregory, legislator.
- Greig**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for the late John Greig, of Canandaigua.
- Grelder Hollow**; a deep cleft in the east side of the Taghkanic Mountains, in the town of Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for John van Grelder, a Dutchman, who lived in the hollow.
- Grenada**; county, and town in same county, in Mississippi, named from the Spanish province.
- Grenola**; city in Elk County, Kansas, named by compounding the first part of the name of two rival towns in the neighborhood—Greenfield and Kanola.
- Greylock**; mountain in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from its hoary aspect in winter. Greylock is the highest elevation in the State.

- Gridley**; township and town in McLean County, Illinois, named for Asabel Gridley, State senator, 1850-1854.
- Griffin**; city in Spalding County, Georgia, named for Gen. L. L. Griffin.
- Grifton**; town in Pitt County, North Carolina;
- Grifton Corners**; village in Delaware County, New York. Named for the Grifton family.
- Griggs**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. Alexander Griggs, a pioneer of Grand Forks, member of the constitutional convention of North Dakota.
- Griggsville**; township and city in Pike County, Illinois, named for its founder, Richard Griggs.
- Grimes**; town in Colusa County, California, named for the man who founded it.
- Grimes**; town in Polk County, Iowa, named for Senator Grimes.
- Grimes**; county in Texas, named for Jesse Grimes, member of the council of provisional government.
- Grimealand**; town in Pitt County, North Carolina, named for Gen. Bryan Grimes.
- Grinnell**; city in Poweshiek County, Iowa, named for Hon. W. H. Grinnell, a citizen.
- Griswold**; town in New London County, Connecticut, named for Roger Griswold, governor of the State in 1811.
- Griswold**; town in Cass County, Iowa, named for J. N. A. Griswold, a prominent railroad official.
- Grizzly**; peak in Colorado, named by a party of scientists from an adventure with a grizzly bear.
- Gross**; point in Maine on the Penobscot River, named for the first settler, Zachariah Gross.
- Grossdale**; village in Cook County, Illinois, named for E. A. Gross, one of its founders.
- Grosse Isle**; village in Wayne County, Michigan, which takes its name from an island in Detroit River, which was called by the early French *grosse isle*, "great isle."
- Grossepoint**; town in Wayne County, Michigan, so named from a large point which projects into Lake St. Clair, named by the French *grosse pointe*, "great point."
- Grosvenor**; mount in Arizona, named for H. C. Grosvenor, who was killed there in 1861.
- Groton**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the place in England owned by the family of Deane Winthrop, whose name headed the petition for the grant.
- Groton**; village in Tompkins County, New York, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Groveland**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts. The origin of the name is obscure, but the name is believed to have been suggested by attractive groves in the neighborhood.
- Grover**; village in Cleveland County, North Carolina, and town in Dorchester County, South Carolina, named for President Grover Cleveland.
- Grubbs**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, named for the early owner, John Grubbs.
- Grundy**; counties in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Tennessee;
- Grundy Center**; town in Grundy County, Iowa. Named for Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee.
- Guadalupe**; county in New Mexico, and river, county, and town in Victoria County, Texas, named for Don Felix Victoria, first President of Mexico, known as "Guadalupe Victoria." The name is of Arabic origin.
- Guernsey**; county in Ohio, named by emigrants from the island of Guernsey in the English channel.

- Guero**; mount in Colorado, named for a Ute Indian.
- Guilford**; borough in New Haven County, Connecticut, named from the town in England.
- Guilford**; county in North Carolina, named for the Earl of Guilford, father of Lord North.
- Guinda**; town in Yolo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "cherry."
- Gulfport**; town in Harrison County, Mississippi, so named by W. H. Hardy because of its situation.
- Gulpha**; creek in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The name is a corruption of Calfat, a proper name, probably belonging to an early settler.
- Gunnison**; county, town in same county, mountain, and river in Colorado, and island in Great Salt Lake, Utah, named for Capt. J. W. Gunnison, an early explorer.
- Gurnet**; point at the entrance to Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts, named from the gurnet, a sea fish.
- Guthrie**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Guthrie**; county in Iowa, named for Capt. Edwin B. Guthrie.
- Guthrie**; town in Callaway County, Missouri, named for Guthrie brothers, early settlers.
- Guthrie Center**; town in Guthrie County, Iowa, named for Capt. Edwin B. Guthrie.
- Guttenburg**; city in Clayton County, Iowa, and town in Hudson County, New Jersey, named for the inventor of printing.
- Guyandot**; town in Cabell County and river in West Virginia; the French form of Wyandotte, the name of the tribe of Indians.
- Guyot**; mounts in Colorado, New Hampshire, and Tennessee, named for Arnold Guyot, the geographer.
- Gwinnett**; county in Georgia, named for Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Gypsum**; town in San Bernardino County, California, named from the gypsum deposits.
- Habersham**; county in Georgia, named for Col. Joseph Habersham, speaker of the general assembly of Georgia in 1785.
- Hacienda**; town in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "estate."
- Hackensack**; town in Bergen County, New Jersey. An Indian word; authorities differ as to its meaning, the many versions being "hook mouth," "stream that unites with another on low ground," "on low ground," "land of the big snake."
- Hackers**; creek in Lewis and Harrison counties, West Virginia. Named for John Hacker, an Indian scout.
- Hackettstown**; town in Warren County, New Jersey, named for Samuel Hackett, a large landowner.
- Hackneyville**; town in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, named from the suburb in London.
- Haddonfield**; borough in Camden County, New Jersey, named for Elizabeth Haddon.
- Hadley**; mountain and town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Hadley**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named from the parish in Essex, England.
- Hadlyme**; town in New London County, Connecticut. The name is formed of a combination of the names of the two townships in which it is located—Haddam and Lyme.
- Hagerstown**; city in Washington County, Maryland, named for a German, Jonathan Hager, one of the original proprietors.

- Hague**; precinct in Alachua County, Florida, and town in Warren County, New York, named from the city in Holland.
- Hague**; peak in Colorado, named for Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey.
- Hahn**; peak in Colorado;
- Hahn Peak**; village in Routt County, Colorado. Named for Joe Hahn, an early settler.
- Hailey**; precinct in Blaine County, Idaho, named for its founder, Hon. John Hailey, of Boise City.
- Hainesville**; village in Holt County, Nebraska, named for S. S. Haines, an early settler.
- Halcott**; town in Greene County, New York, named for George W. Halcott, sheriff.
- Haldane**; village in Ogle County, Illinois, named for Alexander Haldane, the first railroad agent.
- Hale**; county in Alabama, named for Stephen F. Hale, prominent in the State.
- Hale**; village in Carroll County, Missouri, named for John P. Hale, of Carrollton.
- Hale**; county in Texas, named for Lieut. J. C. Hale, of the Confederate army.
- Hale Eddy**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for a family of early settlers.
- Half Dome**; mountain of granite in California, on the walls of the Yosemite Valley, so named because it has the appearance of a half dome.
- Halfmoon**; bay in California, so named from its crescent shape.
- Halfmoon**; town in Saratoga County, New York, so named from a crescent-shaped piece of land between the Hudson and the Mohawk.
- Halibut**; island off the coast of Alaska, so named on account of the large number of halibut found there.
- Halifax**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, county in North Carolina, town in Windham County, Vermont, and county in Virginia, named for George Montague, Earl of Halifax.
- Hall**; county in Georgia, named for Dr. Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Hall**; county in Nebraska, named for Augustus Hall, former Congressman from Iowa.
- Hall**; county in Texas, named for an early settler and captain in the war of independence, Warren O. C. Hall.
- Halletts Cove**; part of New York City, formerly a village in Queens County, New York, which received its name from the original patentee.
- Hallowell**; city in Kennebec County, Maine, named for Benjamin Hallowell, a large proprietor in the Kennebec patent.
- Hallstead**; borough in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, named for William F. Hallstead, general manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
- Hallsville**; village in Montgomery County, New York, named for Capt. Robert Hall.
- Halseyville**; village in Tompkins County, New York, named for the first settler, Nicholl Halsey.
- Halstead**; city in Harvey County, Kansas, named for the journalist, Murat Halstead.
- Hamblen**; county in Tennessee, named for Hezekiah Hamblen.
- Hamburg**; towns in Erie County, New York, and Aiken County, South Carolina, and twenty other places, named from the city in Germany.
- Hamersville**; village in Brown County, Ohio, named for Gen. Thomas Lyon Hamer.
- Hamilton**; counties in Florida, Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas; town in Essex County, Massachusetts; counties in New York, Ohio, and Tennessee; probably the county in Nebraska; and many cities, towns, and villages; named for the statesman, Alexander Hamilton.

- Hamilton**; town in Harris County, Georgia, named for General Hamilton, governor of South Carolina.
- Hamilton**; city in Hancock County, Illinois, named for Artois Hamilton, a first settler.
- Hamilton**; county in Iowa, named for William W. Hamilton, president of the senate in 1857.
- Hamilton**; county in Texas, named for James Hamilton, of South Carolina, a sympathizer and helper of Texas in its war.
- Hamlet**; village in Richmond County, North Carolina, named for its founder.
- Hamlin**; city in Brown County, Kansas, plantation in Aroostook County, Maine, county in South Dakota, and several other places, named for Hannibal Hamlin.
- Hammond**; village in Piatt County, Illinois, named for Charles Goodrich Hammond, railway manager.
- Hammond**; city in Lake County, Indiana, named for Abram Hammond, twelfth governor, 1860-61.
- Hammond**; town in Presque County, Michigan, named for Stephen Hammond.
- Hammond**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Abijah Hammond, an early proprietor.
- Hammonton**; town in Atlantic County, New Jersey, named for a family of former residents.
- Hammonville**; town in Hart County, Kentucky, named for a resident.
- Hampden**; county, and town in same county, in Massachusetts, and town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for the English patriot, John Hampden.
- Hampshire**; counties in Massachusetts and West Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Hampstead**; village in Carroll County, Maryland; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire; and villages in Pender County, North Carolina, and King George County, Virginia, named from the parish in England.
- Hampton**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and twenty-five other places, directly or indirectly named from the parish in Middlesex, England.
- Hampton**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for Gen. Wade Hampton.
- Hamptonburg**; town in Orange County, New York, named from the birthplace—Wolverhampton—of William Bull, the first settler.
- Hampton Roads**; Virginia; a channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of James River. Scene of the naval battle between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862.
- Hancock**; counties in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky; county, and town in same county, in Maine; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts; county in Mississippi; mountain in New Hampshire; town in Delaware County, New York; and counties in Ohio, Tennessee, and West Virginia; named for John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Many other places in the United States are named for the same man.
- Hancock**; mount in Yellowstone Park, named for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock.
- Hand**; county in South Dakota, named for George A. Hand, Territorial secretary in 1880.
- Handsboro**; town in Harrison County, Mississippi, named for a northern man who established a foundry there before the civil war.
- Hanford**; city in Kings County, California, named for one of the earliest settlers.
- Hanging Rock**; village in Lawrence County, Ohio, named from the presence of a cliff at the back of the town.
- Hangmans**; creek in Washington, tributary of the Spokane River, so named because a number of Indians were hanged on its bank.

- Hanna**; township in Henry County, Illinois, named for Rev. Philip Hanna, a first settler.
- Hanna**; reef and island in Texas, probably named for Captain Hanna, captain of the *Leonidas*, in 1837.
- Hannacrois**; creek in New York, said to have been named by the Dutch *hanne-kraai*, meaning "cock-crowing creek," from the legend that a rooster floated down this creek on a cake of ice.
- Hannibal**; town in Oswego County, New York, named by the State land board, being situated in the military tract given to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution;
- Hannibal**; city in Marion County, Missouri. Named for the Carthaginian general.
- Hanover**; city in Washington County, Kansas, town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, county in Virginia, and several other places, named for the Duke of Hanover, afterwards George I of England, or from the Prussian province and city belonging to him.
- Hansford**; county in Texas, named for John M. Hansford, who was a judge and lawyer there during the days of the Republic.
- Hanson**; county in South Dakota, named for Joseph R. Hanson, clerk of the first legislature.
- Happy Camp**; town in Siskiyou County, so called by miners in the early days of prosperity.
- Haralson**; county, and village in Coweta County, in Georgia, named for Gen. Hugh A. Haralson, former congressman from that State.
- Harbeson**; village in Sussex County, Delaware, named for Harbeson Hickman, a large landowner.
- Harbine**; village in Thayer County, Nebraska, named for Col. John Harbine.
- Hardeman**; county in Texas, named for two brothers, Bailey and T. J. Hardeman, prominent citizens in the days of the Republic; and a county in Tennessee, named for one of the brothers, Col. T. J. Hardeman.
- Hardenburg**; town in Ulster County, New York, named for Johannes Hardenburg, an early patentee in Delaware and Sullivan counties.
- Hardin**; county, and village in Calhoun County, in Illinois; counties in Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, and several towns and villages, named for Col. John J. Hardin, who was killed in the Mexican war.
- Hardin**; city in Ray County, Missouri, named for Gov. Charles H. Hardin, 1875-1877.
- Hardin**; county in Texas, named for the family of William Hardin, of Liberty.
- Hardin Factory**; town in Gaston County, North Carolina, named for the builder of the factory.
- Hardinsburg**; town in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, named for Capt. William Hardin, a pioneer.
- Hardwick**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, a member of the privy council.
- Hardy**; town in Sharp County, Arkansas, named for a railroad official.
- Hardy**; county in West Virginia, named for Samuel Hardy, a member of Congress from Virginia in 1784.
- Hardy Station**; town in Grenada County, Mississippi, named by the railroad company for Richard Hardy, the owner of the land upon which the depot was built.
- Harford**; county, and village in same county, in Maryland, named for Henry Harford, the natural son of Lord Baltimore, the sixth, and proprietor at the time of the Revolution.
- Harlan**; city in Shelby County, Iowa, named for Senator Harlan.
- Harlan**; village in Smith County, Kansas, named for John C. Harlan, one of the first settlers.

- Harlan**; county, and town in same county, in Kentucky, named for Maj. Silas Harlan.
- Harlan**; county in Nebraska, named for James Harlan, secretary of the interior, 1865-66.
- Harlem**; part of New York City and the channel which extends northward from Hell Gate, connecting with the Hudson, named from the town in Holland.
- Harleyville**; town in Dorchester County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Harman**; village in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for L. B. Harman, its founder.
- Harmer**; township and village in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for the Hon. Harmer Denny.
- Harmony**; borough in Butler County, Pennsylvania, named by a colony of Germans to indicate the principle of its organization.
- Harnett**; county in North Carolina, named for Cornelius Harnett, an American statesman.
- Harney**; county, city in same county, and lake in Oregon, named for General Harney.
- Harper**; county in Kansas, named for Marion Harper, first sergeant Company E, Second Kansas Regiment.
- Harpers Ferry**; town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, named for Robert Harper, who settled there in 1734 and established a ferry.
- Harpersfield**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Joseph Harper, an original patentee.
- Harpersfield**; township in Ashtabula County, Ohio, named from the town in New York.
- Harperville**; village in Scott County, Mississippi, named for G. W. Harper, an old resident.
- Harpwell**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, probably named from the town in England.
- Harrellsville**; town in Hertford County, North Carolina, named for a former resident.
- Harriet**; lake in Minnesota, named for the wife of Colonel Leavenworth.
- Harrietstown**; town in Franklin County, New York, named for the wife of James Duane.
- Harrietta**; village in Wexford County, Michigan, a combination of the names of the manager of the Ann Arbor Railroad, Harry, and that of his wife, Henrietta.
- Harrington**; town in Kent County, Delaware, named for the Hon. Samuel M. Harrington, at one time chancellor of the State.
- Harris**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Harris**; county in Georgia, named for Charles Harris, a prominent lawyer and judge.
- Harris**; county in Texas, named for John R. Harris, who erected the first steam sawmill in Texas (1829).
- Harrisburg**; township and city in Saline County, Illinois, named for a family of first settlers.
- Harrisburg**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for Richard Harrison, of New York.
- Harrisburg**; city in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, named for John Harris, the original proprietor.
- Harrison**; counties in Indiana, Iowa, and Mississippi; town in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and twenty other places, named for President William Henry Harrison.
- Harrison**; counties in Kentucky and West Virginia, named for Col. Benjamin Harrison, father of William Henry Harrison.

- Harrison**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston.
- Harrison**; town in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, named for James T. Harrison, a prominent lawyer.
- Harrison**; county, and city in Cass County in Missouri, named for Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, member of Congress in 1838.
- Harrison**; town in Westchester County, New York, named for John Harrison.
- Harrison**; county in Texas, named for an early pioneer.
- Harrisonburg**; village in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, and town in Rockingham County, Virginia, named for the Harrisons of Virginia.
- Harrisville**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for Milan Harris, who established a mill there.
- Harrisville**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for Fosket Harris, the first settler.
- Harrisville**; village in Medina County, Ohio, named for Joseph Harris, a pioneer.
- Harrisville**; town in Ritchie County, West Virginia, named for Gen. Thomas Harris.
- Harrodsburg**; city in Mercer County, Kentucky, named for Col. James Harrod, who built the first cabin.
- Hart**; county in Georgia, named for Nancy Hart, the celebrated Georgia heroine of the Revolution.
- Hart**; county in Kentucky, named for Nathaniel Hart, an officer of the War of 1812.
- Hart**; township and village in Oceana County, Michigan. The name was originally "Heart," to signify the center of the county.
- Hart**; river and lake in Yellowstone Park, named for Hart Hunney, an old hunter. Others say it was named "Heart" from its shape.
- Hartford**; county, and city in same county, in Connecticut, and twenty other cities, towns, and villages, the name being transferred from England.
- Hartford**; city in Lyon County, Kansas, township in Trumbull County, Ohio, town in Windsor County, Vermont, and village in Mason County, West Virginia;
- Hartford City**; city in Blackford County, Indiana. Named from the city in Connecticut.
- Hartley**; county in Texas, named for O. C. and R. K. Hartley, distinguished members of the bar in the days of the Texas revolution.
- Hartsgrove**; township in Ashtabula County, Ohio, named for Richard Hart, of Connecticut.
- Hartsville**; town in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Gideon B. Hart, a pioneer.
- Hartsville**; town in Darlington County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Hartwick**; town in Otsego County, New York, named for Christopher Hartwick, patentee.
- Harvard**; mountain in Colorado, and city in McHenry County, Illinois, named from the university.
- Harvard**; university in Cambridge, Middlesex County, and town in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Named for the Rev. John Harvard, who founded the university.
- Harvey**; county in Kansas, named for James M. Harvey, captain Company G, Tenth Kansas Regiment, governor, and United States Senator.
- Harwich**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named from the seaport in Essex County, England.
- Harwinton**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut. The name is formed from Hartford and Windsor, of which it originally comprised two half townships.
- Hasbrouck Heights**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, named for Mr. Hasbrouck, the principal owner of the land upon which the borough is located.

- Hasenclever**; village in Herkimer County, New York, named for a German who received a grant of land there.
- Haskell**; county in Kansas, named for Dudley C. Haskell, a former member of Congress.
- Haskell**; county in Texas, named for Charles Haskell, of Tennessee.
- Hastings**; city in Barry County, Michigan, named for Eurotas P. Hastings, formerly auditor-general of the State.
- Hastings**; city in Dakota County, Minnesota, named for Henry Hastings Sibley, one of the proprietors.
- Hastings**; city in Adams County, Nebraska, named for Col. T. D. Hastings, who was instrumental in introducing a railroad through the town.
- Hatboro**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, so named because of its extensive hat factories.
- Hatchechubee**; town in Russell County, Alabama. A combination of the Creek Indian words *hatchie*, "creek," and *chubba*, "halfway," "the middle."
- Hatchie**; river in Tennessee. An Indian word meaning "small river."
- Hatfield**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Hatteras**; township and cape in Dare County, North Carolina, named for a tribe of Indians.
- Hattiesburg**; town in Perry County, Mississippi, named for the wife of Capt. W. H. Hardy, its founder.
- Havana**; township and city in Mason County, Illinois, named from the city in Cuba.
- Havensville**; city in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, named for Paul E. Havens, of Leavenworth.
- Haverford**; township in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wales.
- Haverhill**; city in Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Haverhill**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Haverstraw**; town in Rockland County, New York, named by the early Dutch *haverstroo*, meaning "oats straw."
- Havilah**; town in Kern County, California, named from the Bible, the word meaning "land of gold."
- Havilandsville**; village in Harrison County, Kentucky, named for Robert Haviland.
- Havre de Grace**; town in Harford County, Maryland. A French phrase meaning "harbor of grace." Probably named from the French seaport, Havre, formerly known as Havre de Grace.
- Haw**; river, and town in Alabama County, in North Carolina, named from the Indian tribe Sissipahaw.
- Hawesville**; city in Hancock County, Kentucky, named for Richard Hawes.
- Hawkeye**; town in Fayette County, Iowa, named for a noted Indian chief.
- Hawkins**; county in Tennessee, named for Benjamin Hawkins, United States Senator from North Carolina.
- Hawkinsville**; town in Pulaski County, Georgia, named for Col. Benjamin Hawkins, Indian agent.
- Hawks Nest**; town in Fayette County, West Virginia, named from a cliff on New River.
- Hawley**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Joseph Hawley, of Northampton.
- Hawthorne**; borough in Passaic County, New Jersey, named for Nathaniel Hawthorne.

- Hayden**; town in Grand County, Colorado; mountain in the Grand Teton Range in Wyoming, and valley in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming;
- Hayden Hill**; village in Lassen County, California. Named for Dr. Ferdinand V. Hayden, the geologist.
- Haydensville**; village in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for Joel Hayden, its founder.
- Hayes**; village in Douglas County, Illinois, named for Samuel Jarvis Hayes, a railroad official.
- Hayes**; county in Nebraska and mount in New Hampshire, named for President Rutherford B. Hayes.
- Hayesville**; town in Clay County, North Carolina, named for George W. Hayes, State senator.
- Hays**; city in Ellis County, Kansas, named for Gen. William Hays, United States Army.
- Hays**; county in Texas, named for John C. Hays, colonel in the Texan service in the war between Mexico and the United States.
- Hay Springs**; village in Sheridan County, Nebraska, so named because of the vast quantities of hay cut in the valley just east of the springs.
- Hayward**; town in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, named for Anthony J. Hayward, its founder.
- Haywards**; town in Alameda County, California, named for an early settler.
- Haywood**; county in North Carolina, named for John Haywood, State treasurer.
- Haywood**; county in Tennessee, named for Judge John Haywood, author of a history of Tennessee.
- Hazardville**; village in Hartford County, Connecticut, named for Colonel Hazard, owner of powder works.
- Hazelton**; city in Barber County, Kansas, named for its founder, Rev. J. H. Hazelton.
- Hazlehurst**; town in Copiah County, Mississippi, named for Col. George H. Hazlehurst.
- Hazlerigg**; village in Boone County, Indiana, named for H. G. Hazlerigg, its founder.
- Hazleton**; city in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, so named from the great abundance of hazel bushes.
- Healdsburg**; city in Sonoma County, California, named for Col. Harmon Heald, an early settler.
- Healing Springs**; village in Bath County, Virginia, named for the thermal mineral springs, situated there.
- Heard**; county in Georgia, named for Stephen Heard, an officer of the American Revolution.
- Heath**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Gen. William M. Heath.
- Heath Springs**; town in Lancaster County, South Carolina, named for a firm of capitalists, Heath & Springs.
- Heber**; city in Wasatch County, Utah, named for Heber C. Kimball, a leader of the Mormons.
- Hebron**; twenty-five cities, towns, and villages in the United States bear the name of the ancient city in Palestine.
- Heceta**; village in Lane County, Oregon, probably named for the early explorer, Capt. Bruno de Heceta.
- Hector**; town in Schuyler County, New York, named for the character in the Iliad.
- Hedges**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named for Cornelius Hedges.
- Hedrick**; town in Keokuk County, Iowa, named for General Hedrick.
- Heidelberg**; name of several places in the United States settled by colonists from Heidelberg in Germany.

- Helderberg**; plateau in New York, so named because of the fine prospect from it. A Dutch word meaning "clear mountain."
- Helena**; city in Lewis and Clark County, Montana. Opinions differ as to the origin of the name, for by some it is supposed to be named for Helen of Troy, but, according to the Helena Historical Directory of 1879, it was named by John Somerville, of Minnesota, St. Helena, from the resemblance in its location to that of the original St. Helena. It was then voted to drop the prefix Saint.
- Helena**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for the daughter of Joseph Pitcairn, of New York.
- Helicon**; village in Winston County, Alabama, named from the ancient mountain in Boeotia.
- Hellertown**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for a family of early settlers.
- Hellgate**; river in Montana, named by Father de Smet *porte de l'enfer*, meaning "gate of hell," because by way of the river the Blackfeet Indians reached the settlers.
- Hell Gate**; narrow pass in East River, New York. A Dutch word *hellegat*, the translation of which is "bright strait," or "clear opening." The Anglicized form was applied to the pass as being appropriate on account of whirlpools which made navigation at that point dangerous.
- Hell Roaring**; creek in Yellowstone Park, so named by a prospecting party, one of whom described the creek as a "hell roarer."
- Helvetia**; village in Randolph County, West Virginia, settled by Swiss, and by them given the ancient name of Switzerland. Post-villages in Pima County, Arizona, and Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, also bear this name.
- Hemlock**; lake in New York. A translation of the Indian word *onehda*.
- Hemphill**; county in Texas, named for John Hemphill, former Congressman from Texas.
- Hempstead**; county in Arkansas, named for Edward Hempstead, first delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory.
- Hempstead**; towns in Nassau County, New York, and Waller County, Texas, named by early settlers from Hemel-Hempstead in England.
- Henderson**; county and river in Illinois; county, and city in same county, in Kentucky, and county, and village in Chester County, Tennessee, named for Col. Richard Henderson, of Kentucky.
- Henderson**; town in Wexford County, Michigan, named for its first settler.
- Henderson**; village in York County, Nebraska, named for David Henderson, one of its first settlers.
- Henderson**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for William Henderson, a proprietor.
- Henderson**; county in North Carolina, named for Chief Justice Leonard Henderson.
- Henderson**; county in Texas, named for James Pinckney Henderson, foreign minister in the days of the republic; its first governor.
- Henderson**; village in Mason County, West Virginia, named for a family of early settlers.
- Hendersonville**; town in Henderson County, North Carolina, named for Chief Justice Leonard Henderson.
- Hendricks**; county in Indiana, named for William Hendricks, one of the early governors of the State.
- Hendrix**; village in McLean County, Illinois, named for John Hendrix, the first settler in the county.
- Henlopen**; cape on the coast of Delaware. Derived from the Dutch words *hin loop* or *inlopen*, meaning to "run in."

- Hennepin**; county in Minnesota, and village in Putnam County, Illinois, named for Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan missionary, explorer, and author.
- Hennessey**; city in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma, named for Pat Hennessey, an Indian fighter, who was killed upon the ground which later became the town site.
- Henniker**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named for John Henniker, esq., a merchant of London.
- Henrico**; county in Virginia, named for the Prince of Wales, son of James I.
- Henrietta**; town in Monroe County, New York, named for Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath.
- Henrietta**; town in Rutherford County, North Carolina, named for the wife of S. B. Tanner.
- Henry**; counties in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Ohio; county and mountain in Tennessee, and county in Virginia, named for Patrick Henry, of Virginia.
- Henry**; lake in Idaho, and fork of Snake River, named for one of the partners of the Northwest Fur Company.
- Henry**; township and city in Marshall County, Illinois, named for Gen. James D. Henry, a prominent leader in the Black Hawk war.
- Henry**; county in Iowa, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, governor of the Territory of Wisconsin.
- Henry**; cape on coast of Virginia, named for the Prince of Wales, son of James I.
- Henson**; town in Hinsdale County, Colorado, named from the creek, which was named for any early settler.
- Hepburn**; town in Page County, Iowa, named for Congressman Hepburn.
- Hepler**; city in Crawford County, Kansas, named for B. F. Hepler, of Fort Scott.
- Herculaneum**; village in Jefferson County, Missouri, named from the ancient Roman city.
- Herington**; city in Dickinson County, Kansas, named for M. D. Herington, its founder.
- Herkimer**; county in New York, named for Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, a German, one of the patentees.
- Herman**; village in Washington County, Nebraska, named for Samuel Herman, conductor on the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad.
- Hermann**; town in Gasconade County, Missouri, settled by Germans, and named by them for their countryman, who fought so bravely at the time of the Roman invasion.
- Hermitage**; town in Hickory County, Missouri, named from the residence of Andrew Jackson.
- Hermon**, village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named from the mountain in Syria.
- Hermosa**; town in San Bernardino County, and beach in Los Angeles County, California, descriptively named. A Spanish word, meaning "beautiful."
- Hernando**; county in Florida and city in De Soto County, Mississippi, named for Hernando De Soto, discoverer of the Mississippi River.
- Hersey**; village in Nobles County, Minnesota, named for General Hersey, of Maine, largely interested in the then Territory.
- Hertford**; county, and town in Perquimans County, in North Carolina, named for Conway, Marquis of Hertford.
- Hettinger**; county in North Dakota, named for an early settler.
- Heuvelton**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Jacob Van Heuvel.
- Hewes**; point in Penobscot Bay, Maine, named for its first settler, Paola Hewes.

- Heyworth**; village in McLean County, Illinois, named for Lawrence Heyworth, a railroad stockholder.
- Hiawatha**; city in Brown County, Kansas, named for the hero of Longfellow's poem.
- Hibernia**; villages in Clay County, Florida, Morris County, New Jersey, and Dutchess County, New York, bearing the ancient Latin name of Ireland.
- Hickman**; county, and city in Fulton County, Kentucky, named for Capt. Paschal Hickman.
- Hickman**; county in Tennessee, named for Edmund Hickman.
- Hickory**; town in Newton County, Mississippi, county in Missouri, and town in Catawba County, North Carolina, named for President Andrew Jackson—Old Hickory. This name alone or with suffixes is borne by 46 places in the United States.
- Hickory Flats**; town in Benton County, Mississippi, named for a near-by hickory grove.
- Hicks**; island at entrance to Napeague Bay, Long Island, New York, named for the owner.
- Hicksville**; village in Queens County, New York, named for Charles Hicks, the Quaker reformer.
- Hicksville**; village in Defiance County, Ohio, named for Henry W. Hicks, who was one of the founders.
- Hidalgo**; county in Texas, said to be named for Hidalgo y Costilla, a priest, and leader in Mexican war of independence.
- Higganum**; village in Middlesex County, Connecticut. A corruption of the Indian word *tomhegan-ompakut*, meaning "at the tomahawk rock."
- Higginsport**; village in Brown County, Ohio, named for Col. Robert Higgins, who laid it out.
- Higginsville**; city in Lafayette County, Missouri, named for Harvey J. Higgins, who originally owned the land upon which the city is built.
- Highbridge**; borough in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, named for its remarkable railroad bridge.
- Highgate**; town in Franklin County, Vermont, named from the chapelry in Middlesex, England.
- Highland**; city in Doniphan County, Kansas, and counties in Ohio and Virginia, so named on account of the high location.
- Highlands**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, adjacent to the Atlantic Highlands, and taking its name therefrom.
- Highlands**; broken hills on the Hudson River, New York. The name is derived from *hogeland*, or *hoogland*, meaning "highland," originally given by the Dutch.
- Highlands**; town in Mason County, North Carolina, so named because it is the highest village east of the Mississippi.
- High Point**; village in Guilford County, North Carolina, so named because it is the highest point on the North Carolina Railroad.
- Hightower**; village in Forsyth County, Georgia, on the Etowah River. The name is a corruption of the name of the river.
- Hightstown**; borough in Mercer County, New Jersey, named for the Hight family.
- Hildebran**; village in Burke County, North Carolina, named for Pope Gregory VII.
- Hilgard**; mountain in Utah, named for J. E. Hilgard, formerly superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Hill**; city in Graham County, Kansas, named for W. R. Hill, who located the town.
- Hill**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named for Isaac Hill, governor, 1836-1839.
- Hill**; county in Texas, so named because of the range of hills extending through the easterly part. Another authority contends it was named for George W. Hill.

- Hillburn**; town in Rockland County, New York, originally named Woodburn, changed in 1882 to Hillburn in order not to conflict with a post-office of the same name in that State. Both names are descriptive.
- Hillers**; mountain in Utah, named for John H. Hillers, photographer.
- Hillsboro**; counties in Florida and New Hampshire, and town in Orange County, North Carolina, named for the Earl of Hillsborough.
- Hillsboro**; township and city in Montgomery County, Illinois, named from its location on hills.
- Hillsboro**; city in Marion County, Kansas, named for a former mayor, John G. Hill.
- Hillsboro**; township and city in Traill County, North Dakota, named for James Hill, a prominent railroad official.
- Hillsboro**; city in Hill County, Texas, named from the county.
- Hillsboro**; town in Loudoun County, Virginia, named for its location in a gap of a short hill range.
- Hillsboro**; village in Vernon County, Wisconsin, named for the Hillsboro brothers, who made the first claim within the town.
- Hillsdale**; county in Michigan, so named because of its rolling surface—hills and valleys.
- Hiltonhead**; village in Beaufort County, North Carolina, said to have been named for the captain of the ship in which Colonel Sayle came over to make discoveries.
- Hinckley**; lake, and village in Oneida County, New York, named for a resident family.
- Hinds**; county in Mississippi, named for Gen. Thomas Hinds, former Congressman from that State.
- Hinesburg**; town in Chittenden County, Vermont, named for an original proprietor, Abel Hines.
- Hinesville**; town in Liberty County, Georgia, named for Charlton Hines, esquire.
- Hingham**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Hinsdale**; county in Colorado, named for Lieutenant-Governor George A. Hinsdale.
- Hinsdale**; village in Dupage County, Illinois, named for H. W. Hinsdale, a prominent railroad man, and from the town of Hinsdale, New York.
- Hinsdale**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Rev. Theodore Hinsdale.
- Hinsdale**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, one of its principal inhabitants.
- Hinton**; city in Summers County, West Virginia, named for the former owner of the town site.
- Hippocrass**; island in Maine, probably so named by seamen, the word meaning "spiced wine."
- Hiram**; town in Oxford County, Maine, and township in Portage County, Ohio, named for Hiram, King of Tyre, 1014 B. C. The name means "nobly born."
- Hitchcock**; county in Nebraska, named for Phineas W. Hitchcock, senator from Nebraska.
- Hoback**; peak and river in Wyoming, named for an early trapper with the Missouri Fur Company.
- Hobart**; town in Wexford County, Michigan, named for the first settler.
- Hobart**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Bishop Hobart, of New Jersey.
- Hobgood**; town in Halifax County, North Carolina, named for the principal of the Oxford Female Seminary.

- Hoboken**; city in Hudson County, New Jersey. Derived from the Indian word *hopocan*, meaning "tobacco pipe," or "pipe country."
- Hockanum**; river and village in Hartford County, Connecticut. An Indian word, meaning "hook-shaped," or "hook;" so named because of the change in the course of the river at this point.
- Hockendaqua**; stream in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word, meaning "searching for land."
- Hockessin**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware. An Indian word meaning "good bark;" applied to this locality on account of the good quality of white oak found there.
- Hocking**; river and county in Ohio. Derived from the Delaware Indian word *hockhock*, "gourd" or "bottle," and *ing*, meaning "place;" so called because at this point the river suddenly assumes the shape of a bottle.
- Hockley**; county in Texas, named for G. W. Hockley, prominent in the Texan revolution.
- Hodgdon**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named for the proprietor, John Hodgdon.
- Hodgeman**; county in Kansas, named for Amos Hodgeman, captain Company H, Seventh Kansas.
- Hodgensville**; town in Larue County, Kentucky, named for Robert Hodgen.
- Hodges**; ledge of rock in Massachusetts, named for Isaac Hodges.
- Hodges**; town in Greenwood County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Hoffman**; mount in California, named for Charles F. Hoffman, State geological survey.
- Hoffman**; village in Richmond County, North Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Hoffmans Ferry**; village in Schenectady County, New York, named for John Hoffman, owner of a ferry.
- Hog Creek**; village in Allen County, Ohio, named from a stream with the Indian name, *koskosepe*, meaning "hog river."
- Hohenlinden**; village in Chickasaw County, Missouri, named from the village in Bavaria.
- Hohokus**; town in Bergen County, New Jersey, said to be derived from the Indian word *ho-hokes*, meaning "a shout," or "some kind of a tree bark."
- Hoisington**; city in Barton County, Kansas, named for A. J. Hoisington, of Great Bend.
- Hokah**; village in Houston County, Minnesota, named from the river. An Indian word meaning "horn."
- Hokaman**; lakes in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "where herons set."
- Holbrook**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named for Elisha Holbrook, a prominent citizen.
- Holden**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for the Hon. Samuel Holden, one of the directors of the Bank of England.
- Holden**; city in Johnson County, Missouri, named for Major Nathaniel Holden, prominent in the history of the county.
- Holderness**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named from the district in Yorkshire, England.
- Holdridge**; town in Phelps County, Nebraska, named for G. W. Holdridge, superintendent Burlington and Missouri River Railway.
- Holgate**; stream in northern Illinois, named for James Holgate, the first judge of Stark County.
- Holland**; village in Dubois County, Indiana, and city in Ottawa County, Michigan, named by early settlers from the country of Europe.
- Hollandale**; town in Washington County, Mississippi, named for Dr. Holland, whose plantation the town site now occupies.

- Holland Patent**; village in Oneida County, New York, named for Henry, Lord Holland, patentee.
- Holley**; village in Orleans County, New York, named for Byron Holley, one of the first canal commissioners.
- Holliday**; town in Johnson County, Kansas, named for Cyrus K. Holliday, of Topeka.
- Holliday**; village in Monroe County, Missouri, named for Samuel Holliday, of St. Louis.
- Hollidaysburg**; borough in Blair County, Pennsylvania, named for William and Adam Holliday, the first settlers.
- Hollis**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for Thomas Hollis, a benefactor of Harvard College; or, according to Togg, for the Duke of Newcastle.
- Hollister**; town in San Benito County, California, named for Col. W. W. Hollister, an early settler.
- Hollister**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Thomas Hollis, of London, a patron of Harvard College.
- Holly**; township and village in Oakland County, Michigan, named from Holly Beach in New Jersey.
- Holly Beach**; borough in Cape May County, New Jersey, named for a beach within its precincts where holly is supposed to have been found abundantly.
- Holly Springs**; city in Marshall County, Mississippi, and village in Wake County, North Carolina, so named on account of the prevalence of these two features.
- Holmes**; county in Mississippi, named for David Holmes, governor of the Territory and State, 1809-1817.
- Holmes**; county in Ohio, named for Major Holmes, an officer of the War of 1812.
- Holmes**; mounts in Utah and Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for the geologist, W. H. Holmes.
- Holmesville**; village in Gage County, Nebraska, named for L. M. Holmes, its founder.
- Holmesville**; village in Holmes County, Ohio, named for Major Holmes.
- Holston**; branch of the Tennessee River, named, according to Haywood, for its discoverer.
- Holt**; county in Missouri, named for David Rice Holt, member of the State legislature.
- Holt**; town in Clay County, Missouri, named for Jerry Holt, upon whose land the town was established.
- Holton**; city in Jackson County, Kansas, named for Hon. Edward Holton.
- Holts Summit**; village in Callaway County, Missouri, named for Timothy Holt.
- Holy Cross**; mountain peak in Colorado, so named for a cross of snow upon its eastern face.
- Holyoke**; town in Phillips County, Colorado, named from the city in Massachusetts.
- Holyoke**; city in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named for Rev. Edward Holyoke, an early president of Harvard College.
- Holyoke**; mountain in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named about 1650 for Elizur Holyoke, father of Rev. Edward Holyoke.
- Homer**; village in Cortland County, New York, and sixteen other places bear the name of the Greek poet.
- Homestead**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Named for the company by which the town was laid out.
- Homosassa**; town in Citrus County, Florida. A Seminole Indian word, the meaning differing according to different authorities, two versions being "river of fishes" and "pepper ridge."
- Honda**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "sling."

- Honesdale**; borough in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, named for Philip Dale, a patron of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
- Honeoye**; lake in Ontario County, New York;
- Honeoye Falls**; village in Monroe County, New York. From the Iroquois, *haye-ayeh*, meaning "a finger lying."
- Honey Grove**; city in Fannin County, Texas, so named by explorers, who, encamping in the wood, found large quantities of honey in the trees.
- Honolulu**; name transferred from the city in Hawaii to a village in Craven County, North Carolina, meaning "fair haven," from *hono*, "harbor," and *lulu*, "smooth," "quiet."
- Hood**; river and mountain in Oregon and a canal in Washington, named for Alexander Arthur Hood, afterwards Lord Brinport.
- Hood**; county in Texas, named for Gen. John B. Hood, a frontiersman.
- Hookerton**; town in Greene County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Hookstown**; borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named for Matthias Hook, an early resident.
- Hookton**; village in Humboldt County, California, named for Major Hook.
- Hoopa**; town and valley in Humboldt County, California, named for the Hoopa Indians, a tribe on the lower Trinity River.
- Hoopston**; city in Vermilion County, Illinois, named for its founder, Thomas Hoopes.
- Hoosac**; river in Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont. Derived from the Mohican Indian, *wudjoo*, meaning "mountain," and *abic*, "rock."
- Hoosick**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, named from the river.
- Hoover**; village in Cass County, Indiana, named for Riley Hoover, its founder.
- Hopatcong**; lake in New Jersey. An Indian name meaning "stone over water," because of an artificial causeway of stone which connected an island of the lake with the shore.
- Hope**; town in Hempstead County, Arkansas, named for the daughter of J. M. Loughborough.
- Hope**; town in Bartholomew County, Indiana, so named by its Moravian settlers as a monument to the sentiment which caused them to emigrate there.
- Hopedale**; township and village in Tazewell County, Illinois. The name is descriptive of the location and the sentiment that inspired the founders.
- Hopedale**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named by a community known as "The Dale" (now defunct) to which "hope" was prefixed as an expression of their sentiment as to the welfare of the settlement.
- Hopewell**; borough in Mercer County, New Jersey, named according to the Puritan system of nomenclature, the place having been settled early in the eighteenth century by families from Long Island, formerly from Connecticut.
- Hopkins**; county in Kentucky, named for Samuel Hopkins, a Revolutionary officer.
- Hopkins**; county in Texas, named for a pioneer family.
- Hopkinsville**; city in Christian County, Kentucky, named for Gen. Samuel Hopkins, a Revolutionary officer.
- Hopkinton**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Edward Hopkins, early governor and patron of Harvard College.
- Hopkinton**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Hopkinton**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Roswell Hopkins, the first settler.
- Hopkinton**; town in Washington County, Rhode Island, said to have been named for Stephen Hopkins, governor.
- Hoppeny**; creek in Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "where the wild potato grows."

- Hoppogue**; village in Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. A corruption of the original Indian name *winganhappague*, meaning "sweet water."
- Hoquiam**; river and city in Chehalis County, Washington. From the Indian *ho-qui-umpte*, meaning "hungry for wood;" the river being so called on account of the great amount of driftwood at its mouth.
- Horace**; city in Greeley County, Kansas, named for Horace Greeley.
- Horicon**; town in Warren County, New York, and lake and city in Dodge County, Wisconsin; an Indian derivation of unknown meaning.
- Hornby**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for John Hornby, an early English landholder.
- Hornellsville**; city in Steuben County, New York, named for its first settler, George Hornell.
- Hornersville**; village in Dunklin County, Missouri, named for William H. Horner, its founder.
- Horry**; county in South Carolina, named for Gen. Peter Horry.
- Horse**; creek, a branch of Green River in Wyoming, which, at the time of receiving its name was the grazing ground of a herd of wild horses.
- Horseheads**; town in Chemung County, New York, so named because at this point, during an expedition against the Indians, General Sullivan caused his pack horses to be killed and the heads piled up.
- Horton**; city in Brown County, Kansas, named for Chief Justice A. H. Horton.
- Hortonville**; village in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, named for its founder.
- Hosensack**; creek in Pennsylvania. A German word meaning "breeches pocket," and so called by a hunter who became bewildered in its valley.
- Hosensack**; village in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, named from the creek.
- Hospital Creek**; stream in Vermont, so named because of the hospital built upon its banks by General Gates.
- Hot Springs**; county in Arkansas, so named for the famous springs formerly within its limits.
- Houghs**; neck of land in Quincy, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named for Allerton Hough, one of the original settlers of Boston and a large landowner.
- Houghton**; county in Michigan, named for Douglas Houghton, formerly State geologist.
- Houlton**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named for an early settler, Joseph Houlton.
- Hounsfield**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for Ezra Hounsfield, early proprietor.
- Housatonic**; river in Massachusetts and Connecticut. From the Indian words *wassi*, "beyond," and *adene*, "mountain," meaning "beyond the mountain." According to other authorities, from the Indian words *wassa*, "proud," *aton*, "stream," and *ick*, from *azhubic*, meaning "rocks," the whole meaning "proud river flowing through the rocks."
- Housatonic**; village in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from the river.
- Houseville**; village in Lewis County, New York, named for its founder, Eleazer House.
- Houston**; county in Alabama, named for Gov. R. L. Houston of the State.
- Houston**; village in Kent County, Delaware, named for John W. Houston.
- Houston**; county in Georgia, named for John Houston, an early governor.
- Houston**; county in Minnesota; cities in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, and Texas County, Missouri; county in Tennessee; and county, and city in Harris County, in Texas; and several other places; named generally for Gen. Samuel Houston, president of the Texas republic, and later United States Senator from the State of Texas.
- Houstonia**; village in Pettis County, Missouri, named for Gen. Samuel Houston.

- Houtzdale**; borough in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, named for Dr. Daniel Houtz, who owned the land upon which the town is built.
- Hovenweep**; creek in Mineral County, Colorado. An Indian word meaning "deserted valley."
- Howard**; county in Arkansas, named for James Howard, State senator.
- Howard**; counties in Indiana and Iowa, named for Gen. T. A. Howard, of Indiana.
- Howard**; city in Elk County, Kansas, named for Gen. O. O. Howard.
- Howard**; county in Maryland, named for Gen. John Eager Howard, of Revolutionary fame.
- Howard**; county in Missouri, named for Gen. Benjamin Howard, an early governor.
- Howard**; county in Nebraska. Opinions differ as to whether this county was named for Gen. O. O. Howard or Howard Paul, son of an early settler.
- Howard**; county in Texas, named for Volney Howard, United States Congressman.
- Howe**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Howell**; town in Vanderburg County, Indiana, named for Capt. Lee Howell, a local railroad man.
- Howell**; township and village in Livingston County, Michigan, named for Thomas N. Howell, of Canandaigua, New York.
- Howell**; county in Missouri, named for an early settler.
- Howell**; town in Monmouth County, New Jersey, probably named for Richard Howell, an early governor.
- Howell**; town in Marion County, Oregon, named for an early settler.
- Howe's Cave**; cave in Schoharie County, New York, six miles east of Cobleskill, from which a strong current of cold air issues. Named for Lester Howe, who first explored its recesses.
- Hoxie**; city in Sheridan County, Kansas, named for H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.
- Hoyt**; mount in Wyoming, named for Hon. John W. Hoyt, formerly governor of Wyoming.
- Hubbard**; county in Minnesota, named for Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, governor of the State, 1882-87.
- Hubbard**; village in Dakota County, Nebraska, named for Judge A. W. Hubbard.
- Hubbardston**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts;
- Hubbardton**; town in Rutland County, Vermont. Named for Thomas Hubbard, of Boston, one of its charter citizens.
- Hudson**; township and town in McLean County, Illinois, named from Hudson, New York, the home of its founders.
- Hudson**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for the Hon. Charles Hudson, born in the town.
- Hudson**; township and village in Lenawee County, Michigan, named for Dr. Daniel Hudson, one of the first landowners in the township.
- Hudson**; county in New Jersey, and river in and city in Columbia County, in New York, named for Henry Hudson, the discoverer.
- Hudson**; village in Summit County, Ohio, named for David Hudson, an early settler.
- Huerfano**; county, town in same county, river, and canyon in Colorado, named from an isolated mountain in the river valley. A Spanish word meaning "orphan."
- Hughes**; county in South Dakota, named in honor of Alexander Hughes, legislator, 1873.
- Hughes**; river in West Virginia, a tributary of the Little Kanawha, named for Jesse Hughes, an Indian fighter.
- Hughesville**; town in Gilpin County, Colorado, named for Patrick Hughes, upon whose ranch the town is located.

- Hugoton**; city in Stevens County, Kansas, named for Victor Hugo, "ton" being added to prevent conflict with Hugo, Colorado.
- Hulberton**; village in Orleans County, New York, named for Hulbert, a former resident.
- Hull**; town in Sioux County, Iowa, named for John Hull.
- Hull**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Humboldt**; counties in California and Iowa, city in Allen County, Kansas, county and river in Nevada, and nine other places, named for the geographer, Baron Alexander von Humboldt.
- Hume**; village in Edgar County, Illinois, named for E. W. Hume, its founder.
- Hummelstown**; borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, named for Frederick Hummel, by whom it was laid out.
- Humphrey**; peak of the San Francisco Mountains in Arizona, and mount in Yellowstone Park, named for Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
- Humphrey**; town in Cattaraugus County, New York, named for Charles Humphrey, speaker of the assembly when the town was founded.
- Humphreys**; county in Tennessee, named for Parry W. Humphreys.
- Humphreysville**; village in New Haven County, Connecticut, named for the Hon. David Humphreys.
- Humptulips**; river in Chehalis County, Washington. An Indian word meaning "chilly region."
- Hunnewell**; city in Sumner County, Kansas, and city in Shelby County, Missouri, named for H. H. Hunnewell, of Boston.
- Hunniwell**; point at the mouth of the Kennebec River, Maine, named for a former resident of the vicinity.
- Hunt**; county in Texas, named for Memucan Hunt, at one time minister from the Republic of Texas.
- Hunter**; town in Greene County, New York, named for John Hunter, a proprietor.
- Hunterdon**; county in New Jersey, named for Governor Robert Hunter, of New York.
- Huntersville**; town in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Huntersville**; village in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, so called because the site was originally occupied by hunters' cabins.
- Huntingburg**; city in Dubois County, Indiana, so named because the neighborhood was originally known as an excellent hunting field.
- Huntingdon**; county, and town in same county, in Pennsylvania. The town was named for Selena, Countess of Huntingdon, and the county was named from the town.
- Huntingdon**; town in Carroll County, Tennessee, named for Memucan Hunt, whose heirs donated the land for its site.
- Huntington**; county in Indiana, named for Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Huntington**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for Charles P. Huntington, of Northampton.
- Huntington**; town in Baker County, Oregon, named for J. B. Huntington, upon whose ranch the town was built.
- Huntington**; city in Cabell County, West Virginia, named for C. P. Huntington, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
- Huntley**; village in McHenry County, Illinois, named for one of its founders.
- Huntsburg**; township in Geauga County, Ohio, named for Dr. Eben Hunt, a land proprietor.

- Huntsville**; town in Madison County, Alabama, named for John Hunt, its first settler.
- Huntsville**; city in Randolph County, Missouri, named for David Hunt, of Kentucky, the first settler.
- Huntsville**; town in Walker County, Texas, named from the town in Alabama.
- Hurley**; town in Ulster County, New York, named for the Lovelace family, who were Barons Hurley, of Ireland.
- Hurley**; town in Iron County, Wisconsin, named for M. A. Hurley, of Wausau, Wisconsin.
- Huron**; one of the Great Lakes of North America. Opinions differ as to the classification of the name, whether French or Indian, and to its meaning. According to most authorities, it is a corruption of the French word *hure*, given a tribe of Indians by the French, the word meaning "wild boar," on account of their unkempt appearance.
- Huron**; city in Atchison County, Kansas, county in Michigan, and city in Beadle County, South Dakota, named for the Huron Indians.
- Huron**; county, and village in Erie County, Ohio, named from the lake.
- Hustisford**; village in Dodge County, Wisconsin, named for John Hustis, an early settler.
- Hutchinson**; city in Reno County, Kansas, named for C. C. Hutchinson, its founder.
- Hutchinson**; village in McLeod County, Minnesota, named for the Hutchinson brothers, its founders.
- Hutchinson**; county in South Dakota, named for John Hutchinson, first Territorial secretary.
- Hutchinson**; county in Texas, named for Anderson Hutchinson, a prominent citizen in the days of the Republic.
- Huttonsville**; village in Randolph County, West Virginia, named for Jonathan Hutton, the first settler.
- Hyannis**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named for the Indian sachem, Hianna.
- Hyde**; county in North Carolina, named for Edward Hyde, governor during colonial days.
- Hyde**; county in South Dakota, named for James Hyde, a member of the legislature in 1873.
- Hyde Park**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, and Dutchess County, New York, named from Hyde Park, London.
- Hyde Park**; town in Lamoille County, Vermont, named for Jedediah Hyde, an early settler.
- Hydesville**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Hyndman**; peak in Idaho, named for an old resident of the vicinity.
- Iberia**; parish in Louisiana, named from the ancient name of Spain.
- Iberville**; parish in Louisiana, named for Pierre le Moyne Iberville, a Canadian naval commander, who built the first fort on the Mississippi River.
- Ibex**; town in San Bernardino County, California, named from the circumstance of the finding of a pair of horns of the Rocky Mountain goat by early settlers.
- Ichoconnaugh**; creek in Georgia. A Creek Indian word meaning "deer trap."
- Icy**; cape in Alaska, so named because of the ice along the coast at this point.
- Ida**; county in Iowa, named by the pioneers from the mountain in Greece, thereby linking the new State with the ancient civilization.
- Idaho**; State of the Union and county in same State. An Indian word of unknown meaning.
- Iliff**; town in Logan County, Colorado, named for John W. Iliff, a Colorado cattle king, near whose ranch the town is located.

- Ilion**; village in Herkimer County, New York, named from the place mentioned in Homer's poem.
- Illinois**; State of the Union and river in same State. Named from the Illini Indians, who inhabited the region, the name meaning "men."
- Illiopoliis**; township and village in Sangamon County, Illinois. A name coined from Illinois and *polis*, meaning "city."
- Illyria**; village in Fayette County, Iowa, named from the ancient kingdom of Austria.
- Imlay City**; village in Lapeer County, Michigan, named for Judge Imlay, of New York, who owned a mill in the township.
- Independence**; county in Arkansas, city in Montgomery County, Kansas; and twenty-six cities, towns, and villages bear this name in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence.
- Indiana**; State of the Union; probably so named because of the purchase from the Indians of that tract of land lying along the Ohio River; by another authority said to have been named from the Indian tribes who settled in western Pennsylvania.
- Indiana**; county in Pennsylvania, named from the general appellation of the Indian tribes.
- Indian Cattle**; village in Herkimer County, New York, named from the Indian fort, part of a chain of defenses which guarded the approach to Canada.
- Indio**; town in Riverside County, California. The Spanish form of "Indian."
- Industry**; town in Franklin County, Maine, so named on account of the industrious character of the people.
- Ingalls**; town in Payne County, Oklahoma, named for the senator from Kansas.
- Ingham**; county in Michigan, named for Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson.
- Ingold**; village in Sampson County, North Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Inkpa**; tributary of the Minnesota River. An Indian word, *eenk-pa*, or *piah*, meaning "end" or "point."
- Inman**; city in McPherson County, Kansas, named for Maj. Henry Inman.
- Inman**; station in Holt County, Nebraska, named for W. H. Inman, an early settler.
- Inman**; town in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Interlaken**; city in Putnam County, Florida, named from a town in Switzerland.
- Inverness**; township in Cheboygan County, Michigan, named from the city in Scotland, meaning "mouth of Nees."
- Inverury**; village in Sevier County, Utah, named from the town in Scotland.
- Iola**; city in Allen County, Kansas, named for the wife of J. F. Colborn.
- Ionia**; county in Michigan, and twelve other places, the name being transferred from Greece.
- Iosco**; county in Michigan. An Indian derivative, manufactured by Schoolcraft, meaning "water of light," or "shining water."
- Iowa**; State of the Union, county and river in same State, and county in Wisconsin. The name is derived from the name of an Indian tribe, meaning "sleepy ones," or "drowsy ones."
- Iowa Falls**; city in Hardin County, Iowa, named from the falls in the river.
- Ipswich**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, and township and village in Edmunds County, South Dakota, named from the capital city of Suffolk, England.
- Ira**; town in Rutland County, Vermont;
- Irasburg**; town in Orleans County, Vermont. Probably named for Ira Allen, a grantee.
- Iredell**; county in North Carolina, named for James Iredell, judge of the Supreme Court.

- Irion**; county in Texas, named for an early settler.
- Iron**; counties in Michigan, Missouri, Utah, and Wisconsin, so named on account of the great amount of iron ore found within their limits.
- Irondequoit**; town in Monroe County, New York. An Indian word which, according to some authorities, means "place where the waves gasp and die," and according to others, "bay."
- Iron Mountain**; city in Dickinson County, Michigan. Large iron-ore mines being discovered in the Menominee range; a settlement grew up around them, hence the name.
- Ironton**; city in Lawrence County, Ohio. The name is contracted from "iron town."
- Iroquois**; county in Illinois, named from the river which flows through it.
- Iroquois**; river in Indiana and Illinois, and town in Kingsbury County, South Dakota. The river is so named from a battle on its banks between the Iroquois and Illinois Indians, in which the former were defeated. From the famous Iroquois Indian Confederacy. The word is said to be from *hiro*, "I have said," and *koue*, a vocable, which expressed joy or sorrow, according to the rapidity with which it is pronounced.
- Irvine**; town in Estill County, Kentucky, named for Col. William Irvine.
- Irving**; city in Marshall County, Kansas;
- Irvington**; township and village in Washington County, Illinois, town in Essex County, New Jersey, and village in Westchester County, New York. Named for Washington Irving.
- Irwin**; village in Gunnison County, Colorado, named for Richard Irwin, a noted mining man.
- Irwin**; county in Georgia;
- Irwinton**; town in Wilkinson County, Georgia. Named for Gen. Jared Irwin, former governor of the State.
- Irwin**; borough in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Named for John Irwin, who owned the land upon which the town is built.
- Isa**; lake in Yellowstone Park, named for Miss Isabel Jelke, of Cincinnati.
- Isaac**; branch of St. Jones Creek, Delaware, named for Isaac Webb, an early settler.
- Isabella**; county in Michigan, named for the daughter of John Hurst, who was the first white child born within its limits.
- Isanti**; county in Minnesota, named from the Sioux Indian word *isat*, "knife," applied to the eastern division of the Sioux tribe formerly occupying that region.
- Ishawooa**; town in Bighorn County, Wyoming. An Indian word meaning "much cascara."
- Ishpeming**; township and city in Marquette County, Michigan. An Ojibwa Indian word meaning "heaven" or "high up."
- Island**; county in Washington, so named because it is composed entirely of islands.
- Island Falls**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, so named on account of an island which is midway of the stream at the verge of the falls.
- Island Mine**; village on Isle Royale, Michigan, so named because of a copper mine there.
- Island Pond**; village in Essex County, Vermont, so named because of an island in the center of a little lake between the spurs of the mountains.
- Isle au Chene**; island in Lake Superior, Wisconsin; one of the Apostle Islands. A French phrase meaning "island of the oak."
- Isle au Haut**; island at the entrance to Penobscot Bay, Maine, composed of high, steep cliffs. A French phrase meaning "island of the height."
- Isle au Haut**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named from the island.
- Isle Lamotte**; town in Grand Isle County, Vermont, named for a French officer,
La Motte.

- Iale of Wight**; county in Virginia, named from the island in the English Channel.
- Ialesboro**; township in Waldo County, Maine, so named because it consists of a long narrow island in Penobscot Bay.
- Ialington**; village in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named from the parish in England.
- Ialip**; town in Suffolk County, New York, named from the parish in England.
- Israels**; stream in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for a noted trapper, Israel Glines.
- Issaquena**; county in Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "deer river."
- Istachatta**; town in Hernando County, Florida. A Seminole Indian word meaning "man snake."
- Italian**; mountain peak in Colorado, so named because at a distance it displays the national colors of Italy—red, white, and green.
- Itasca**; village in Dupage County, Illinois, named from the lake in Minnesota.
- Itasca**; county and lake in Minnesota. An alleged Indian form, coined by Schoolcraft, based upon the Ojibwa *totosh*, a "woman's breast."
- Itawamba**; county in Mississippi, said to have been named for the daughter of a Chickasaw Indian chief.
- Ithaca**; village in Gratiot County, Michigan, and city in Tompkins County, New York, and named for one of the Ionian Islands, supposed to be the one celebrated in the Homeric poems as the Kingdom of Ulysses.
- Ivanhoe**; town in Lake County, Illinois, and several other places, named from Scott's novel.
- Izard**; county in Arkansas, named for George Izard, former governor.
- Izuza**; tributary of the Minnesota River. A Sioux Indian word, meaning "white stone."
- Jacinto**; towns in Glenn County, California, and Alcorn County, Mississippi. A Spanish word meaning "hyacinth."
- Jack**; county in Texas;
- Jacksboro**; town in Jack County, Texas. Named for William Houston and Patrick Jack, brothers, early settlers and prominent citizens in the days of the republic.
- Jackson**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky; parish in Louisiana; counties in Michigan, Mississippi, and Missouri; town in Carroll County, New Hampshire; county in North Carolina; county, and city in same county, in Ohio; counties in Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; and many other places, named for Gen. Andrew Jackson.
- Jackson**; mountain in the Sawatch Range in Colorado, named for the photographer, W. H. Jackson.
- Jackson**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. James Jackson, United States Senator from that State.
- Jackson**; town in Waldo County, Maine, named for Henry Jackson, a contemporary of Colonel Knox in the Revolution.
- Jackson**; county, and city in same county, in Minnesota, named for Henry Jackson, the first merchant of Saint Paul.
- Jackson**; river in western Virginia, named for the first settler on its banks.
- Jackson**; lake in Wyoming, named for David Jackson, a noted mountaineer.
- Jacksonville**; city in Morgan County, Illinois, named for a prominent colored preacher.
- Jacksonville**; town in Randolph County, Missouri, and village in Onslow County, North Carolina, named for Gen. Andrew Jackson.
- Jacoby**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Jaffray**; town in Cheshire County, and southern point of entrance to Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, named for George Jaffray, one of the original proprietors, and later a chief justice of the State.

- Jalama**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. From the Spanish *jalma*, meaning "pack saddle."
- Jamaica**; town in Queens County, New York. An Indian word meaning, according to some authorities, "country abounding in springs;" according to others, "land of water and wood."
- James**; peak in Colorado, named for the botanist.
- James**; county in Tennessee, named for Jesse J. James.
- James**; river in Virginia, named for James I of England.
- Jamesburg**; borough in Middlesex County, New Jersey, named for a resident family.
- James City**; county in Virginia, named for the first English settlement, Jamestown.
- Jamestown**; town in Boone County, Indiana, named for James Mattock, its founder.
- Jamestown**; city in Cloud County, Kansas, named for James P. Pomeroy, of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad.
- Jamestown**; city in Chautauqua County, New York, named for James Pendergast, an early settler.
- Jamestown**; village in Greene County, Ohio, named for James Browder, a first settler.
- Jamestown**; town in Newport County, Rhode Island, named for the Duke of York and Albany, later James II of England.
- Jamestown**; town in James City County, Virginia, named for King James I, and the first English settlement in America.
- Jamesville**; village in Onondaga County, New York, named for James De Witt.
- Janesville**; town in Martin County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Janesville**; town in Lassen County, California, and city in Rock County, Wisconsin, named for Henry F. Janes, of Wisconsin.
- Janesville**; town in Bremer County, Iowa, named for the wife of John T. Barrick, its founder.
- Jara**; creek in Colorado. A Spanish word, literally "rock rose," but in connection with the creek meaning "willow brush."
- Jarrolds**; village in West Virginia, named for a resident family.
- Jasonville**; village in Greene County, Indiana, named for Jason Rogers, one of its founders.
- Jasper**; county, and town in Pickens County, in Georgia; counties in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, and Missouri; town in Steuben County, New York; county in Texas; and many other places; named for Sergt. William Jasper, of Fort Moultrie (S. C.) fame, who was killed in the siege of Savannah.
- Java**; town in Wyoming County, New York, named from the island in the Malay Archipelago. A Malay word meaning "the land of nutmegs."
- Jay**; county in Indiana, towns in Franklin County, Maine, Essex County, New York, and Orleans County, Vermont, named for Hon. John Jay, an eminent statesman, proprietor, and early governor of New York.
- Jeddo**; village in Orleans County, New York, and borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, named from the capital of Japan, the old name of Tokyo.
- Jeff Davis**; county in Texas, named for Jefferson Davis.
- Jefferson**; counties in Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky; parish in Louisiana; counties in Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana; town in Coos County, and peak of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire; county in New York; mount in Oregon; counties in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; probably the counties in Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, and Ohio; and many towns and villages; named for President Thomas Jefferson.
- Jefferson**; town in Ashe County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Jefferson**; county in Texas, named for Jefferson Beaumont, an early settler and prominent citizen.

- Jekyl**; island in Georgia, named for Sir Joseph Jekyl.
- Jenkintown**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named for William Jenkins, early settler.
- Jennings**; county in Indiana, named for Jonathan Jennings, first governor of the State.
- Jenny**; lake in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for the Shoshone wife of Richard Leigh.
- Jenny Lind**; town in Calaveras County, California, named for the Swedish songstress.
- Jerauld**; county in South Dakota, named for H. J. Jerauld, legislator.
- Jericho**; town in Chittenden County, Vermont, named from the ancient city in Palestine.
- Jerome**; town in Bladen County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Jeromeville**, village in Ashland County, Ohio, named for John Baptiste Jerome, a French trader.
- Jersey**; county in Illinois, named from the State of New Jersey.
- Jersey City**; city in Hudson County, New Jersey, originally called the "city of Jersey," named from one of the channel islands of England.
- Jersey Shore**; town in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, named by the first settlers for their native State—New Jersey.
- Jerseyville**; city in Jersey County, Illinois, named from the State of New Jersey.
- Jerusalem**; towns in Lake County, California, and Yates County, New York, named from the ancient city of Jerusalem. A Hebrew name meaning "foundation of peace."
- Jessamine**; county and creek in Kentucky, named for Jessamine Douglass, the daughter of an early settler.
- Jessup**; village in Antelope County, Nebraska, named for ex-Governor Jessup, of Iowa.
- Jesup**; town in Buchanan County, Iowa, named for Morris K. Jesup, of New York.
- Jetmore**; city in Hodgeman County, Kansas, named for Col. A. B. Jetmore, of Topeka.
- Jewell**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell, Sixth Kansas Cavalry.
- Jewett**; town in Greene County, New York, named for Freeborn G. Jewett, justice of the supreme court.
- Jewett**; village in Harrison County, Ohio, named for T. M. Jewett, former president of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.
- Jo Daviess**; county in Illinois, named for Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, of Kentucky, killed in the battle of Tippecanoe.
- Joe Gee**; hill in Orange County, New York, named for the last Indian who had his cabin on the hill.
- Joes**; brook near Walden, Vermont, named for Captain Joe, a friendly Indian of the St. Francis tribe.
- Johannesburg**; mining town in Kern County, California, named from the city in South Africa.
- John Day**; river, and town in Grant County, in Oregon, named for a member of Hunt's Astoria overland expedition.
- Johns**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Johnsburg**; town in Warren County, New York, named for John Thurman, an early settler.
- Johnson**; county in Arkansas, named for Judge Benjamin Johnson.
- Johnson**; county in Georgia, named for Governor H. V. Johnson.
- Johnson**; county in Indiana, named for John Johnson, judge of the supreme court of the State.

- Johnson**; counties in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska, named for Richard Johnson, vice-president of the United States.
- Johnson**; county in Iowa, named for Andrew Johnson.
- Johnson**; county in Kansas, named for Rev. Thomas Johnson, missionary to the Shawnees.
- Johnson**; city in Stanton County, Kansas, named for Col. Alexander S. Johnson, of Topeka.
- Johnson**; village in Nemaha County, Nebraska, named for Julius A. Johnson, large landowner.
- Johnson**; county in Tennessee, named for Samuel Johnson.
- Johnson**; county in Texas, named for M. G. Johnson, a member of the Texas congress.
- Johnson**; town in Lamoille County, Vermont, named for the proprietor, William S. Johnson.
- Johnson**; county in Wyoming, named for E. P. Johnson, a member of the legislature at the time of the organization of the county.
- Johnson City**; town in Washington County, Tennessee, named for an early settler.
- Johnsons**; creek in New York, named for Sir William Johnson, who encamped on its banks when on his way to Fort Niagara.
- Johnsonville**; town in Humphreys County, Tennessee, named for Andrew Johnson.
- Johnston**; town in Rhode Island, named for Augustus J. Johnston, attorney-general of the colony.
- Johnston**; pass in Utah, named for Gen. A. S. Johnston.
- Johnstons**; county in North Carolina, named for Gabriel Johnston, governor.
- Johnstown**; city in Fulton County, New York, named for its founder, Sir William Johnson.
- Johnstown**; city, and borough in Cambria County, in Pennsylvania, named for an early settler, Joseph Jahns or Yahns.
- Joliet**; township and city in Will County, Illinois, first called Juliet, for Juliet Campbell, daughter of the founder. By an act of the Illinois General Assembly the name was changed to Joliet, the name of the explorer.
- Jones**; county in Georgia, named for James Jones, member of Congress from that State.
- Jones**; county in Iowa, named for George W. Jones, United States Senator from that State.
- Jones**; county in Mississippi, named for Commodore John Paul Jones.
- Jones**; county in North Carolina, named for William Jones, a North Carolina statesman.
- Jones**; county in Texas, named for Anson Jones, one of the first Senators in the United States Congress from Texas.
- Jones**; creek in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for Col. W. A. Jones, United States Army, its first explorer.
- Jonesboro**; township and city in Craighead County, Arkansas, named for Senator William A. Jones.
- Jonesboro**; city in Union County, Illinois, named for Doctor Jones, a prominent settler.
- Jonesboro**; town in Washington County, Maine, named for John C. Jones, one of the original proprietors.
- Jonesboro**; town in Washington County, Tennessee, named for William Jones, a North Carolinian statesman.
- Jonesburg**; town in Montgomery County, Missouri, named for the first settler.
- Jonesport**; town in Washington County, Maine, named for John C. Jones, one of the original proprietors.

- Jonesville**; town in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Benjamin Jones, its founder.
- Jonesville**; village in Hillsdale County, Michigan, named for an early settler.
- Jonesville**; town in Union County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Joplin**; city in Jasper County, Missouri, named from Joplin Creek, which was named for Rev. H. G. Joplin, who lived on its banks.
- Joppa**; post-offices in Cullman County, Alabama, and Harford County, Maryland, and several towns and villages, the name being transferred from the ancient city in Palestine. A Hebrew word meaning "beauty."
- Jordan**; villages in New London County, Connecticut, and Onondaga County, New York, stream in Utah, and 25 other places, the name being transferred from the river in Palestine. A Hebrew word meaning "descender."
- Joseph**; peak in Yellowstone Park, named for the famous Nez Percé, Chief Joseph.
- Josephine**; county in Oregon, named for Josephine Rollins, the daughter of the discoverer of the first gold in that county.
- Juab**; county in Utah, named for a friendly Indian of the region.
- Juan de Fuca**; strait separating Washington from Vancouver Island, named for a Greek navigator in the Spanish service, who explored it.
- Judith**; river in Montana, named for Miss Hancock, of Fincastle, Virginia.
- Judsonia**; town in White County, Arkansas, named for Rev. Adoniram Judson, a Baptist missionary.
- Juhelville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Madame Juhel, a relative of the Le Ray family.
- Julesburg**; town in Sedgwick County, Colorado, said to be named for Jules Benard, a frontiersman.
- Julien**; township in Dubuque County, Iowa, named for Julien Dubuque, the French trader for whom the county was named.
- Junction**; city in Geary County, Kansas, so named because it is near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers.
- Junction**; borough in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, so named because it is situated at the junction of two railroads.
- Junction**; butte in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, so named because it is at the junction of the Yellowstone and Lamar rivers.
- June**; mountain in the town of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Benjamin June, who lived on the mountain.
- Juneau**; city in Alaska, named for Joseph Juneau, a gold prospector of 1851.
- Juneau**; county, and city in Dodge County, in Wisconsin, named for the founder of Milwaukee.
- Juniata**; county, river, and township in Perry County, in Pennsylvania;
- Juniataville**; village in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. From an Indian word which means "they stay long," or, according to another derivation, "beyond the great bend."
- Junius**; town in Seneca County, New York, named by the State land board for Junius, of the classics.
- Kahoka**; city in Clark County, Missouri. See *Cahokia*.
- Kaibab**; plateau in Arizona. An Indian word meaning "mountain lying down."
- Kalama**; town in Cowlitz County, Washington, probably named from the Indian, *okala kalama*, meaning "goose."
- Kalamazoo**; county, city in same county, and river in Michigan. According to one authority the name is derived from the Indian word, *negikanamazo*, meaning "otter tail." "Beautiful water," "boiling water," and "stones like otters" are other translations.
- Kalispel**; city in Flathead County, Montana, named for an Indian tribe.

- Kamas**; town in Summit County, Utah. The Indian name for *Comassia esculenta*, the root of which is used as food by the Indians of the Pacific coast.
- Kamrar**; town in Hamilton County, Iowa, named for Senator Kamrar.
- Kanab**; town, creek, and plateau in Kane County, Utah. A Ute Indian word, meaning "willow."
- Kanabec**; county in Minnesota. An Indian word, meaning "snake." The usual Ojibway word given by these Indians to the Snake River flowing through the county.
- Kandiyohi**; county, and town in same county in Minnesota. From the Sioux Indian *kandi*, meaning "buffalo fish," and *ohi*, "arrive in."
- Kane**; county in Illinois, named for Elias Kent Kane, United States Senator from Illinois, 1824-1835.
- Kane**; town in McKean County, Pennsylvania, named for a resident family:
- Kane**; county in Utah;
- Kaneville**; town in Kane County, Illinois. Named for Gen. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia.
- Kanopolis**; city in Ellsworth County, Kansas. The name is a combination of Kansas and Centropolis, Ellsworth being the central county of the State.
- Kansas**; State of the Union, river in same State, and nation in Oklahoma;
- Kansas City**; cities in Wyandotte County, Kansas, and Jackson County, Missouri. Named for an Indian tribe.
- Kaolin**; village in Chester County, Pennsylvania, so named because of the large deposits of kaolin.
- Kappa**; village in Woodford County, Illinois, named from the Kappa Indians.
- Karnes**; county in Texas, named for Henry Karnes, an early settler and Indian fighter.
- Karsaootuk**; stream in northern Maine. An Indian word meaning "black river," or "pine stream."
- Kaskaskia**; town in Randolph County, Illinois, and river in the same State. An Indian word of unknown meaning, the name of a tribe of Illinois Indians.
- Kasota**; village in Lesueur County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "cleared," "cleared off," or "sky clear from clouds."
- Kasson**; village in Dodge County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "to use up."
- Katahdin**; mountain in Maine. An Indian word meaning, according to different authorities, "highest land," "big mountain," "chief mountain."
- Katchenaha**; lake in Florida. An Indian word meaning "turkey lake."
- Katellen**; village in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for Kate Ellen Brodhead.
- Katonah**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for an Indian chief. The word means "sickly."
- Kaufman**; county, and city in same county, in Texas, named for David S. Kaufman, a former congressman.
- Kaukauna**; city in Outagamie County, Wisconsin. An Indian word, which, according to different authorities, means "portage," "long portage," "place where pickerel are caught," "place of pike."
- Kay**; county in Oklahoma, formerly written "K," alphabetically lettered.
- Kearney**; county, and city in Buffalo County, in Nebraska, and town in Hudson County, New Jersey, named for Gen. Philip Kearny.
- Kearney**; city in Clay County, Missouri, named for Gen. Stephen W. Kearny.
- Kearny**; county in Kansas, named for Gen. Philip Kearny.
- Kearsarge**; mountain in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "peaked mountain," or *koovas*, "pointed mountain," "highest place;" another authority gives "proud" or "selfish."

- Keene**; city in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for Sir Benjamin Keene.
- Keeseville**; village in Essex County, New York, named for its founder, Richard Keese.
- Keith**; county in Nebraska, named for John Keith, of North Platte, Nebraska.
- Keithsburg**; township, and city in Mercer County, Illinois, named for an early settler.
- Kelleys Island**; township, and village in Erie County, Ohio, named from an island in Lake Erie, which was owned by Datus and Irad Kelly.
- Kellogg**; town in Jasper County, Iowa, named for an early settler.
- Kemper**; county in Mississippi, named for Col. Reuben Kemper, an American soldier in the Florida and Mexican wars.
- Kemper City**; town in Victoria County, Texas, named for Captain Kemper.
- Kenansville**; town in Duplin County, North Carolina, named for Hon. James Kenan, member of Congress.
- Kendall**; county in Illinois, and town in Orleans County, New York, named for Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General of the United States, 1835-1840.
- Kendall**; county in Texas, named for George W. Kendall, a prominent citizen.
- Kendallville**; city in Noble County, Indiana, named for Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under President Jackson.
- Kenduskeag**; town and river in Penobscot County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "little eel river," or "place for taking salmon."
- Kenly**; town in Johnston County, North Carolina, named for a prominent railroad official.
- Kennard**; town in Washington County, Nebraska, named for Hon. Thomas P. Kennard, Secretary of State, 1867.
- Kennebec**; county and river in Maine; the word is said to mean "long lake."
- Kennebunk**; town in York County, Maine;
- Kennebunkport**; town in York County, Maine. An Indian name, said to mean "long water place."
- Kenner**; city in Jefferson County, Louisiana, named for Duncan F. Kenner, an eminent lawyer of that State.
- Kennett Square**; borough in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named from the village of Kennett, Wiltshire, England.
- Kenney**; village in Dewitt County, Illinois, named for Moses Kenney, its founder.
- Kenosha**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "fish," "pickerel," "pike."
- Kenoza**; lake in Essex County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "pickerel."
- Kensington**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named from the parish in England.
- Kent**; counties in Delaware, Maryland, and Rhode Island, named from the county of Kent in England.
- Kent**; county in Michigan, named for Chancellor Kent of New York.
- Kent**; town in Putnam County, New York, named for a family of early settlers.
- Kent**; village in Portage County, Ohio, named for a family of extensive real-estate holders.
- Kent**; county in Texas, named for R. Kent, an early settler.
- Kentland**; town in Newton County, Indiana, named for A. J. Kent, who laid out the town.
- Kenton**; county in Kentucky and city in Hardin County, Ohio, named for Gen. Simon Kenton, pioneer of Kentucky.
- Kentucky**; State of the Union. An Indian word of uncertain meaning.
- Kentwood**; town in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, named for a local merchant, *Amacker Kent*.

- Keokuk**; county, and city in Lee County, in Iowa, named for an Indian chief, the word meaning "running fox" or "watchful fox."
- Keosauqua**; town in Van Buren county, Iowa. An Indian word meaning "great bend," so named for a bend in the Des Moines River.
- Keota**; town in Keokuk, County, Iowa. An Indian word meaning either "gone to visit" or "the fire is gone out."
- Kern**; county, city in same county, and river in California, named for three brothers.
- Kernersville**; town in Forsyth County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Kerr**; county in Texas;
- Kerrville**; town in Kerr County, Texas. Named for James Kerr, a prominent early settler.
- Kershaw**; county, and town in Lancaster County, in South Carolina, named for the Kershaw family, early settlers.
- Keshena**; town in Shawano County, Wisconsin, named for an Indian chief, the word meaning "swift flying."
- Keswick**; town in Shasta County, California, named by English mine owners from the city in England.
- Ketchum**; precinct in Blaine County, Idaho, named for David Ketchum, a pioneer settler.
- Ketten Chow**; valley in California. An Indian name meaning "cammass valley."
- Kewanee**; township and city in Henry County, Illinois. An Indian word, same as *kewaunee*.
- Kewaskum**; village in Washington County, Wisconsin, named for an old Indian chief, the word meaning "returning track."
- Kewaunee**; county, city in same county, and river in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "prairie hen" or "wild duck;" or, according to another authority, "to go around."
- Keweenaw**; county in Michigan; the vicinity was so named by the Indians because of the point of land which projects into Lake Superior; the word means "canoe carried back," "carrying place," hence, a portage.
- Keyapaha**; county and river in Nebraska. A Sioux Indian word meaning "turtle hills.
- Keyser**; town in Moore County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Keyser**; town in Mineral County, West Virginia, named for an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
- Keystone**; towns in Wells County, Indiana, and Dickey County, North Dakota, named by its Pennsylvania settlers for the Keystone State.
- Keytesville**; city in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Rev. Keyte, an early settler.
- Key West**; city on Thompsons Island, or Bone Key, Monroe County, Florida, named for its location on one of the most westerly keys. Bone Key is a translation of the Spanish, *cayo hueso*, meaning "bone reef," so named because of the bones found upon the island.
- Kezar**; village in Gunnison County, Colorado, named for Gardner H. Kezar.
- Kezar**; ponds in Oxford County, Maine, named for an old hunter.
- Khartoum**; town in San Bernardino County, named from the city in Egypt.
- Kickapoo**; town in Peoria County, Illinois, township in Leavenworth County, Kansas, town in Anderson County, Texas, and river in Wisconsin, named from an Indian tribe.
- Kidder**; village in Caldwell County, Missouri, named from the Kidder Land Company, of Boston, who laid out the town.
- Kidder**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, prominent in the State's political affairs.

- Kidron**; town in Coweta County, Georgia, named from the brook near Jerusalem.
- Kilbourn City**; village in Columbia County, Wisconsin, named for Byron Kilbourn, a pioneer.
- Kilbuck**; town in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania;
- Killbuck**; town in Wayne County, Ohio. Named for a chief of the Delaware Indians.
- Kildare**; township in Juneau County, Wisconsin, named from the town in Ireland.
- Kilkenny**; village in Lesueur County, Minnesota, named from the town in Ireland.
- Killingworth**; town in Middlesex County, Connecticut, intended by its Scotch settlers to be named Kenilworth, but, by the mistake of the clerk of the court, named as above.
- Kilmarnock**; town in Lancaster County, Virginia, named from the town in Scotland.
- Kimball**; county in Nebraska, named for John P. Kimball.
- Kimball**; township and city in Brule County, South Dakota, named for F. W. Kimball, chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.
- Kimble**; county in Texas, named for George C. Kimble, an early settler.
- Kimbolton**; village in Guernsey County, Ohio, named from the town in England.
- Kincaid**; city in Anderson County, Kansas, named for Robert Kincaid, of Mound City.
- Kinderhook**; town in Columbia County, New York. The Anglicized form of *kinder hoeck*, the name given the place by Henry Hudson, meaning "children's point," on account of the many Indian children.
- Kineo**; mountain in Maine. An Indian word, meaning "high bluff."
- King**; peak in Humboldt County, California, named for Captain King, of the United States Army.
- King**; county in Texas, named for William King, a prominent citizen.
- King**; county in Washington, named for William Rufus King, former Vice-President of the United States.
- King and Queen**; county in Virginia, founded in 1691, and named for William and Mary, of England.
- Kingfisher**; county in Oklahoma; so named on account of the great number of birds of this species which live on the banks of Kingfisher Creek within the county.
- King George**; county in Virginia, named for King George I of England.
- Kingman**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Chief Justice S. A. Kingman.
- Kingman**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for R. S. Kingman.
- Kingman**; pass in Yellowstone Park, named for Lieut. D. C. Kingman, United States Army.
- Kings**; peak in Humboldt County, California, named for Captain King.
- Kings**; county in New York, named for the Stuart dynasty.
- Kingsbury**; plantation in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for Hon. Sanford Kingsbury, of Gardiner.
- Kingsbury**; county in South Dakota, named for C. W. Kingsbury, an early legislator.
- Kingsley**; town in Plymouth County, Iowa, named for Hon. J. T. Kingsley, a prominent railroad official.
- Kingsley**; village in Grand Traverse County, Michigan, named for Judson Kingsley, who gave the site for the railway depot.
- Kingston**; town in Barton County, Georgia, named for J. P. King, of Augusta.
- Kingston**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named for Evelyn Pierrepont, first Duke of Kingston.
- Kingston**; village in Tuscola County, Michigan, named for two families, King and Kingsbury.
- Kingston**; city in Caldwell County, Missouri, named for an early governor, Austin A. King.

- Kingston**; city in Ulster County, New York, named from the city in England.
- Kingstree**; town in Williamsburg County, South Carolina; so named because of the presence of a large pine tree on the bank of Black River.
- Kingsville**; village in Johnson County, Missouri, named for Gen. William M. King, who located it.
- King William**; county in Virginia, founded in 1701, and named for William III of England.
- Kinmans**; pond in Humboldt County, California, named for Seth Kinman, an early settler.
- Kinmundy**; township and city in Marion County, Illinois, named from Kinmundy in Scotland.
- Kinney**; county in Texas, named for an early settler, H. L. Kinney.
- Kinnikinnick**; village in Rose County, Ohio. An Indian word meaning a mixture of tobacco and red willow bark.
- Kinsale**; village in Westmoreland County, Virginia, named from the town in Ireland.
- Kinsey**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Kinsley**; city in Edwards County, Kansas, named for W. E. W. Kinsley, of Boston, Massachusetts.
- Kinsman**; township in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for a pioneer family.
- Kinston**; town in Lenoir County, North Carolina, named for King George III of England.
- Kinzua**; creek in Central Pennsylvania, meaning, according to S. M. Sener, "they gobble," referring to the wild turkeys that congregated on its banks.
- Kiowa**; county and river in Colorado, county, and city in Barber County, in Kansas, and county in Oklahoma. Named from the Kiowa Indian tribe. The meaning of the word is unknown.
- Kirkland**; town in Oneida County, New York, named for Rev. Samuel Kirkland.
- Kirklin**; town in Clinton County, Indiana, named for Nathan Kirk, its founder.
- Kirklin**; town in Clinton County, New York, named for Martin Kirk, proprietor.
- Kirksville**; city in Adair County, Missouri, named for Jesse Kirk.
- Kirkwood**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, and township in Belmont County, Ohio, named for Maj. Robert Kirkwood, a Revolutionary officer.
- Kirkwood**; town in St. Louis County, Missouri, named for the first chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railway.
- Kirtland**; township in Mahoning County, Ohio, named for Judge Turnhand Kirtland.
- Kirwin**; city in Phillips County, Kansas, named for Col. John Kirwin, of the Regular Army.
- Kishacolquillas**; creek, and village in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, named for a Delaware Indian chief; the meaning is said to be "the snakes are already in their dens."
- Kishwaukee**; river and town in Winnebago County, Illinois. An Indian word which means "sycamore tree."
- Kiskiminitas**; township in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "make daylight."
- Kisnop**; creek in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and the outlet of Twin Lakes in Salisbury, Connecticut, named for John Sconnoup, an early Dutch settler, of whose name Kisnop is a corruption.
- Kit Carson**; county, and town in Cheyenne County, in Colorado, named for the Rocky Mountain guide.
- Kitsap**; county in Washington, named for Kitsap, a former noted Indian chief of that region.

- Kittanning**; borough in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, located on the site of an Indian village. The name is corrupted from the Delaware Indian *kithanne*, meaning "greatest river."
- Kittatinny**; range of hills in eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia. A Delaware Indian word meaning "endless hills."
- Kittitas**; county in Washington, named from an Indian settlement on the banks of the Yakima River. The word means "shoal" in the Yakima language.
- Kittrell**; town in Vance County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Kittson**; county in Minnesota, named for Norman W. Kitson, a leading pioneer of the State.
- Klamath**; river in California, lake and county in Oregon;
- Klamath Falls**; town in Klamath County, Oregon; named for the Indian tribe.
- Klej Grange**; town in Worcester County, Maryland; the name is a combination of the first letters of the names of the daughters of J. W. Drexel, of New York—Kate, Louise, Emma, and Josephine.
- Klickitat**; county in Washington, named from a tribe of Indians, the name signifying "beyond."
- Kline**; town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, named for a resident.
- Kneeland**; prairie in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Knife**; river in North Dakota, the original French name being *couteau*, meaning "knife."
- Knightstown**; town in Henry County, Indiana, named for Jonathan Knight, United States engineer.
- Knightsville**; town in Clay County, Indiana, named for A. W. Knight, its founder.
- Knott**; county in Kentucky, named for Proctor Knott.
- Knowersville**; town in Albany County, New York, named for the Knowler family.
- Knox**; counties in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, county, and town in Waldo County, in Maine, and counties in Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas.
- Knoxville**; village in Crawford County, Georgia; town in Albany County, New York, and city in Knox County, Tennessee; named for Gen. Henry Knox.
- Knoxville**; town in Franklin County, Mississippi, named by the first settlers from the city in Tennessee.
- Knoxville**; village in Madison County, New York, named for Herman Knox, an early resident.
- Knoxville**; village in Steuben County, New York, and borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for Chief Justice John Knox, of the supreme court.
- Konkapot**; creek, rising in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Capt. John Konkapot, chief of the Stockbridge Indians, about 1720.
- Kooskia**; town in Idaho County, Idaho, named from the Clearwater River, whose Nez Percé Indian name, *kooskooskee*, means "small water" or "small stream."
- Korbel**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Kortright**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Lawrence Kortright, a patentee.
- Kosciusko**; county in Indiana and town in Attala County, Mississippi, named for Tadeusz Kosciusko, a Polish patriot.
- Koshkonong**; village in Oregon County, Missouri, and lake, creek, and town in Rock County, Wisconsin. An Indian word of doubtful meaning, possibly referring to *koshkosh*, a hog.
- Kossuth**; county in Iowa, plantation in Washington County, Maine, town in Alcorn County, Mississippi, and village in Auglaize County, Ohio, named for Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot.
- Kotzebue**; sound of Alaska, named for its discoverer, the Russian navigator, Otto von Kotzebue.

- Kreischerville**; village in Richmond County, New York, named for B. Kreischer.
- Krenitzin**; five islands in the Aleutian Archipelago, named for the navigator who first discovered them.
- Kubbakwana**; lake at the sources of the Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "rest in the path."
- Kutztown**; borough in Berks County, Pennsylvania, named for George Kutz, who laid out the town.
- Kwichluak**; an arm of the Yukon River in Alaska. An Indian word meaning "crooked river."
- Labaddie**; village in Franklin County, Missouri, named for a citizen of Saint Louis.
- La Bajada**; town in New Mexico, on the road from Santa Fe, which at this point make a rapid descent. It was so named by the Spanish on this account, the name meaning "descent," or "landing."
- Labette**; county, and township in same county, in Kansas. French words meaning "the beet."
- Labonte**; creek and town in Converse County, Wyoming, named for La Bonte, an early French trapper.
- Laceyville**; village in Harrison County, Ohio, named for Maj. John S. Lacey.
- Lackawanna**; county and river in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "stream that forks."
- Lackawannock**; mountain, and township in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, named from the Lackawanna River, with the suffix signifying "at the river fork."
- Lackawaxen**; township in Pike County, Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Lackawanna and Delaware rivers, and on this account given the Indian name, which means "where the roads fork."
- La Clede**; township in Fayette County, Illinois.
- Laclede**; county, and town in Linn County, in Missouri. Named for Pierre Laclede Liguete, founder of St. Louis.
- Lacon**; township and city in Marshall County, Illinois, named from Laconia in Greece.
- Laconia**; city in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named from a portion of Greece.
- La Conner**; town in Skagitt County, Washington, named for J. J. Connor, an early settler.
- La Costa**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase, meaning "the coast."
- Lac qui Parle**; county, lake, and river in Minnesota. A French name meaning "lake that speaks." Translated from the Dakota (Sioux). Probably suggested by the echoes from the bluffs bordering the lake.
- La Crosse**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. A French name given the town because before its settlement the ground was a favorite place for ball playing with the Indians, the game being called by the French *la crosse*.
- Lac Traverse**; lake in Minnesota. A French phrase, meaning "across the lake."
- Lacygne**; city in Linn County, Kansas, named from the river *Marais des Cygnes*. A French name meaning "the swan."
- Laddonia**; city in Audrain County, Missouri, named for Amos Ladd, an early settler.
- Ladrillo**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "brick."
- Ladys Creek**; stream in Missouri, named for William Lady.
- La Fave**; stream in Perry County, Arkansas, named for a French family, La Feve, who lived at its mouth.
- Lafayette**; counties in Arkansas and Florida; parish in Louisiana; counties in Mississippi and Missouri; mountain in New Hampshire; town in Yamhill County, Oregon; county in Wisconsin; and many towns and villages; named for Marquis de Lafayette, who served in the American Army during the Revolutionary war.

- Lafin**; borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, probably named for Lafin, of the firm of Lafin & Rand, powder manufacturers.
- Lafourche**; parish in Louisiana, named for the Bayou La Fourche, which intersects it. The name is French, meaning "the fork."
- L'Agles**; stream in Bradley County, Arkansas, corrupted from the French *l'aigle*, meaning "the eagle."
- La Graciosa**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish phrase, meaning "the graceful."
- Lagrange**; county in Indiana, and towns in Dutchess County, New York, and Lenoir County, North Carolina, named for the home of Lafayette, near Paris.
- Lagrué**; stream in Arkansas; a French name meaning "the crane."
- Laguna**; station in Sonoma County, California. A Spanish word meaning "lake."
- Lagunita**; town in Inyo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "little lake."
- La Harpe**; township and city in Hancock County, Illinois, named for Bernard de la Harpe, who led an exploring party in the southern Mississippi Valley about 1720.
- La Honda**; town in San Mateo County, California. A Spanish term meaning "the sling."
- Laingsburg**; village in Shiawasee County, Michigan, named for Doctor Laing, an early settler and founder of the village.
- Lairdsville**; village in Oneida County, New York, named for Samuel Laird, an early settler.
- La Junta**; town in Otero County, Colorado, at the junction of two railroads; a Spanish name meaning "the junction" or "the meeting."
- Lake**; counties in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, and Tennessee. The name alone and with various suffixes is borne by more than two hundred cities, towns, and villages, being generally used descriptively.
- Lake**; city in Columbia County, Florida, so named on account of its location near ten lakes.
- Lake Ann**; village and lake in Benzie County, Michigan, named for the wife of the first settler, A. P. Wheelock.
- Lake Charles**; town and lake in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, named for Charles Salleir, the first settler on the shores of the lake.
- Lake City**; city in Calhoun County, Iowa, named from a lake near by.
- Lake Forest**; city in Lake County, Illinois, named from its location.
- Lake Geneva**; city in Walworth County, Wisconsin, so named because of the resemblance in its geographical situation to Geneva, New York.
- Lake Helen**; village in Volusia County, Florida, named for the daughter of its founder, H. A. De Land.
- Lake Linden**; village in Houghton County, Michigan, named for an early settler.
- Lake Mills**; town and village in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, so named because situated on Rock Lake, which is the source of power for saw and grist mills.
- Lake Odessa**; township and village in Ionia County, Michigan, named from the city in Russia.
- Lake of the Woods**; lake in Minnesota. Originally called *lac des bois* by the French, "lake of the woods," because of the heavily wooded islands in the lake.
- Lakeville**; village in the town of Salisbury, Connecticut, near and overlooking Lake Wononscopomus, whence the name.
- Lakeville**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, so named because a great portion of the township is occupied by a chain of lakes.
- Lakin**; city in Kearny County, Kansas, named for David L. Lakin, of Topeka.

- Lamanda**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the proposal."
- Lamar**; county in Alabama, towns in Prowers County, Colorado, and Benton County Mississippi, city in Barton County, Missouri, and river in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior.
- Lamar**; town in Darlington County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Lamar**; county in Texas, named for Mirabeau B. Lamar, a prominent Texas statesman.
- Lamartine**; town in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, named for the French historian.
- Lamb**; county in Texas, named for Lieutenant Lamb.
- Lambertville**; city in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, named for John Lambert, an early settler.
- La Mesa**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the plain."
- La Mirada**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the transient view."
- La Moille**; township and village in Bureau County, Illinois, named from Lamoille Valley in Vermont.
- Lamoille**; county and river in Vermont; the name is probably a mistaken rendition of *La Mouette*, the name originally given the river by Champlain.
- Lamoine**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for an early French resident.
- La Motte**; island in Lake Champlain, New York, named for Capt. Pierre Sieur de la Motte, who built a fort on the island.
- Lamoure**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. Judson Lamoure, an early settler and a prominent man in Territorial politics.
- Lampasas**; county, town in same county, and creek in Texas. A Spanish word meaning "water lily."
- Lampeter**; village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wales.
- Lamy**; village in Sante Fe County, New Mexico, named for Archbishop Lamy.
- Lana**; stream in Vermont, named for General Wool, United States Army, *lana* being Latin for "wool."
- Lanark**; city in Carroll County, Illinois, named from the town in Scotland.
- Lancaster**; town in Los Angeles County, California, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Lancaster**; city in Garrard County, Kentucky, named from and laid out after the plan of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- Lancaster**; counties in Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia, and 22 cities, towns, and villages; the name is transferred from the county in England.
- Landaff**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Wales.
- Landenberg**; town in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named for Martin Landenberger, a mill operator and large real estate owner.
- Lander**; county in Nevada, named for Gen. F. W. Lander.
- Landisburg**; borough in Perry County, Pennsylvania, named for James Landis, its founder.
- Landrum**; town in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Lane**; county in Kansas, named for James H. Lane, Senator from that State.
- Lane**; county in Oregon, named for Joseph Lane, twice governor of the Territory.
- Lanesboro**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough.
- Lanesboro**; borough in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, named for Martin Lane, an early settler.

- Langdon**; town in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, named for Governor John Langdon.
- Langford**; mountain in Yellowstone Park, named for the first superintendent of the park, Nathaniel Pitt Langford.
- Langhorne**; borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania;
- Langhorne Manor**; borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Named for Jeremiah Langhorne, an early settler and prominent in State politics.
- Langlade**; county in Wisconsin, named for the first white settler in the State.
- L'Anguille**; stream and township in Arkansas. French words meaning "the eel."
- Lanier**; town in Bryan County, Georgia, named for Clement Lanier.
- Lansingburg**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, named for Abraham Lansing, its founder.
- La Panza**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the belly."
- La Patera**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the goblet."
- Lapeer**; county, and city in same county, in Michigan. A corruption of the French *la pierre*, meaning "the flint."
- Lapile**; stream, and town in Union County, Arkansas. French words meaning "the pier."
- La Pita**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the agave" or "the aloe," a common desert plant.
- La Plata**; county in Colorado, which contains the Sierra La Plata, and river in the same State. A Spanish name meaning "mountain of silver."
- La Playa**; village in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "shore" or "strand," and given to this village on account of its location on the Pacific coast.
- Lapomique**; branch of the Aroostook River, Maine. An Indian word meaning "rope stream."
- Laporte**; county in Indiana. A French name meaning "the door" or "the opening" between two stretches of forest connecting two prairies.
- Laporte**; borough in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, named for a French family who were large land owners.
- La Presa**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the prize."
- La Punta**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the point."
- Lapwai**; town in Nez Perces County, Idaho. An Indian word meaning "place of division," or "boundary."
- Laramie**; village in Shelby County, and river in Ohio, named for Peter Laramie, a French Canadian trader.
- Laramie**; county, and city and peak in Albany County, in Wyoming, and river in Colorado and Wyoming, named for Jacques Laramie, a French fur trader.
- Laredo**; city in Webb County, Texas, named from the seaport town in Spain.
- Laribee**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Larimer**; county in Colorado, named for Gen. William Larimer, an early pioneer in Colorado and Nebraska.
- Larimore**; township and city in Grand Forks County, North Dakota, named for N. G. Larimore, a proprietor.
- Larned**; city in Pawnee County, Kansas, named for Gen. B. F. Larned.
- La Rocha**; town in San Diego County, California. From the Spanish *la roca*, meaning "the bluff."
- Larrabee**; town in Cherokee County, Iowa, named for Governor William Larrabee.
- Larue**; county in Kentucky, named for John La Rue, an early settler.

- Las Aguilas**; town in San Benito County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the eagles."
- Las Aguitas**; town in San Benito County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the mists."
- Lasalle**; county, and city in same county, in Illinois; village in Niagara County, New York, and county in Texas, named for Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle.
- Las Animas**; county, and town in Bent County, in Colorado. A contraction of the name originally given the river by the Spaniards, *el rio de las animas perdidas*, "the river of the lost souls," because, traditionally, a Spanish regiment on its way to Florida was lost in the river.
- Las Cruces**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the crosses," a term frequently applied to cemeteries.
- Las Gallinas**; town in Marin County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the hens."
- Lassecks**; peak in Humboldt County, California, named for an Indian chief.
- Lassen**; county and peak in California, named for Peter Lassen, an early explorer.
- Last Chance**; mining town in Placer County, California, so named by miners who had been unfortunate in finding "pay gravel."
- Las Vegas**; city in San Miguel County, New Mexico. A Spanish name meaning "the plains," or "the meadows," and given this city on account of its situation in the midst of a fertile meadow.
- Latah**; county in Idaho, said by one authority to be an Indian word meaning "succession."
- Latrobe**; borough in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, named for Benjamin H. Latrobe, jr., a distinguished engineer and architect.
- Latta**; town in Marion County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Lattimore**; town in Cleveland County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Latty**; village in Paulding County, Ohio, named for the first settler, Judge A. S. Latty.
- Lauderdale**; county in Alabama, county, and town in same county, in Mississippi, and county in Tennessee, named for Col. James Lauderdale.
- Laughery**; river and town in Ohio County, Indiana, so named from the massacre of Captain Laughery's company by the Indians.
- Laughing Fish Pond**; point in Schoolcraft County, Michigan, so named from the Indian name, *stikameg rapid*, meaning "laughing white fish."
- Laura**; village in Knott County, Nebraska, named for the wife of the first settler, whose name was Estep or Estop.
- Laurel**; county in Kentucky, and town in Jones County, Mississippi, so named on account of the dense laurel thickets growing within their limits.
- Laurens**; county in Georgia, named for Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina, the Bayard of the American Revolution.
- Laurens**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for Col. Henry Laurens and his son, John.
- Lausanne**; township in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Switzerland.
- Lava**; station in San Bernardino County, California, named from the volcanic deposits that cover the Mohave desert in the vicinity.
- Lavaca**; river, county, and bay in Texas. A corruption of the name *les vaches*, given the river by the Spanish explorer, La Salle, on account of the number of buffalo found there, *les vaches* meaning "the cows."
- Lavallette**; city in Ocean County, New Jersey, named for a resident family.
- Lawrence**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, and many other places, named for

- Capt. James Lawrence**, of the battle with the British on Lake Erie in the war of 1812.
- Lawrence**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Lawrence**; city in Douglas County, Kansas, named for Amos Lawrence, of Boston.
- Lawrence**; city in Essex County, Massachusetts, named for Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston.
- Lawrence**: county in South Dakota, named for John Lawrence, a former member of State legislature.
- Lawrenceburg**; city in Dearborn County, Indiana, named for the wife of Captain Vance, whose maiden name was Lawrence.
- Lawrenceburg**; town in Lawrence County, Tennessee;
- Lawrenceville**; town in Gwinnett County, Georgia, and city in Lawrence County, Illinois. Named for Capt. James Lawrence.
- Lawson**; village in Clear Creek County, Colorado, named for Alexander Lawson, keeper of a wayside inn.
- Lawton**; village in Van Buren County, Michigan, named for Nathaniel Lawton, who donated the right of way to the Michigan Central Railroad.
- Lead**; city in Lawrence County, South Dakota;
- Lead Hill**; town in Davidson County, North Carolina;
- Leadville**; city in Lake County, Colorado. So named on account of the species of ore found within their limits.
- Leadbetter**; point in Shoalwater Bay, Washington, named for Lieutenant Leadbetter, United States Army.
- Leake**; county in Mississippi;
- Leakesville**; town in Greene County, Mississippi. Named for the Hon. Walter Leake, an early governor of the State.
- Leaksville**; village in Rockingham County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Leakton**; village in Newton County, Georgia, named for the man who kept the village store in early times.
- Leavenworth**; town in Crawford County, Indiana, named for the proprietors, S. M. and Z. Leavenworth.
- Leavenworth**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Gen. Henry Leavenworth, for whom Fort Leavenworth is named.
- Lebanon**; city in Marion County, Kentucky, village in Warren County, Ohio, and town in Wilson County, Tennessee, so named because of the abundance of cedar trees. A Semitic word, meaning "whitish."
- Lebanon**; county, and city in same county, in Pennsylvania. This name, either alone or with suffixes, is borne by many places in the United States, being transferred from the mountain in Palestine.
- Lebo**; city in Coffey County, Kansas, named for an early settler.
- Leboeuf**; township in Erie County, Pennsylvania, named from the creek which was so named by the French on account of the number of buffalo found upon its banks.
- Le Claire**; town in Scott County, Iowa, named for Antoinette Le Clair, the French founder of Davenport.
- Lecompton**; city in Douglas County, Kansas, named for Judge D. S. Lecompte, chief justice of the Territory.
- Leconte**; mountain in Tennessee, named for Joseph Leconte, a geologist.
- Ledyard**; town in New London County, Connecticut, named for Col. William Ledyard, of the State militia.
- Ledyard**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for Benjamin Ledyard, agent for the disposal of the lands of the military tract.

- Lee**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas, named for Robert E. Lee, commander of the armies of the Confederacy.
- Lee**; counties in Georgia and Illinois, named for Gen. Richard Henry Lee, of the Revolution.
- Lee**; towns in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Oneida County, New York, named for Gen. Charles Lee, of Massachusetts.
- Lee**; county in Iowa, named for a member of the New York land company, Albany, New York.
- Lee**; county in Virginia, named for Henry Lee, a former governor of the State.
- Leechburg**; borough in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, named for David Leech.
- Leech Lake**; lake in Minnesota. A translation of the Indian name, which means "place of leeches."
- Leeds**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and 15 other places, bear the name of the manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England.
- Leelanau**; county in Michigan. An Indian word, meaning "delight of life."
- Leesburg**; town in Loudoun County, Virginia;
- Leesville**; town in Lexington County, South Carolina. Named for the Lee family, of Virginia.
- Leflore**; county in Mississippi, named for Greenwood Leflore.
- Left Hand**; creek in Boulder County, Colorado, named for a chief of the Arapaho Indians, still living in 1904.
- Lehi**; city in Utah County, Utah, named for a character in the book of Mormon.
- Lehigh**; town in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. A coal mining district, named from the county in Pennsylvania.
- Lehigh**; river and county in Pennsylvania;
- Lehighton**; borough in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Named by the Delaware Indians, *lechawekink*, "where there are forks," of which the present name is a corruption.
- Leicester**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
- Leicester**; town in Livingston County, New York, named for Leicester Phelps, son of Judge Oliver Phelps.
- Leidy**; mountains in Utah and Wyoming, named for the paleontologist, Joseph Leidy.
- Leigh**; township in Prince Edward and Amelia counties, Virginia, named for the Leigh family of Virginia.
- Leigh**; lake in Yellowstone Park, named for Richard Leigh, "Beaver Dick," hunter and guide in the Teton Mountains.
- Leipsic**; villages in Kent County, Delaware, and Putnam County, Ohio, named from the city in Saxony.
- Leitchfield**; town in Grayson County, Kentucky, named for Maj. David Leitch.
- Leland**; village in La Salle County, Illinois, named for Edwin S. Leland.
- Le Mars**; city in Plymouth County, Iowa. The name is composed of the initials of the ladies who accompanied its founder on his first visit to the spot.
- Lemhi**; county in Idaho, named from Fort Lemhi, which was erected by the Mormons for protection against the Indians. The name is taken from the Book of Mormon, meaning "land."
- Lemon**; town in Los Angeles County, California, named from the lemon orchards in the district.
- Lemont**; township and village in Cook County, Illinois, named from its elevated location.
- Lena**; town in Stephenson County, Illinois, named from the Plain of Lena in the poem of *Fingal* by Ossian.

- Lenape**; villages in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and Chester County, Pennsylvania. The name is the proper name of the Delaware Indians, and means "original people," or "first people."
- Lenawee**; county in Michigan. The Shawnee Indian word for "Indian."
- Lenoir**; county, and town in Caldwell County, in North Carolina, named for Gen. William Lenoir, a Revolutionary officer.
- Lenora**; city in Norton County, Kansas, named for Mrs. Leonora Hauser.
- Lenox**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, the family name of the Duke of Richmond, who was secretary of state at the time.
- Leominster**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Hertfordshire, England.
- Leon**; county in Florida, and city in Butler County, Kansas, named for Ponce de Leon.
- Leon**; county in Texas, named for Alonzo de Leon, a Spanish captain and builder of missions in Texas.
- Leonard**; village in Oakland County, Michigan, named for Leonard Rowland.
- Leonardville**; city in Riley County, Kansas, named for Leonard T. Smith, an officer of the Kansas Central Railroad.
- Leonard Wood**; county in New Mexico, named for Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Army.
- Leopold**; town in Perry County, Indiana, named for Leopold, King of the Belgians.
- Leoti**, city in Wichita County, Kansas, named for a white girl captured by the Indians, the name meaning "prairie flower."
- Le Ray**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for Mr. Le Ray Chaumont.
- Le Raysville**; borough in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, named for Vincent Le Ray, the son of a large landowner.
- Lerdo**; town in Kern County, California. A Spanish word meaning "slow" or "dull."
- Le Roy**; town in Osceola County, Michigan, named for an Indian chief who lived near the town.
- Leroy**; town in Genesee County, New York, named for Herman Le Roy, a large proprietor.
- Les Chêneaux**; strait in Mackinaw County, Michigan. A French phrase meaning "the little oaks."
- Leslie**; county in Kentucky, named for Governor Preston H. Leslie.
- Lesueur**; county, and borough in same county, in Minnesota, named for Pierre Charles Le Sueur, an explorer, who was on the upper Mississippi River, 1683-1701.
- Letcher**; county in Kentucky, named for Robert P. Letcher, former governor of the State.
- Letitz**; borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named by the Moravian founders from the barony in Bohemia.
- Leverett**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Sir John Leverett, colonial governor.
- Levy**; county in Florida, named for a prominent politician.
- Lewisdale**; town in Lexington County, South Carolina, named for a member of a prominent resident family.
- Lewis**; creek in Colorado, named for a pioneer ranch owner.
- Lewis**; counties in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Washington, named for Meriwether Lewis.
- Lewis**; county in New York, named for Morgan Lewis, former governor of the State.
- Lewis**; county in West Virginia, named for Col. Charles Lewis.
- Lewis and Clark**; county in Montana, and river in Clatsop County, Oregon, named for Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

- Lewisberry**; borough in York County, Pennsylvania, named for the Lewis family, of which Dr. Ellis Lewis was a member.
- Lewisboro**; town in Westchester County, New York, named for John Lewis, a prominent resident.
- Lewisburg**; town in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, named for Samuel Lewis.
- Lewis Fork**; southern branch of Columbia River, in Idaho, named for Meriwether Lewis.
- Lewiston**; township in Trinity County, California, named from the city in Maine.
- Lewiston**; city in Nez Perce County, Idaho, named for Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Lewiston**; city in Androscoggin County, Maine, named for the founders, the Lewis families.
- Lewiston**; village in Niagara County, New York, named for Morgan Lewis, former governor of the State.
- Lewiston**; town in Bertie County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Lewistown**; township and city in Fulton County, Illinois, named for Lewis Ross, son of the founder.
- Lewistown**; town in Logan County, Ohio, named for Capt. John Lewis, a noted Shawnee chief.
- Lexington**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the parish of Lexington, England.
- Lexington**; county in South Carolina, and twenty-seven other places, most of them having been named in commemoration of the Revolutionary battle.
- Leyden**; towns in Franklin County, Massachusetts, and Lewis County, New York, named from the town in the Netherlands, the refuge of the Pilgrim Fathers prior to their emigration to America.
- Liberal**; cities in Seward County, Kansas, and Barton County, Missouri, so named to characterize the ideas of the people.
- Liberty**; counties in Florida and Georgia, city in Montgomery County, Kansas, and county in Texas, named from the sentiment of the American people.
- Liberty Center**; village in Wells County, Indiana, so named because it is located in the center of Liberty Township.
- Licking**; county in Ohio, so named because the deer and elk found the saline deposits of the Licking River a favorite feeding ground.
- Ligonier**; city in Noble County, Indiana, named from the borough in Pennsylvania.
- Ligonier**; borough in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, named for Sir John Ligonier, Lord Viscount of Enniskillen.
- Lilesville**; town in Anson County, North Carolina, named for a merchant of the place.
- Lillington**; town in Harnett County, and village in Pender County, North Carolina, named for Col. John A. Lillington, of the Revolution.
- Lily**; bay and township in Piscataquis County, Maine, so named on account of the luxuriant growth of lilies.
- Lime**; lake in Cattaraugus County, New York, a translation of the Indian name, *tearnowundo*, meaning "lime lake."
- Limerick**; village in Bureau County, Illinois, named for George Limerick, an early settler.
- Limerick**; town in York County, Maine, and township in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named from Limerick in Ireland.
- Limesprings**; town in Howard County, Iowa, so named from the springs in the rocks.
- Limestone**; county in Alabama, village in Cattaraugus County, New York, and county in Texas, so named because of the nature of the rock found within their *limits*.

- Lincklaen**; town in Chenango County, New York, named for John Lincklaen, an early proprietor of the township.
- Lincoln**; county in Arkansas; county and mountain in Colorado; counties in Idaho and Kansas; parish in Louisiana; counties in Minnesota and Mississippi; county, and city in Lancaster County, Nebraska; county in Nevada; mountain in New Hampshire; counties in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Oregon; town in Providence County, Rhode Island; and counties in South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; named for President Abraham Lincoln.
- Lincoln**; counties in Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee, named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, an officer of the Revolution.
- Lincoln**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for the ninth Earl of Lincoln.
- Lincoln**; county in Maine, named from Lincolnshire, England.
- Lincoln**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Governor Enoch Lincoln.
- Lincolnton**; towns in Lincoln County, Georgia, and Lincoln County, North Carolina;
- Lincolnvillle**; town in Waldo County, Maine. Named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, an officer of the Revolution.
- Lincolnvillle**; town in Berkeley County, South Carolina, named for President Abraham Lincoln.
- Linda Rosa**; towns in San Diego and Riverside counties, California, in the flower districts. A Spanish phrase, meaning "pretty rose."
- Linda Vista**; township in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase, meaning "beautiful view."
- Lindley**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Col. Eleazar Lindley.
- Lindsay**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Lindsborg**; city in McPherson County, Kansas, so named because the first syllable of the names of many of the early settlers was "linds," the "borg" being added, which in Swedish means "castle."
- Line Port**; town in Stewart County, Tennessee, so named because it is situated on the Cumberland River and on the line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- Linn**; mountain in California; counties in Iowa and Kansas; county, and village in Osage County, Missouri, and county in Oregon;
- Linneus**; city in Linn County, Missouri. Named for Hon. Lewis F. Linn, United States Senator from Missouri.
- Linton**; city in Greene County, Indiana, named for a resident of Terre Haute.
- Linwood**; city in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and village in Butler County, Nebraska, so named on account of the abundance of linden trees.
- Lipscomb**; county in Texas, named for Abner Lipscomb, a prominent early resident, and associate justice of the supreme court.
- Lisbon**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, and 21 other towns and villages bear the name of the city in Portugal.
- Lisbon**; city in Ransom County, North Dakota, named from the town in New York.
- Lisle**; towns in Dupage County, Illinois, and Broome County, New York, named from the city in France.
- Litchfield**; county in Connecticut and town in Herkimer County, New York, named from the city in England.
- Litchfield**; city in Montgomery County, Illinois, named for E. B. Litchfield, one of its founders.
- Lititz**; borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named from the barony of Lititz in Bohemia.
- Little**; village in Holt County, Nebraska, named for L. B. Little.

- Little Beaver**; stream on the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio; translation of the Delaware Indian name, *tangamochke*.
- Little Ferry**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, so named on account of the ferry at Overpeck Creek.
- Little Mountain**; town in Newberry County, South Carolina, so named because it is situated near Little Mountain.
- Little River**; county in Arkansas, named from the river which forms its northern boundary.
- Little Rock**; city in Pulaski County, Arkansas, so named because it is built upon a bed of rock.
- Little Sioux**; river in Iowa. A translation of the name originally given it by the French, *petite rivière des Sioux*.
- Little Tabeau**; river in Missouri; the name is a corruption of the original French name, *terre beau*, "beautiful land."
- Littleton**; town in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for Richard S. Little.
- Littleton**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for George Littleton, a member of the British Parliament.
- Littleton**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named for Col. Moses Little.
- Live Oak**; county in Texas, named from the abundance of this species of oak.
- Livermore**; town in Alameda County, California, named for a pioneer settler who owned the greater part of the valley.
- Livermore**; town in Androscoggin County, Maine, named for Deacon Elijah Livermore, an early settler.
- Livermore**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named for a prominent resident family.
- Liverpool**; village in Onondaga County, New York, and township in Medina County, Ohio, and seven other towns and villages, named from the city in England.
- Livingston**; counties in Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, named for Edward Livingston, secretary of state under President Jackson.
- Livingston**; county in Kentucky, parish in Louisiana, and county in New York, named for Robert R. Livingston, a prominent politician.
- Livingston**; city in Park County, Montana, named for Crawford Livingston, one of the proprietors of the town site.
- Livingston**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for a prominent resident family.
- Livonia**; townships in Wayne County, Michigan, and Livingston County, New York, named from a province of Russia.
- Lizard**; river in Iowa; the name is a translation of the Indian name, *wasakapompah*, "river with lizards."
- Llagas**; post-office in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish name meaning "wounds," a term frequently applied to the crucifixion.
- Llano**; towns in Los Angeles and Sonoma counties, California, named from their location on level ground. A Spanish word meaning "plain."
- Llano**; county and river in Texas, so called because of the level character of the land.
- Llano Estacado**; an elevated plateau in northwest Texas and New Mexico; Spanish words meaning "staked plain," applied to this plateau on account of the stake-like boles of the yucca plant which grows there.
- Loachapoka**; town in Macon County, Alabama. An Indian word meaning "here terrapins are killed."
- Locke**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for the philosopher, John Locke.
- Lock Haven**; city in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, so named because of the two *locks and a safe harbor* near it.

- Lockport**; township and village in Will County, Illinois, named for its location at the principal locks of the Illinois and Michigan canal.
- Lockport**; village in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, so named because it was once a favorite tying-up place for the river boats.
- Lockport**; city in Niagara County, New York, so named for the double tier of locks at this point.
- Loda**; township and village in Iroquois County, Illinois, named from Ossian's poem, Cath-Loda.
- Lodi**; borough and township in Bergen County, New Jersey, town in Columbia County, Wisconsin, and several other places, named from the city in Italy.
- Logan**; mountain in Arizona and counties in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, named for Gen. John A. Logan.
- Logan**; county in Arkansas, named for James Logan, a pioneer settler.
- Logan**; county in Illinois, named for Judge Samuel T. Logan, for several years a law partner of Abraham Lincoln.
- Logan**; counties in Kentucky and Ohio, named for Gen. Benjamin Logan, a pioneer.
- Logan**; creek in Nebraska, village in Hocking County, Ohio, and city in Cache County, Utah, named for Logan Fontanelle, a friendly Indian chief.
- Logan**; county in West Virginia, named for Logan, an Indian chief of the Mingo tribe.
- Logansport**; city in Cass County, Indiana, named for Captain Logan, a Shawnee Indian chief, nephew of Tecumseh.
- Loleta**; town in Humboldt County, California. The Mexican colloquial term for "Mary of the Sorrows." Another authority states it is of Indian origin, meaning "pleasant place."
- Lolo**; town in Missoula County, Montana, meaning, in the Nez Percé language, "muddy water."
- Loma Linda**; town in San Bernardino County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "boundary hill," marking a corner in the old Spanish land grant.
- Lonaconing**; village in Allegany County, Maryland. A Delaware Indian word meaning "where many waters meet."
- Loma Prieta**; village in Santa Cruz County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "dark-colored hillock."
- Loma Vista**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "view from a hill in the midst of a plain."
- Lombardville**; village in Stark County, Illinois, named for the Lombard family, its founders, and part owners of the site.
- Lomitas**; town in Napa County, California. A descriptive Spanish name meaning "little hills."
- London**; village in Madison County, Ohio, and ten other places, being directly or indirectly named from the city in England.
- Londonderry**; towns in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, and Windham County, Vermont, so named in compliment to Rev. Matthew Clark, who distinguished himself in the defense of Londonderry, Ireland.
- Lone Rock**; village in Richland County, Wisconsin, so named on account of the remarkable mound of sandstone situated near the town.
- Lone Tree**; town in Johnson County, Iowa, named for a single tree which stands in the prairie.
- Long Branch**; celebrated watering place in New Jersey, taking its name from a branch of South Shrewsbury River.
- Long Island**; island on the Atlantic coast, part of the State of New York. An Anglicization of the Dutch name, *Lange Eylandt*.
- Longmeadow**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, so named on account of the presence of a long meadow within the township.

- Longmont**; town in Boulder County, Colorado. A combination of the name of the discoverer of Longs Peak and the French *mont*, "mountain."
- Longton**; city in Elk County, Kansas, named from the town in England.
- Longs**; peak in Colorado, named for Capt. Stephen D. Long.
- Long Tom**; stream in the Willamette Valley; the name is a corruption of the Indian word, *lung-tum-ler*.
- Longview**; town in Gregg County, Texas, so named because of the extensive view afforded by a hill.
- Lonoke**; county in Arkansas. Said by one authority to be an Indian word meaning "the people," but according to another authority it was so named on account of the presence of a lone oak tree which stood near its present site.
- Lonsdale**; village in Providence County, Rhode Island, named from the division in England.
- Lookout**; town in Modoc County, California, so named from the extensive view.
- Lookout**; capes in North Carolina and Oregon, so named because of the dangers of navigation at these points.
- Lookout**; mountain in Tennessee, so named on account of the extensive prospect from its summit.
- Loose**; creek in Osage County, Missouri. Corrupted from *l' Ours*.
- Lorain**; county in Ohio, named from Loraine in France.
- Lordstown**; township in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for a Lord family of the State.
- Loretto**; borough in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in Italy.
- Los Alamos**; town in Kern County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the poplars."
- Los Alisos**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "the alder trees," a descriptive name.
- Los Angeles**; county, and city in the same county, in California. A Spanish name meaning "the angels."
- Los Banos**; health resort in Merced County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the baths."
- Los Berros**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. From the Spanish meaning "the water cresses."
- Los Gatos**; city in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the cats," and doubtless applied to the city because of the presence of wild-cats in the country.
- Los Laureles**; town in Monterey County, California. A Spanish name, descriptively applied, meaning "the laurels."
- Los Medanos**; town in Contra Costa County, California. A Spanish name meaning "the sand dunes on the seashore."
- Los Nietos**; township in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish term meaning "the grandchildren."
- Los Olivos**; village in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish term meaning "the olives."
- Los Pinos**; river in Colorado. A Spanish name meaning "the pines."
- Lost**; river in Washington County, Indiana, which for several miles is lost in a subterranean channel.
- Lostant**; village in Lasalle County, Illinois, named for the Countess of Lostant, wife of the French minister to the United States about 1860.
- Lost River**; stream in Hardin County, West Virginia, which flows through a cave in a mountain and on the other side is known as the Capon River.
- Lott**; town in Falls County, Texas, named for a prominent citizen.
- Loudon**; town in Merrimac County, New Hampshire, named for the Earl of Loudon.

- Loudon**; county in Tennessee, named from Fort Loudon.
- Loudonville**; village in Ashland County, Ohio, named for James Loudon Priest, one of the original surveyors.
- Loudoun**; county in Virginia, named for the Earl of Loudon.
- Louisa**; county in Iowa, named for Louisa Massey.
- Louisa**; county, and town in the same county, in Virginia, named for the daughter of George II.
- Louisburg**; town in Franklin County, North Carolina, named for the fortress.
- Louisiana**; State of the Union, named for Louis XIV of France.
- Louisiana**; city in Pike County, Missouri, named from Louisiana Territory, of which it was a part when founded.
- Louisville**; township and village in Clay County, Illinois, named for a family of settlers named Lewis, the change in orthography having been made by mistake.
- Louisville**; city in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, named for Louis Wilson, the son of the original preemptor of the town site.
- Louisville**; city in Jefferson County, Kentucky, named for Louis XVI of France.
- Louisville**; town in Winston County, Mississippi, named for Col. Louis Winston, a prominent early settler.
- Loup**; county in Nebraska, named for the tribe of Pawnee Loups.
- Love**; town in De Soto County, Mississippi, named for Colonel Love.
- Loveland**; village in Larimer County, Colorado, named for Hon. W. A. H. Loveland.
- Lovewell**; mountain and pond in New Hampshire, named for Capt. John Lovewell, the hero of a fight with the Indians.
- Loving**; county in Texas, named for Oliver Loving, an early pioneer.
- Lovington**; township and village in Moultrie County, Illinois, named for Andrew Love, the first postmaster.
- Lowell**; military post in Arizona, named for Gen. C. R. Lowell.
- Lowell**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Lowell Hayden, the first person born within its limits.
- Lowell**; plantation in Franklin County, Maine, city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, village in Kent County, Michigan, and town in Gaston County, North Carolina, named for Francis Cabot Lowell, of Boston.
- Low Freight**; stream in Clark County, Arkansas. The name is a corruption of the original French name, *l'eau froid*, meaning "the cold water."
- Lowndes**; counties in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, named for William Jones Lowndes, member of Congress from South Carolina.
- Lowndesville**; town in Abbeville County, South Carolina, named for the Lowndes family, prominent in that State.
- Lowville**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for Nicholas Low.
- Loyalhanna**; stream and township in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The name is a corruption of the Delaware Indian word *laweel-hanna*, meaning "middle stream."
- Loyalsock**; branch of the Susquehanna River, and township in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Delaware Indian, *lavi-suquik*, meaning "middle creek."
- Loydsville**; town in Belmont County, Ohio, named for a Welsh family.
- Lubbock**; county in Texas, named for Tom Lubbock, a colonel in the civil war.
- Lucas**; county, and town in same county, in Iowa, and county in Ohio, named for Robert Lucas, governor of Ohio and first governor of Iowa Territory.
- Luce**; county in Michigan, named for Governor Cyrus G. Luce.
- Lucerne**; town in Kern County, California, so named from the luxurious growths of alfalfa (lucerne) in the district.

- Lucerne**; town in Columbiana County, Ohio;
Lucerneville; village in Knox County, Ohio. Named from the lake in Switzerland.
- Ludington**; city in Mason County, Michigan, named for James Ludington, of Milwaukee.
- Ludlow**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for Thomas W. Ludlow, a railroad incorporator.
- Ludlow**; town in Kenton County, Kentucky, named for Israel Ludlow, a prominent pioneer.
- Ludlow**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Shropshire, England.
- Lugenberl**; county in South Dakota, named for Major Lugenberl, of the regular army, who was stationed at Fort Randall in territorial days.
- Luling**; town in Caldwell County, Texas, named for Charles Luling, of Boston, Massachusetts.
- Lumberton**; town in Pearl River County, Mississippi, so named on account of its principal industry.
- Lumpkin**; county, and town in Stewart County, in Georgia, named for Wilson Lumpkin, an early governor.
- Luna**; county in New Mexico, named for a prominent resident family.
- Lunenburg**; towns in Worcester County, Massachusetts, and Essex County, Vermont, named for the Duke of Luneburg, George II of England.
- Lunenburg**; county in Virginia, named for the royal family. The Anglicized form of Luneburg, one of the titles of George I, as Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.
- Luray**; town in Page County, Virginia, a corruption of *la reine*.
- Lutesville**; village in Bollinger County, Missouri, named for its founder, Eli Lutes.
- Luther**; village in Lake County, Michigan, named for William A. Luther, an early settler.
- Luthersburg**; village in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, named for W. H. Luther, an old resident.
- Luverne**; township and village in Rock County, Minnesota, named for the daughter of one of the proprietors of the town site.
- Luzerne**; county, and borough in same county, in Pennsylvania, named for Chevalier della Luzerne, former minister from France to the United States.
- Lycoming**; branch of Susquehanna River, and county, and town in same county in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "sandy stream."
- Lyell**; mountain in California, named for the English geologist, Sir Charles Lyell.
- Lykens**; borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; a corruption of the name of the man for whom it was named—Andrew Lycan.
- Lyman**; town in York County, Maine, named for Theodore Lyman, of Boston.
- Lyman**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named for Daniel Lyman, one of the early proprietors.
- Lyman**; county in South Dakota, named for W. P. Lyman, legislator and soldier.
- Lyme**; towns in New London County, Connecticut, Grafton County, New Hampshire, and Jefferson County, New York, named either directly or indirectly from the borough of Lyme-Regis, England.
- Lynchburg**; city in Campbell County, Virginia, named for a rich settler and officer of the Revolution.
- Lynchtown**; township in Oxford County, Maine, named for the owner of Lynch's mills.
- Lyndeboro**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for Benjamin Lynde, a large landowner.
- Lyndon**; city in Osage County, Kansas, named from the town in Caledonia County, Vermont.

- Lyndon**; town in Caledonia County;
Lyndon Center; village in Caledonia County;
Lyndonville; village in Caledonia County, Vermont. Named for Josiah Lyndon, son of an early proprietor.
- Lynn**; city in Essex County, Massachusetts, named for Lynn-Regis, England.
Lynn; county in Texas, named for G. W. Lynn, an early settler.
Lynnfield; town in Essex County, Massachusetts. It was originally the West Parish of Lynn and bore the name of Lynn End, and was incorporated in 1814 as Lynnfield.
- Lynnville**; town in Jasper County, Iowa, so named on account of the proximity of a basswood grove.
- Lynxville**; village in Crawford County, Wisconsin, named for the steamer *Lynx*, which brought the Government surveyors to the place.
- Lyon**; counties in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nevada, named for Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, United States Army.
- Lyon**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. Crittenden Lyon.
- Lynons**; city in Rice County, Kansas, named for Truman J. Lyon, the owner of the town site.
- Lynons**; village in Burt County, Nebraska, named for Waldo Lyon, an early resident.
- Lynons**; town in Wayne County, New York, named from the city in France.
- Lynonsdale**; village in Lewis County, New York, named for its first settler, Calen Lyon.
- Lysander**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named for the Spartan general.
- McAdenville**; town in Gaston County, North Carolina, named for Hon. R. Y. McAden, speaker of the House of Representatives.
- McArthur**; village in Vinton County, Ohio, named for Gen. Duncan McArthur, an officer in the Indian wars.
- McBride**; village in Montcalm County, Michigan, named for an early settler.
- McClellandville**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, named for William McClelland, an early settler.
- McColl**; town in Marlboro County, South Carolina, named for D. D. McColl, a capitalist.
- McComb**; town in Pike County, Mississippi, named for a former owner of the Mississippi Central Railroad.
- McConnellsburg**; borough in Fulton County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder.
- McConnellstown**; village in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder.
- McConnelsville**; village in Morgan County, Ohio, named for Robert McConnell.
- McCook**; city in Redwillow County, Nebraska, named for Gen. Alexander McCook, of Leavenworth, Kansas.
- McCook**; county in South Dakota, named for Edwin S. McCook, of Ohio, distinguished in the Civil war.
- McCool**; town in Attala County, Mississippi, named for Hon. James F. McCool.
- McCracken**; city in Rush County, Kansas, named for William McCracken, of New York City, an official of the Missouri Pacific Railway.
- McCracken**; county in Kentucky, named for Capt. Virgil McCracken.
- McCulloch**; county in Texas, named for Benjamin McCulloch, a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.
- McCune**; city in Crawford County, Kansas, named for Isaac McCune, its founder.
- McDonald**; county in Missouri, named for Sergeant McDonald, of South Carolina.
- McDonough**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, town in Henry County, Georgia, county in Illinois, and town in Chenango County, New York, named

- for the American naval officer of the War of 1812, Commodore Thomas McDonough.
- McDowell**; county in North Carolina, named for the two generals, Joseph and Charles McDowell, of Revolutionary fame.
- McDowell**; town in Highland County, Virginia, and county in West Virginia, said to have been named for James McDowell, former governor of Virginia.
- McDuffie**; county in Georgia, named for George McDuffie, an early governor of South Carolina.
- McFarlan**; town in Anson County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- McGrawville**; village in Allegany County, New York, named in honor of a Mr. McGraw, who owned considerable property.
- McGregor**; city in Clayton County, Iowa, named for an early proprietor, Alexander McGregor.
- McHenry**; county in Illinois, named for Gen. William McHenry, a prominent officer in the Black Hawk war.
- McHenry**; township and village in McHenry County, Illinois, named from the county.
- McHenry**; fort near Baltimore, Maryland, named for James McHenry, secretary of war under Presidents Washington and Adams.
- McHenry**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. James McHenry, an early pioneer.
- McIlhaney**; village in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, named for Thomas M. McIlhaney.
- McIntosh**; county in Georgia, named for the McIntosh family, members of which accompanied Oglethorpe in his first expedition into the State.
- McIntosh**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. E. H. McIntosh, a member of the Territorial legislature.
- McKean**; county in Pennsylvania, named for Thomas McKean, an early governor, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- McKee**; town in Jackson County, Kentucky, named for Judge George R. McKee.
- McKeesport**; city in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for David McKee, who kept a ferry.
- McKenzie**; county in North Dakota, named for Alexander McKenzie, a State politician.
- McKinley**; county in New Mexico, named for President William McKinley.
- McKinney**; city in Collin County, Texas, named for Collin McKinney, a pioneer settler.
- McLaurin**; village in Perry County, Mississippi, named for General McLaurin, first president of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.
- McLean**; county in Illinois, named for John McLean, United States Senator, 1824-1830.
- McLean**; village in McLean County, Illinois, named from the county.
- McLean**; county in Kentucky, named for Judge Alney McLean.
- McLean**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. John R. McLean, a prominent State politician.
- McLeansboro**; township and city in Hamilton County, Illinois, named for Dr. William McLean, the first settler.
- McLennan**; county in Texas, named for Neil McLennan.
- McLeod**; county in Minnesota, named for Hon. Martin McLeod, president of the State council.
- McLouth**; city in Jefferson County, Kansas, named for the owner of the town site.
- McMechen**; town in Marshall County, West Virginia, named for a former resident.
- McMinnville**; city in Yamhill County, Oregon, named from the town in Tennessee, *the native place of an early settler.*

- McMinn**; county in Tennessee;
- McMinnville**; town in Warren County, Tennessee. Named for Gen. Joseph McMinn, an early governor.
- McMullen**; county in Texas, named for John McMullen, a colonizer of western Texas.
- McNairy**; county in Tennessee, named for Judge John McNairy.
- McNeils**; island in Washington, named for the captain of a steamer of the Hudson Bay Company.
- McPherson**; county, and town in same county, in Kansas, and counties in Nebraska and South Dakota, named for Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson.
- Mabbettsville**; village in Dutchess County, New York, named for James Mabbett, the former proprietor.
- Macedon**; town in Wayne County, New York;
- Macedonia**; village in Hamilton County, Illinois, township and town in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and nine other places. The name is transferred from the ancient Macedonia of the Greeks.
- Machado**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "hatchet."
- Machhanna**; the largest of the three streams which, united, form the Lehigh River. A Delaware Indian word meaning "the largest stream."
- Machias**; river and town in Washington County, Maine;
- Machiasport**; town in Washington County, Maine. From the Indian word *machiasse*, "bad small falls."
- Machigamic**; river in northern Wisconsin, so called because it flows from the lake bearing the Indian name, *mitchigamic*, meaning "large lake."
- Macintire**; mountain in the Adirondacks, named for an iron speculator of the region.
- Mackinac**; county, and town in same county, in Michigan. Derived from the Ojibwa Indian word *nichilimackinac*, meaning "island of the great turtle," or in other dialects, "island of the giant fairies."
- Mackinaw**; township and town in Tazewell County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "turtle." See *Mackinac*.
- Macksville**; city in Stafford County, Kansas, named for George Mack, the first postmaster in the county.
- MacClenny**; town in Baker County, Florida, named for H. C. MacClenny, its founder.
- Macomb**; township and city in McDonough County, Illinois, county in Michigan, and town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Gen. Alexander Macomb of the War of 1812.
- Macon**; county in Alabama; county, and city in Bibb County, in Georgia; county, and village in same county, in Illinois; city in Noxubee County, Mississippi; county, and city in same county, in Missouri; county, and city in Warren County, in North Carolina; and county in Tennessee; named for Gen. Nathaniel Macon, United States Senator from North Carolina, 1816-1826.
- Macoupin**; county and creek in Illinois, so named by the Indians because the white potato, signified by the name, was found abundantly along the banks of the creek.
- Macungie**; borough in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. An Indian name meaning "the feeding place of bears."
- Madawaska**; branches of the St. John and Aroostook rivers in Maine, and town in Aroostook County. An Indian word meaning "porcupine place," or, "where one river enters another."
- Madden**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for Captain Madden.
- Madera**; county, and town in same county, in California. A Spanish word meaning "lumber;" the county having been formed from a part of Fresno County after

the building of the town of Madera, it was named from the town, which was a lumber center.

Madison; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida; county, and city in Morgan County, in Georgia; counties in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa; township and city in Greenwood County, Kansas; county in Kentucky; parish in Louisiana; town in Somerset County, Maine; counties in Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, and Nebraska; town in Carroll County, New Hampshire; counties in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia; city in Dane County, Wisconsin; and peak in the White Mountains; named for President James Madison.

Madison; city in Lake County, South Dakota, named from the city in Wisconsin, because of its proximity to several lakes.

Madrone; town in Santa Clara County, California. From *madroña*, an evergreen tree of northern California.

Magalloway; river in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "large tail."

Magataukamde; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "swan lake."

Magnolia; town in Kent County, Delaware, and twenty-five other towns and villages, being generally named, directly or indirectly, for Dr. Pierre Magnol, for whom the species of magnolia tree was named.

Magoffin; county in Kentucky, named for Beriah Magoffin, a former governor.

Magothy; river in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "small plain devoid of timber."

Mahanoy; mountain and river tributary to the Susquehanna, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania;

Mahanoy City; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. From the Delaware Indian *mahoni*, "a lick," a survival of the expression to describe saline deposits where deer congregate.

Mahantango; branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "where we had plenty of meat to eat."

Mahaska; county in Iowa, named for a chief of the Iowas.

Mahomet; village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for the founder of the Mohammedan religion.

Mahon; village in Marshall County, Mississippi, named for John Mahon.

Mahoning; county and river in eastern Ohio. From the Delaware Indian word *mahonink*, meaning "there a lick," applied to many places of saline deposits.

Mahtowa; town in Carlton County, Minnesota, named from the Indian word meaning "grass lands."

Maiden Rock; village in Pierce County, Wisconsin, named for the rock, famous in Indian legends, from which it is said an Indian maiden leaped to escape marriage with a warrior of another tribe.

Maidstone; town in Essex County, Vermont, named from the town in Kent, England.

Maine; State of the Union, said to be named for the private estate of Henrietta Maria, in Maine, a province of France; or, according to another authority, so called because the fishermen of the islands along the coast referred to the mainland as the *main*, and in some early documents it was spelled *Mayn*.

Makage; western tributary of the Minnesota River. From an Indian word, *makaji*, meaning "brown earth."

Makanda; township and village in Jackson County, Illinois, named for an Indian chief.

Makiapier; pond in New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "water of a reddish color."

Malade; river and village in Oneida County, Idaho. A French word meaning "sick" or "infirm."

- Malaga**; towns in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and Monroe County, Ohio, named from Malaga in Spain.
- Malcom**; town in Poweshiek County, Iowa, named for an early Scotch settler.
- Malden**; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the borough of Maldon in England.
- Malheur**; river and county in Oregon. A French word meaning "misfortune."
- Malmaison**; village in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, named for a chateau in France.
- Malta**; towns in Saratoga County, New York, and Morgan County, Ohio, named from the island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Malvern**; town in Hot Spring County, Arkansas, named from Malvern Hill in Virginia.
- Malvern**; towns in Emanuel County, Georgia, and Carroll County, Ohio, and borough in Chester County, Pennsylvania;
- Malvern Hill**; watering place in Henrico County, Virginia. Named, directly or indirectly, from the watering place in England.
- Mamajuda**; island in the Detroit River, Michigan, named for an Indian squaw.
- Mamakating**; town in Sullivan County, New York, named for an Indian chief.
- Mamaroneck**; town in Westchester County, New York, named for an Indian chief.
- Mammoth**; cave in Kentucky, so named on account of its great size.
- Manada**; stream in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "island."
- Manahan**; stream in York County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "where liquor has been drunk."
- Manahawkin**; town in Ocean County and creek in New Jersey. An Indian name meaning "good corn land," and applied to this section on account of the productiveness of the land.
- Manalapan**; river in New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "good bread" or "good country."
- Manan**; islands on the coast of Maine. The Indian word for island.
- Manasquan**; village in Monmouth County, New Jersey. An Indian word, originally *wanasquan*, meaning a "point" or "top."
- Manatawny**; branch of the Schuylkill River in Pennsylvania. Derived from the Delaware Indian word *menhaltanink*, "here we drank" (liquor).
- Manatee**; county, town in same county, and river in Florida, so named because the sea cow or manatee is found on the coast.
- Manaticut**; river in Massachusetts, named from the Indian, and probably meaning "place of observation."
- Manato-Kikewe**; stream in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "stooping spirit river."
- Manayunk**; substation of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "place where we drank."
- Mancebona**; village in Antrim County, Michigan, named for the youngest daughter of Perrig Andress, the first settler.
- Manchester**; city in Delaware County, Iowa. From "Chesterman," the name of the original proprietor.
- Manchester**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts; city in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire; village in Ontario County, New York, and town in Chesterfield County, Virginia; named from the city in England.
- Mandan**; city in Morton County, North Dakota, named for the Indian tribe.
- Mandarin**; town in Duval County, Florida, so named because its chief orange crop is of this species.
- Mandeville**; town in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, named for Mandeville de Marigny, a descendant of the French officer of the first colonization.

- Manhasset**; formerly a village in Queens County, New York, and now a part of New York City. An Indian name meaning "at the little island."
- Manhattan**; an island in New York. An Indian word variously said to refer to "island" or "place of drunkenness."
- Manheim**; towns in Herkimer County, New York, and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Germany.
- Manidowish**; river in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "evil spirit."
- Manistee**; county, city in same county, and river in Michigan. An Indian word meaning "vermillion river," or, according to other authorities, "lost river," or "island in the river."
- Manistique**; township and village in Schoolcraft County, Michigan. An Indian word with the same meaning as Manistee.
- Manito**; township and village in Mason County, Illinois;
- Manitou**; town in El Paso County, Colorado, county in Michigan, and river in Wisconsin. An Algonquian Indian term applied to any object of reverence, meaning literally "spirit."
- Manitowoc**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "spirit land."
- Mankato**; cities in Jewell County, Kansas, and Blue Earth County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "bule," or, more properly, "green earth."
- Mankisita-Wakpa**; river in South Dakota, strongly impregnated with white slime; hence given this name by the Indians, it meaning "cloudy river."
- Manlius**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named for a Roman general.
- Manly**; village in Moore County, North Carolina, named for Governor Charles Manly.
- Manning**; town in Carroll County, Iowa, named for a merchant of the place.
- Manning**; town in Clarendon County, South Carolina, named for the Manning family, prominent in South Carolina history.
- Mannsville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Col. H. B. Mann.
- Mannussing**; island in Long Island Sound. From an Indian word, *munnohan*, meaning "island."
- Mansfield**; town in Holland County, Connecticut, named for Moses Mansfield, mayor of New Haven.
- Mansfield**; village in Piatt County, Illinois, named for Gen. John Mansfield, an officer in the civil war.
- Mansfield**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named for William Murray, Earl of Mansfield.
- Mansfield**; city in Richland County, Ohio, named for Col. Jared Mansfield, at one time surveyor-general, United States.
- Mansfield**; town in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, named for Asa Mann, original owner of the land.
- Manson**; town in Calhoun County, Iowa, named for a resident.
- Manteno**; village in Kankakee County, Illinois. Possibly a corruption of the Indian word *manitou*, meaning "spirit."
- Manteo**; town in Dare County, North Carolina, named for an Indian chief of Roanoke Island in 1585.
- Manton**; village in Michigan, named for the first white settler, George Manton.
- Mantua**; towns in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and Portage County, Ohio, named from the town in Italy.
- Manuelito**; station in McKinley County, New Mexico, named for a former chief of the Navajos. A Spanish word meaning "little Manuel."
- Manzana**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "apple."

- Manzanita**; towns in Marin, San Diego, and Tehama counties, California, named from the extensive growths of manzanita brush.
- Maple Forest**; town in Crawford County, Michigan, so named because of its beautiful forests of maple trees.
- Maquon**; town in Knox County, Illinois. This name was given William Penn by the Indians because in his treaty with them on the banks of the Delaware he used a quill pen, this word with them signifying "quill" or "feather."
- Marais**; town in Orange County, Missouri. French word meaning "swamp" or "marsh."
- Marais des Cygnes**; river in Wabaunsee County, Kansas. A French phrase meaning "swans' marsh."
- Marathon**; town in Cortland County, New York, and county in Wisconsin, named from the battlefield in Greece.
- Marblehead**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, so named because of the porphyry-colored rocks along the shore.
- Marcellus**; towns in Cass County, Michigan, and Onondaga County, New York, named for the illustrious Roman, M. Claudius Marcellus.
- Marcus Hook**; borough in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, named for, but a corruption of the name of, an Indian chief, Maarte, who lived in that section.
- Marcy**; town in Oneida County, and mountain, in New York, named for a former governor, William L. Marcy.
- Mare**; island in San Pablo Bay, California, said to be so named on account of a wild mare which formerly inhabited the island.
- Marengo**; county in Alabama, and cities in McHenry County, Illinois, and Iowa County, Iowa, named from the battlefield of Italy.
- Margaretsville**; town in Northampton County, North Carolina, named for Mrs. Margaret Ridley.
- Margaretville**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for the owner of the land, Margaret Lewis, the daughter of Governor Morgan Lewis.
- Marias**; river in Montana, named for Miss Maria Wood.
- Mariaville**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for the daughter of Mr. Bingham, a large land owner.
- Mariaville**; town in Schenectady County, New York, named for the daughter of James Duane.
- Maricopa**; county in Arizona, and town in Kern County, California, named from an Indian tribe.
- Marie Saline**, township in Ashley County, Arkansas. From the French, *marais saline*, meaning "salt marsh."
- Maries**; county, and city in same county, in Missouri, named for the Big and Little Maries rivers, which name is of French origin.
- Marietta**; city in Washington County, Ohio, named for Queen Marie Antoinette of France.
- Marietta**; town in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named for the wives of the two proprietors.
- Marilla**; town in Erie County, New York, named for Mrs. Marilla Rogers, of Alden.
- Marin**; county in California, named for the celebrated chief of the Lecatuit, or Likatuit, tribe.
- Marine**; village in Madison County, Illinois, so named because settled by several sea captains from the east.
- Marine**; village in Washington County, Minnesota, named for the Marine Lumber Company of Delaware and Vermont, which settled the village.
- Marine City**; city in St. Clair County, Michigan, so named because of its location on the St. Clair River.

Marinette; county in Wisconsin, named for the daughter of an Indian chief, Marinette Jacobs, the name being a composite of the names Marie and Antoinette.

Marion; counties in Alabama and Arkansas; fort in Hamilton County, Florida; counties in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Oregon; county, and town in Marion County, in South Carolina; and counties in Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia;

Marionville; city in Lawrence County, Missouri. Named for Gen. Francis Marion.

Mariposa; river, county, and town in same county in California, named for a flower which grows abundantly there. A Spanish word, meaning "butterfly."

Markleville; town in Madison County, Indiana, named for John Markle, who laid it out.

Marlboro; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, county in South Carolina, and ten other places; some are named from the town in Wilts County, England, and others for the Duke of Marlboro.

Marlin; town in Falls County, Texas, named for one of the first settlers.

Marlinton; village in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, named for an early settler.

Marlow; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named from the borough in England.

Marmiton; stream in Missouri. From the French word, *marmiton*, "scullion," from *marmite*, "pot" or "kettle."

Maroa; township and city in Macon County, Illinois, named from an Indian tribe.

Maroon; peak in the Elk Mountains, Colorado, so named on account of the peculiar color of the sandstone.

Marquam; village in Clackamas County, Oregon, named for P. A. Marquam, an old resident of Portland.

Marquette; city in McPherson County, Kansas, county, city in same county, and river in Michigan, county, and town in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, named for the Jesuit Missionary Jacques Marquette.

Marseilles; city in LaSalle County, Illinois, and village in Wyandot County, Ohio, named from the city in France.

Marshall; county in Alabama, county, and city in Clark County, in Illinois, counties in Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, and West Virginia, named for John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States.

Marshall; town in Boulder County, Colorado, named for Joseph M. Marshall, who discovered coal in that section.

Marshall; county in Kansas, named for Francis J. Marshall, member of the first Territorial legislature.

Marshall; county, and village in the same county, in Minnesota, named for Gen. William R. Marshall, governor of the State, 1866-1870.

Marshall; county in South Dakota, named for Thomas F. Marshall, Congressman from North Dakota.

Marshallton; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, named for John Marshall, who started the first rolling mill.

Marshalltown; city in Marshall County, Iowa, named for Chief Justice John Marshall.

Marshfield; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, so named on account of its situation.

Marshfield; city in Webster County, Missouri, named for the home of Daniel Webster.

Marshfield; town in Washington County, Vermont, named for Capt. Isaac Marsh, who purchased the town site from the Indians.

Marshfield; city in Wood County, Wisconsin, named for J. J. Marsh, of New York, who owned the greater part of the town. Another authority attributes the name to large areas of marshy land in the vicinity.

- Marthas Vineyard**; island comprising Dukes County, Massachusetts. Martha is said to be a corruption of Martin, the name of a friend of the discoverer, Vineyard being added on account of the abundance of wild grapes on the island.
- Martin**; counties in Indiana and Kentucky, named for Col. John P. Martin.
- Martin**; county in Minnesota, named for Henry Martin, an early settler.
- Martin**; town in Claiborne County, Mississippi, named for Gen. W. T. Martin, of Natchez, Mississippi.
- Martin**; county in North Carolina, named for colonial governor, Josiah Martin.
- Martin**; county in Texas, named for Wyly Martin, an early settler.
- Martinez**; town in Contra Costa County, California, named for a prominent Spanish settler.
- Martins**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Martins**; location in Coos County, New Hampshire, granted to Thomas Martin, 1773.
- Martinsburg**; village in Dixon County, Nebraska, named for Jonathan Martin, its first settler.
- Martinsburg**; borough in Blair County Pennsylvania, named for its founder.
- Martinsburg**; town in Berkeley County, West Virginia, named for Col. Tom Martin, a nephew of Lord Fairfax, a wealthy landowner.
- Martins Ferry**; city in Belmont County, Ohio, named for the family who established the ferry.
- Martinsville**; city in Morgan County, Indiana, named for the oldest of the locating commissioners, John Martin.
- Martinsville**; village in Harrison County, Missouri, named for Zadoc Martin, a miller.
- Martinsville**; town in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, named for the founder.
- Martinsville**; town in Henry County, Virginia, named for Col. Joe Martin, original owner of the town site.
- Marvine**; mountains in Colorado and Utah, named for the geologist, A. R. Marvine.
- Mary**; bay in Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone Park, named for Miss Mary Force.
- Mary**; lake in Yellowstone Park, named for Miss Mary Clark.
- Maryland**; one of the thirteen original States, named for Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, of England.
- Marysville**; township and city in Yuba County, California, named for Mrs. Mary Covilland, one of the founders.
- Marysville**; city in Marshall County, Kansas, named for the wife of Francis J Marshall, for whom the county was named.
- Marysville**; town in Lewis and Clark County, Montana, named by Thomas Cruse for his mother.
- Marysville**; village in Union County, Ohio, named for the daughter of the original proprietor.
- Mascoutah**; city in St. Clair County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "prairie," or "grassy plain."
- Masgeek-Hanna**; stream in Pennsylvania; a Delaware Indian word meaning "stream flowing through swampy ground."
- Mashamoquet**; stream in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "near the great mountain," or, according to another authority, "at the great fishing place."
- Mashapaug**; village in Tolland County, Connecticut;
- Mashpee**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts. From an Indian word, *mashapaug*, meaning either "standing water," or "great pond."
- Maskegon**; river in Michigan. An Indian word meaning "swamp," or "bog."
- Mason**; village in Effingham County, Illinois, named for Roswell B. Mason, chief engineer Illinois Central Railroad.
- Mason**; county in Illinois, named from Mason County, Kentucky, the birthplace of many of the early settlers.

- Mason**; river in northern Illinois, tributary to the Illinois River, named for William Mason, an early settler.
- Mason**; bayou in Chicot County, Kansas, named for the early proprietor, the Marquis of Maison Rouge.
- Mason**; county in Kentucky, named for George Mason, an intimate friend of George Washington.
- Mason**; county in Michigan, named for Stevens T. Mason, the last Territorial governor and first State governor.
- Mason**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for John Mason, the founder of the colony.
- Mason**; county in Texas, named for Captain Mason, United States Army.
- Mason**; county in Washington, named for Charles H. Mason, the first State secretary.
- Mason**; county in West Virginia, named for George Mason, governor of the State.
- Mason**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for Maj. Julius W. Mason, United States Army.
- Mason City**; township and city in Mason County, Illinois, named from the county.
- Masonville**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Rev. John M. Mason, of New York.
- Massabesic**; village in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "place at a great river."
- Massac**; county in Illinois and fort on the Ohio River, named for Monsieur Massiac, the French minister of marine during the French and Indian war.
- Mayfield**; city in Graves County, Kentucky, named for John Mayfield, who lost his life by drowning in the creek near the city.
- Maynard**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for the founder of the woolen mills in the town.
- Masschaug**; pond in Rhode Island. An Indian word meaning "place where rushes grow."
- Massachusetts**; one of the thirteen original States. An Indian word meaning "near the great hills."
- Massapeag**; village in New London County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "great water land."
- Massena**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Andre Massena, a marshal of France.
- Massillon**; city in Stark County, Ohio, named for Jean Baptiste Massillon, a celebrated French divine.
- Masten**; village in Kent County, Delaware, named for William Masten, an early settler.
- Masthope**; town in Pike County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Delaware Indian *mashapi* meaning "beads of glass."
- Matagoodus**; tributary of the Penobscot River in Maine. An Indian word meaning "meadow ground."
- Matagorda**; county, and village in same county, in Texas. A Spanish word meaning "thick brush."
- Matamoras**; village in Pike County, Pennsylvania. A Spanish word meaning "Moor slayer."
- Matanaucook**; branch of the Penobscot River, in Maine. An Indian word meaning "place of bad lands."
- Matawan**; town in Monmouth County, New Jersey. An Indian word to which various meanings are ascribed, among them "magician," "charmed skin," "it arrives in a lake."
- Mathews**; county in Virginia, named for Gen. Thomas Mathews, an officer of the Revolution.

- Iatoaca**; village in Chesterfield County, Virginia. The original name of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, for whom it is named.
- Iattahumkeag**; lake in Maine. An Indian word meaning "sand creek pond."
- Iattapan**; station in Boston, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "sitting-down place."
- Iattapoissett**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. An Indian word given various meanings, "at the great rivulet," "place of rest," "unfavorable for the passage or shelter of canoes."
- Iattaponi**; river in Virginia. A corruption of the Indian form *mattapament*, of unknown meaning.
- Iattawamkeag**; river, and town in Penobscot County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "down a stream which empties into the main river."
- Iatteawan**; stream and village in Dutchess County, New York, which in early days was noted for its peltrie, hence the Indian name meaning "good fur," or "enchanted skin."
- Iatthews**; town in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Iattison**; village in Cook County, Illinois, named for George Joel Aldrich Mattison, governor of the State, 1853-1857.
- Iattituck**; village in Suffolk County, New York. An Indian word meaning "place without wood," or "land not wooded."
- Iattoon**; city in Coles County, Illinois, named for William Mattoon, a landowner.
- Iauch Chunk**; borough and river in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. From the Indian, *machk*, meaning "bear," and *tschunk*, "mountain."
- Iaumees**; village in Lucas County, Ohio. Another form of the tribal name Miami.
- Iaurepas**; lake in Louisiana, named for Frederic Phillipeaux, Count of Maurepas.
- Iaurice**; stream in New Jersey, named for the stadtholder of the United Dutch provinces, Maurice, Count of Nassau and Prince of Orange.
- Iaury**; county in Tennessee, named for Abram Maury.
- Iaury**; island in Washington, named for a naval officer.
- Iauston**; city in Juneau County, Wisconsin, named for Gen. M. M. Maughs, former proprietor of the original village.
- Iauvaises Terres**; tract on the White River, in North Dakota. A French name meaning "bad lands."
- Iaverick**; county in Texas named for Samuel A. Maverick, a prominent early settler.
- Iaxatawny**; stream in Berks County, Pennsylvania. From a Delaware Indian word, *machnit-hanna*, meaning "bear's path stream."
- Iaxwell**; town in Colusa County, California, named for its founder.
- Iay**; cape on the southern extremity of New Jersey, named for Cornelius Jacobson May, a Dutch navigator of the West Indian Company.
- Iayaimi**; lake in Florida. An Indian word meaning "very large water."
- Iayersville**; town in Issaquena County, Mississippi, named for David Meyers, a large landowner.
- Iayesville**; town in Sumter County, South Carolina, named for the Mayes family, prominent in the county.
- Iayodan**; village in Rockingham County, North Carolina. A combination of the name of a prominent resident of Richmond, Virginia, and of the river Dan.
- Iays**; creek in Michigan, named for Judge May.
- Iays Landing**; town in Atlantic County, New Jersey, named for Cornelius Jacobson May, a Dutch navigator of the West Indian Company.
- Iaysville**; city in Mason County, Kentucky, named for the original proprietor, John May.
- Iaysville**; village in Jones County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.

- Mayville**; villages in Tuscola County, Michigan, and Chautauqua County, New York, named for the month of May.
- Mayville**; city in Dodge County, Wisconsin, named for "Uncle" May, an early settler.
- Mazon**; town in Grundy County, Illinois. An Indian name meaning "weed," referring to a species which grew along a stream near the town.
- Meade**; peak in Idaho, county, and city in same county in Kansas, and county in South Dakota, named for Gen. George C. Meade.
- Meade**; county in Kentucky, named for Capt. James Meade.
- Meadville**; town in Franklin County, Mississippi, named for Cowles Meade, second secretary of the Territory.
- Meadville**; city in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. David Mead, its founder.
- Meagher**; county in Montana, named for Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, a State official.
- Meander Creek**; stream in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, so named by the surveyor because of its wandering course.
- Meares**; cape in Washington, named for the explorer, John Meares.
- Mebane**; town in Alamance County, North Carolina, named for Gen. Alexander Mebane.
- Mecca**; town in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for the capital of Arabia.
- Mechanicsburg**; village in Champaign County, Ohio, so named because of the large percentage of mechanics in the population.
- Mecklenburg**; counties in North Carolina and Virginia, named for the Queen of George III, Charlotte of Mecklenburg.
- Medary**; town in Brookings County, South Dakota, named for Samuel Medary, governor of Kansas Territory.
- Medfield**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. A contraction of its original name of Meadowfield, given it on account of the beautiful meadows.
- Media**; borough in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, so named because of its location in the center of the county.
- Mediapolis**; town in Des Moines County, Iowa, so named because it is half way between Burlington and Washington.
- Medina**; county, and township and village in same county, in Ohio, named from the city in Arabia.
- Medina**; county and river in Texas, named for a Mexican-Spaniard, P. Medina, an early settler.
- Medo**; village in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The Indian name for a root which in appearance and taste resembles the sweet potato.
- Medora**; town in Billings County, North Dakota, named for the wife of the Marquis de Mores.
- Meeker**; town in Clear Creek County, Colorado, named for N. C. Meeker, of the New York Tribune.
- Meeker**; county in Minnesota, named for Bradley B. Meeker, associate justice of the supreme court, 1849-1853.
- Meherrin**; river in Virginia. An Indian word meaning "island," the name of a tribe of that region.
- Meigs**; peak in Colorado, named for Gen. M. C. Meigs.
- Meigs**; counties in Ohio and Tennessee, named for Col. Return J. Meigs.
- Melones**; town in Calaveras County, California. A Spanish name meaning "elmons," descriptively applied.
- Melrose**; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named by William Bogle, a resident, from the borough in Scotland.
- Melvorn**; city in Osage County, Kansas, named from the Malvern Hills in England.

- Memaloose**; island in the Columbia River, near The Dalles, Oregon, from a Chinook Indian word meaning "deal," so named because it was an Indian burial place.
- Memphis**; city in Scotland County, Missouri, named from the city in Egypt.
- Memphis**; city in Shelby County, Tennessee, so named because situated upon the river in a manner very similar to the city in Egypt.
- Memphremagog**; lake in Vermont. An Indian word said to mean "beautiful water," "lake of abundance."
- Menard**; county in Illinois, named for Pierre Menard, first lieutenant-governor of the State.
- Menard**; county in Texas, named for M. B. Menard, a prominent early settler.
- Menasha**; city in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "thorn," or "island."
- Mendham**; town in Mason County, New Jersey, named from the town in England.
- Mendocino**; county, and cape in Humboldt County, in California, named for Don Antonio de Mendoza, the viceroy of Mexico.
- Mendon**; township and village in Adams County, Illinois, named from Mendon, Massachusetts.
- Mendon**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named from the town of Mendham, England.
- Mendota**; township and city in LaSalle County, Illinois. From an Indian word meaning the junction of two trails, and applied to the settlement on account of the crossing of two railroads.
- Mendota**; village in Dakota County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "the mouth of a river."
- Mendoza**; village in Caldwell County, Texas, named for Don Antonio de Mendoza, the viceroy of Mexico.
- Menifee**; county in Kentucky, named for Richard H. Menifee.
- Menoken**; town in Shawnee County, Kansas. An Indian word meaning "it grows well," "good growing place," "fortunate."
- Menominee**; town in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, river, county, and city in same county in Michigan, and city in Dunn County, Wisconsin. The name of an Indian tribe, the word referring to the wild rice which grew abundantly in those regions.
- Mentor**; township and village in Lake County, Ohio, named for Mentor, the counselor of Telemachus.
- Mentz**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named from the city in Germany.
- Mequon**; river and township in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. An Indian name meaning "ladle," and given to the river because of a bend in the river resembling a paddle.
- Meramec**; river in Missouri. A corruption of the Indian name which signifies "catfish river."
- Merced**; county, and city in same county in California. A Spanish word meaning "mercy."
- Mercer**; counties in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, named for Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution.
- Mercer**; county in North Dakota, named for William Henry Harrison Mercer, an early pioneer and ranchman.
- Mercersburg**; borough in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Hugh Mercer.
- Merchantville**; borough in Camden County, New Jersey, named for the Merchant family.
- Meredith**; town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for a British nobleman.
- Meredith**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Samuel Meredith, of Pennsylvania.

- Meredosia**; town in Morgan County, Illinois. A French name, corrupted from *marais d'osier*, meaning "willow marsh." Another authority gives *mere*, "lake," and *d'Osea*, the name of a French priest living in the vicinity.
- Meriwether**; county in Georgia, named for David Meriwether, former member of Congress from Georgia
- Merom**; town in Sullivan County, Indiana, named for the waters of Merom in Palestine.
- Merrill**; city in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, named for S. S. Merrill of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.
- Merrimac**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, river in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and village in Sauk County, Wisconsin;
- Merrimack**; county, and town in Hillsboro County, in New Hampshire. From the Indian, meaning "sturgeon," or "swift water."
- Mesa**; county in Colorado, from the Spanish "mesa," table, hence a table-land or plateau.
- Mesa Grande**; township in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "great table-land."
- Mesa Inclinado**; plateau in western Colorado. The name is Spanish and significant of the slope of the mesa.
- Meshoppen**; stream in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian name meaning "glass beads," and given this stream because of the barter of trinkets made upon its banks.
- Mesick**; town in Wexford County, Michigan, named for its first settler.
- Mesilla**; towns in Butte County, California, and Dona Ana County, New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "little table-land."
- Meskaskeeseehunk**; branch of the Mattwankeag River, Maine. An Indian word meaning "little spruce brook."
- Mesongo**; stream in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "where we killed deer."
- Mesopotamia**; township in Trumbull County, Ohio, situated between two rivers, and named from Mesopotamia in Asia, which lies between the Tigris and Euphrates; from the Greek, signifying literally "between the rivers."
- Mesquite**; village in Dallas County, Texas. The Spanish name for a tree of the locust family.
- Metamora**; village in Woodford County, Illinois, named for the Indian chief who was the hero of Edwin Forrest's play.
- Metcalfe**; county in Kentucky, named for Thomas Metcalfe, an early governor of the State.
- Metea**; village in Cass County, Indiana, named for Pottawattomie, an Indian chief, or possibly from *meda* or *meta*, which means "prophet" or "priest."
- Methuen**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, probably named for Lord Paul Methuen by Governor Dummer.
- Metuchen**; borough in Middlesex County, New Jersey, named for the chief of the Raritans.
- Metropolis**; city in Massac County, Illinois. The name is expressive of the hope of the founders.
- Metz**; township in Presque Isle County, Michigan, and nine other places bear the name of the town in Germany.
- Mexia**; town in Limestone County, Texas, named from Mexico.
- Mexico**; city in Audrain County, Missouri. Named from the country which is said to be derived from the Aztec word, *Mexitli*, the name of a tutelary divinity, but according to another authority meaning the "habitation of the god of war."
- Meyer**; county in South Dakota, named for Fred Meyer, civil engineer and land surveyor.

- Meyersdale**; borough in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, named for an early settler.
- Miami**; river and city in Dade County, Florida; county in Indiana; town in Ottawa Reservation, Indian Territory; county in Kansas; city in Saline County, Missouri; and river and county in Ohio. The name of a noted Indian tribe; the meaning of the word is uncertain.
- Mianus**; village and river in Fairfield County, Connecticut. A corruption of the name of the Indian chief *Mayanno*, meaning "he who gathers together."
- Micanopy**; town in Alachua County, Florida, named for a chief of the Seminole Indians, whose name signifies "chief of chiefs."
- Michigamme**; village in Marquette County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "large lake."
- Michigan**; State of the Union and one of the Great Lakes. An Indian word, said by some to mean "big lake;" by others, "place for catching fish."
- Middleboro**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, so named because it was situated between the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth and the village of the Indian sachem, *Massasoit*, near Bristol, Rhode Island.
- Middleburg**; town in Vance County, North Carolina, so named because it is the middle point between two rivers.
- Middleburg**; town in Loudoun County, Virginia, so named because of its location midway between Upperville, in Fauquier County, and Aldie, in Loudoun County.
- Middlebury**; town in Addison County, Vermont, so named because it was the central of three towns surveyed simultaneously.
- Middlefield**; township in Geauga County, Ohio, named from its central location between Warren and Painesville.
- Middlegrove**; town in Monroe County, Missouri, so named because it is midway between the Big Muddy and Mississippi rivers.
- Middleport**; village in Niagara County, New York, so named on account of its situation on the canal halfway between Albion and Lockport.
- Middleport**; village in Meigs County, Ohio, so named because of its location on the Ohio River, midway between Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Cincinnati.
- Middlesex**; counties in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey; town in Yates County, New York; township in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; town in Washington County, Vermont; and county in Virginia; generally named from the county in England.
- Middleton**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts. Incorporated in 1728, from parts of Salem, Topsfield, Boxford, and Andover, and said to have been so named because of its central location between those towns.
- Middletown**; town in Newcastle County, Delaware, so named because of its location midway between Bunker Hill, Maryland, and Odessa.
- Middletown**; city in Butler County, Ohio, situated midway between Cincinnati and Dayton; hence the name.
- Midland**; county in Michigan, so named because of its situation in the east-central portion of the southern peninsula.
- Midland**; county in Texas, named for its location midway between Fort Worth and El Paso.
- Midlothian**; town in Chesterfield County, Virginia, named from the county in Scotland.
- Mifflin**; county in Pennsylvania;
- Mifflinburg**; town in Union County, Pennsylvania. Named for General Mifflin, once governor of the State.
- Milam**; county in Texas, named for Benjamin R. Milam, an early settler and distinguished Indian fighter.

- Milan**; town in Dutchess County, New York, and sixteen other towns and villages. The name is transferred from Milan in Italy.
- Milburn**; town in Ballard County, Kentucky, named for William Milburn.
- Miles**; city in Jackson County, Iowa, named for the man who laid it out.
- Milesburg**; borough in Center County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, Col. Samuel Miles.
- Miles City**; city in Custer County, Montana, named for Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
- Milestown**; station in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, named for Col. Samuel Miles, a Revolutionary celebrity.
- Milford**; towns in New Haven County, Connecticut, and Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named from the town in England.
- Milford**; town in Kent County, Delaware, so named because of the numerous mills in and near the town.
- Milford**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, so named on account of the many mills erected upon Mill River.
- Milk**; river in Montana, so named because of its whitish appearance.
- Mill**; creek in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, so named because the first gristmill in northern Ohio was built upon its bank.
- Millard**; county in Utah, named for Millard Fillmore.
- Millard**; village in Douglas County, Nebraska, named for Ezra Millard, its founder.
- Millbank**; city in Grant county, South Dakota, named for Jeremiah Millbank, a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.
- Millbury**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, so named because the Blackstone River at this point is the site of many mills.
- Milledgeville**; city in Georgia, named for John Milledge, an early governor of the State.
- Millelacs**; lake and county in Minnesota. From the French, "*mille lacs*," meaning "thousand lakes."
- Miller**; county in Arkansas, named for James Miller, former governor of the State.
- Miller**; county in Georgia, named for a distinguished citizen of the State, Andrew J. Miller.
- Miller**; county in Missouri, named for John Miller, a former governor.
- Miller**; village in Knox County, Nebraska, named for the first settler, Capt. J. M. Miller.
- Miller**; township and city in Hand County, South Dakota, named for the founder, Henry Miller.
- Miller**; creek in Yellowstone Park, named for an early pioneer.
- Millerplace**; village in Suffolk County, New York, named for Andrew Miller, the son of an early pioneer of Easthampton.
- Millersburg**; town in Callaway County, Missouri, named for Thomas Miller, an early settler.
- Millersburg**; village in Holmes County, Ohio, named for Charles Miller, its founder.
- Millersburg**; borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, named for Daniel Miller, its founder.
- Millerstown**; borough in Perry County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, David Miller.
- Millorton**; town in Dutchess County, New York, named from Samuel G. Miller, one of the contractors and builders of the extension of the New York and Harlem Railroad from Dover Plains to Chatham.
- Millinocket**; lake on the Penobscot River, Maine. An Indian word meaning "place full of islands."
- Mill River**; village in the town of New Marlboro, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, so named from a mill on the Konkapot River—Mill-on-the-River.
- Mills**; county in Iowa, named for Major Mills, of the State.

Mills; county in Texas, named for John S. Mills, prominent in law and politics of the State.

Millsfield; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Sir Thomas Mills.

Millstone; borough in Somerset County, New Jersey, probably so named for the stone found there which is suitable for milling purposes.

Milltown; borough in Middlesex County, New Jersey, so named because of the number of mills located there.

Milo; township in Bureau County, Illinois, named from Milo, New York.

Milo; towns in Piscataquis County, Maine, and Yates County, New York, named from the island of Milo, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Milpitas; town in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "meadow."

Milton; county in Georgia, named for Homer V. Milton.

Milton; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, so named because of the number of mills operating on the Neponset River at that point.

Milton; town in Ulster County, New York; village in Caswell County, North Carolina; towns in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Chittenden County, Vermont, and Cabell County, West Virginia; named for John Milton, the poet.

Miltonvale; city in Cloud County, Kansas, named for Milton Tootle, of St. Joseph, the former owner of the town site.

Milwaukee; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin; the name is said to have been derived from the Indian word *militoke*, which means "good earth" or "good country."

Mimbres; river and mountains in New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "willows."

Minden; city in Kearney County, Nebraska, named from the city in Germany.

Mine; river in Missouri. A contraction of the original French name, *rivière a la mine*.

Miner; county in South Dakota, named for Capt. Nelson Miner and Mr. Ephriam Miner, who were members of the legislature which created the county.

Mineral; counties in Colorado and West Virginia;

Mineral Point; village in Washington County, Missouri, and city in Iowa County, Wisconsin. So named because of the abundance of ore in those regions.

Mineral; township and village in Bureau County, Illinois, named from its location in the coal-producing region.

Minersville; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, so named because it is the center of the coal fields.

Minerva; towns in Essex County, New York, and Stark County, Ohio, named for the goddess of wisdom.

Mingo; village in Jefferson County, Ohio, and county in West Virginia, named for an Indian tribe; the name is said to signify "spring people."

Mingo Run; creek in Randolph County, West Virginia, named for an encampment of Mingo Indians on its banks.

Minier; village in Tazewell County, Illinois, named for G. W. Minier, its founder.

Minisink; town in Orange County, New York. An Indian name meaning "at the little island."

Minneapolis; cities in Ottawa County, Kansas, and Hennepin County, Minnesota. A combination of the Indian word *minni*, "water," and the Greek, *polis*, meaning "city."

Minnehaha; falls in Hennepin County, Minnesota, and county in South Dakota. A Sioux Indian word meaning "laughing water."

Minneiska; stream and village in Wabasha County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "clear water."

- Minnequa**; village in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "to drink."
- Minnesota**; State of the Union, and a river tributary to the Mississippi. A Sioux Indian word meaning "cloudy water" or "sky-tinted water."
- Minnetonka**; lake in Minnesota. A Sioux Indian name signifying "big water."
- Minnewaukan**; post village in Benson County, North Dakota. Sioux Indian word meaning "spirit water."
- Minnicotta**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "warm water."
- Minniwakan**; lake in North Dakota. An Indian word meaning "spirit water."
- Minooka**; village in Grundy County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "maple forest" or "good earth."
- Minor**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for Isaac Minor.
- Minot**; town in Androscoggin County, Maine, named for Judge Minot, a member of the general court.
- Minto**; village in Marion County, Oregon, named for John Minto, an early pioneer.
- Minturn**; village in Madera County, California, named for Jonas Minturn, an old settler.
- Mirabile**; town in Caldwell County, Missouri. A Latin word meaning "wonderful."
- Miraflores**; town in Orange County, California. A Spanish name, translated as "behold the flowers."
- Miramar**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "behold the sea."
- Mishawaka**; town in St. Joseph County, Indiana, probably named for the Indian chief, *Mishiniwaka*. The name means "swift water," or "red earth."
- Mispan**; branch of the Delaware River. An Indian word meaning "raccoon."
- Missaukee**; county in Michigan, probably named from the Indian tribe, *Missis-sauga*, which means "people of the wide-mouth river."
- Missionary**; ridge extending along the northeast border of Georgia, so called because a Presbyterian Church mission was established there at an early date.
- Missisquoi**; river in Vermont. An Indian word meaning "big woman."
- Mississinewa**; river in Indiana. An Indian word meaning "river of great stones."
- Mississippi**; State of the Union, counties in Arkansas and Missouri, and the largest river in the United States. An Indian word meaning "great river," or "gathering in of all the waters," and "an almost endless river spread out."
- Missoula**; county, city in same county, and river in Montana. The name is said to have the same meaning as Missouri, "muddy water."
- Missouri**; State of the Union, and one of the largest rivers. An Indian tribal name said to mean "muddy water."
- Mitchell**; town in Los Angeles County, California, named from the county in Texas.
- Mitchell**; town in Eagle County, Colorado, named for George R. Mitchell, a noted resident of Gilpin County.
- Mitchell**; county in Georgia, named for David Bradie Mitchell, governor of the State in early days.
- Mitchell**; town in Lawrence County, Indiana, named for Gen. O. W. Mitchell, who located the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.
- Mitchell**; county, and town in same county, in Iowa, named for John Mitchell, the Irish patriot.
- Mitchell**; county in Kansas, named for Gen. William D. Mitchell.
- Mitchell**; county in North Carolina, named for Elisha Mitchell.
- Mitchell**; town in Wheeler County, Oregon, named for Senator John H. Mitchell.
- Mitchell**; county in Texas, named for the brothers A. and E. Mitchell, prominent Texans of early days.

- Mitchells**; peak in North Carolina, named for Elisha Mitchell, who lost his life while making a survey of it.
- Mitchellville**; town in Polk County, Iowa, named for Thomas Mitchell.
- Mitchigami**; lake in northern Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "large lake."
- Mobeetie**; town in Wheeler County, Texas. From a Comanche Indian word meaning "walnut."
- Moberly**; city in Randolph County, Missouri, named for Col. William F. Moberly, of Brunswick.
- Mobile**; county, city in same county, river, and bay in Alabama, named from *Maubila*, an ancient Indian town upon the river.
- Mobjack**; bay in Maryland. The name is supposed to be a corruption of an Indian word.
- Moccasin**; village in Effingham County, Illinois. The Indian name for a shoe or covering for the foot.
- Mocksville**; town in Davie County, North Carolina, named for the former owner of the land.
- Modena**; villages in Stark County, Illinois, and Ulster County, New York, named from the city in Italy.
- Modesto**; city in Stanislaus County, California. A Spanish word meaning "modest."
- Modoc**; county in California, and towns in Randolph County, Indiana, and Edgefield County, South Carolina, and nine other places, so called from the Modoc Indians of California. Their name in its original form signifies "southerners."
- Moffat**; town in Saguache County, Colorado, named for D. H. Moffat, late president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.
- Mogollon**; plateau in Arizona and range of mountains in New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "hanger-on," "parasite."
- Mohave**; county in Arizona, desert below sea level in southeastern California, and town in Kern County, California, named from a tribe of Indians named *Hamunkh-habi*, meaning "three hills."
- Mohawk**; river, township, and village in Herkimer County, New York, named from the Mohawk tribe, the name signifying "eater of live meat," referring to a bear.
- Mohican**; town and river in Ashland County, Ohio, named for the Indian tribe, the word meaning "wolf."
- Moira**; town in Franklin County, New York, named for the Earl of Moira.
- Mokane**; village in Callaway County, Missouri, on the Missouri, Kansas, and Eastern Railroad, the name being a combination of portions of these names.
- Mokelumne**; river in California. A corruption of the Indian *Waka'ummi*, the name of a river.
- Mokena**; village in Will County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "turtle."
- Moline**; township, and city in Rock Island County, Illinois, and many other places. A Spanish word, sometimes written *molino*, meaning "mill."
- Molunkus**, river and plantation in Aroostock County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "short stretch of high land on a small stream."
- Monadnock**; mountain in New Hampshire. From the Indian *m'an*, meaning "surpassing," *adn*, "mountain," and *ock*, "place"—place of the surpassing (unexcelled) mountain.
- Monaghan**; township in York County, Pennsylvania, named from the county in Ireland.
- Mondamin**; town in Harrison County, Iowa. An Indian word meaning "corn."
- Monee**; village in Will County, Illinois, named for the wife of an Indian trader, Joseph Bailes, the name being the Indian corruption of the English baptismal name of *Mary*.

- Monett**; township and city in Barry County, Missouri, named for the general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad.
- Monhegan**; island in Lincoln County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "grand island."
- Moniteau**; county and creek in Missouri, so named by the Indians because of the painted figure of a man upon a rock in the vicinity, the word in their language meaning "spirit."
- Monks Corner**; town in Berkeley County, South Carolina, named for Thomas Monk, a prominent colonial settler.
- Monmouth**; township and city in Warren County, Illinois, and town in Kennebec County, Maine, named from the Revolutionary battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.
- Monmouth**; county in New Jersey, named from Monmouthshire, England.
- Mono**; county and lake in California. A Spanish word meaning "monkey."
- Monocacy**; river in Maryland, and creek in Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "stream containing many large bends."
- Monona**; county in Iowa. The name is of Indian origin, meaning unknown.
- Monongah**; town in Marion County, West Virginia. An abbreviated combination of the names of Monongahela (River) and Monongalia (County).
- Monongahela**; town in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and river in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Delaware Indian word *menaungehilla*, meaning "river with the sliding banks."
- Monongalia**; county in West Virginia. A latinized form of the Indian word *monongahela*, meaning the "falling in river bank."
- Monroe**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, and Florida; county, and city in Walton County, in Georgia; counties in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky; town in Waldo County, Maine; counties in Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; fort at Old Point Comfort, Virginia; counties in West Virginia and Wisconsin; peak of the White Mountains, New Hampshire; also many other cities, towns, and villages; named for President James Monroe.
- Monroe City**; town in Knox County, Indiana, named for Monroe Alton, its founder.
- Monroeville**; village in Salem County, New Jersey, named for S. T. Monroe, a minister of an early church.
- Monrovia**; city in Los Angeles County, California, named for Maj. W. N. Monroe, one of the founders.
- Monrovia**; village in Morgan County, Indiana, the name being a variation of the name of the township in which it is located.
- Monsey**; village in Rockland County, New York. A corruption of the Indian tribal name *minsi*, meaning "wolf."
- Monson**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named for John, the second Lord Monson.
- Montague**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Capt. William Montague.
- Montague**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for the daughter of H. B. Pierrepont.
- Montague**; county in Texas, named for Daniel Montague.
- Montana**; State of the Union. A Latin word meaning "mountainous region," and applicable to this State on account of the nature of its topography.
- Montauk**; headland at the extreme eastern point of Long Island, New York. A corruption of the Indian *minnawtawkit*, meaning "island place," or "in the island country." By another authority said to mean "spirit" or "spirit tree."
- Montcalm**; county in Michigan, named for General Montcalm.

- Montclair**; town in Essex County, New Jersey. A French name meaning "clear mountain."
- Montebello**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "beautiful mountain."
- Monte Diablo**; mountain in California. A Spanish name meaning "mountain of the devil."
- Monterey**; county, and city in the same County, in California, named for Count de Monterey, viceroy of Mexico. A Spanish name meaning "mountain of the king."
- Monterey**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for the battle of the Mexican war.
- Montevideo**; village in Chippewa County, Minnesota, meaning "I see the mountain," referring to the coteau.
- Monte Vista**; town in Rio Grande County, Colorado. From the Spanish, meaning "mountain view."
- Montezuma**; county, and town in Summit County, in Colorado, named for the Emperor of Mexico.
- Montgomery**; counties in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, and Missouri; county, and village in Orange County, in New York; counties in North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; and many cities and towns; named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed in the assault on Quebec.
- Montgomery**; county in Alabama, named for Lieut. Lemuel P. Montgomery, of Montgomery, Alabama.
- Montgomery**; town in Davies County, Indiana, named for Valentine B. Montgomery, its founder.
- Montgomery**; county in Tennessee, named for Col. John Montgomery.
- Montgomery**; county in Texas, named for Gen. James Montgomery.
- Monticello**; town in Jasper County, Georgia, township and city in Piatt County, Illinois, town in Lawrence County, Mississippi, village in Sullivan County, New York, and many other places; named from the home of President Jefferson in Albemarle County, Virginia.
- Montmorency**; county in Michigan, named for Lord Montmorency.
- Montour**; county, ridge, and borough in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, named for Madame Montour, an early French settler from Quebec.
- Montpelier**; city in Washington County, Vermont, named from the city in France.
- Montrio**; town in Sonoma County, California. From the Spanish, meaning "river mountain."
- Montrose**; county, and town in same county, in Colorado, named from Sir Walter Scott's legend of "Montrose."
- Montrose**; village in Genesee County, New York, named from the town in Scotland.
- Montrose**; borough in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, named for Dr. Robert H. Rose. Another authority claims it was named from Montrose in Scotland.
- Monument**; mountain in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from a conical pile of quartz stones on the southern slope. It is of Indian origin, but traditions regarding it vary, one being to the effect that the monument marks the grave of the first sachem who died in the region.
- Moodus**; village in Middlesex County, Connecticut. A contraction of the Indian *machemoodus*, meaning "place of noises."
- Moody**; county in South Dakota, named for Gideon G. Moody, United States Senator.
- Mooers**; town and village in Clinton County, New York, named for Gen. Benjamin Mooers.
- Moore**; county in North Carolina, named for Alfred Moore, an associate justice of the *United States*.

- Moore**; county in Tennessee, named for Gen. William Moore, a prominent member of the general assembly of the State.
- Moore**; county in Texas, named for E. W. Moore, commodore of the Texas navy.
- Moorefield**; town in Hardy County, West Virginia, named for Conrad Moore.
- Mooreville**; town in Morgan County, Indiana, named for Samuel Moore, its founder.
- Mooreville**; town in Livingston County, Missouri, named for its founder, W. B. Moore.
- Moorhead**; city in Clay County, Minnesota, named for Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
- Moorhead**; town in Custer County, Montana, named for W. G. Moorehead of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Moosabec**; light-house on the coast of Maine. An Indian word meaning "bald pond place."
- Moose**; river and plantation in Somerset County, Maine. A corruption of the Indian word *moosou*, "wood eaters."
- Moose**; stream in Pennsylvania. Derived from the Indian word *chinklacamoose*, meaning "it almost joins," and applicable to this river because there is a horse-shoe bend in it where the extremities almost meet.
- Moosetookmeguntic**; lake in Maine. An Indian word meaning "where the hunters watch the moose at night."
- Moosup**; river and village in Windham County, Connecticut, named for the Indian sachem *Maussup*.
- Mora**; county in New Mexico. The Spanish name for raspberries.
- Moraga**; town in Contra Costa County, California. A Spanish word meaning "bundle made by gleaners."
- Moran**; city in Allen County, Kansas, named for Daniel Comyan Moran, a capitalist.
- Moran**; mountain in the Teton Range, Wyoming, named for Thomas Moran, the artist.
- Moravia**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named from the province in Austria.
- Moreau**; river in Missouri. A French word signifying "extremely well."
- Moreau**; town in Saratoga County, New York, named for Marshall Moreau, of France.
- Morehead**; town in Rowan County, Kentucky, named for Gov. James T. Morehead.
- Morehead**; town in Carteret County, North Carolina, named for John M. Morehead, former governor of the State.
- Morehouse**; parish in Louisiana, named for the man who obtained the grant from Baron Bastrop, 1764.
- Morehouse**; town in Hamilton County, New York, named for the first settler.
- Morena**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "brown bread."
- Morenci**; village in Lenawee County, Michigan. The name is contracted from Montmorenci.
- Moreno**; township in Riverside County, California. A Spanish word meaning "brownish" or "swarthy."
- Moresville**; village in Delaware County, New York, named for the first settler.
- Morgan**; counties in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and West Virginia, named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, an officer in the Revolution.
- Morgan**; county in Colorado, named for Col. Christopher A. Morgan, of the Colorado Volunteers.
- Morgan**; county in Utah, named for J. Morgan Grant, one of the earliest settlers in the county.

- Morgan**; town in Orleans County, Vermont, named for John Morgan, an original proprietor.
- Morganfield**; city in Union County, Kentucky;
- Morganton**; town in Burke County, North Carolina. Named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, an officer of the Revolution.
- Morgan Park**; village in Cook County, Illinois, named for William M. Morgan, the first settler.
- Morgantown**; town in Monongalia County, West Virginia, named for Gen. Zacquell Morgan, the original owner of the land.
- Morganville**; city in Clay County, Kansas, named for its founder, Ebenezer Morgan.
- Moriah**; peak of the White Mountains, New Hampshire, and township in Essex County, New York, named from the district in Palestine.
- Morocojo**; town in Monterey County, California. From the Spanish, *Moro*, meaning "Moor," and *cojo*, "crippled."
- Morrill**; city in Brown County, Kansas, named for Gov. E. N. Morrill.
- Morrill**; town in Waldo County, Maine, named for Anson P. Morrill, former governor of the State.
- Morrillton**; city in Conway County, Arkansas, named for the early pioneers, E. J. and George H. Morrill.
- Morris**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named for James Morris, academy principal.
- Morris**; township and city in Grundy County, Illinois, named for Isaac P. Morris, of Quincy, canal commissioner.
- Morris**; county in Kansas, named for Thomas Morris, United States Senator from Ohio.
- Morris**; township and village in Stevens County, Minnesota, named for Charles A. F. Morris, civil engineer.
- Morris**; county in New Jersey, named for Lewis Morris.
- Morris**; county in Texas, named for W. W. Morris.
- Morrison**; town in Jefferson County, Colorado, named from the Morrison Stone and Lime Company.
- Morrison**; city in Whiteside County, Illinois, named for Charles Morrison, of New York City.
- Morrison**; county in Minnesota, named for William Morrison, an early Scotch fur trader, and the first white man to visit the sources of the Mississippi River.
- Morristown**; a town in Morris County, New Jersey, named for Lewis Morris, an American statesman.
- Morristown**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for the principal proprietor.
- Morristown**; town in Hamblen County, Tennessee, named for several brothers prominent in the affairs of the town.
- Morrisville**; village in Madison County, New York, named for a family of early settlers.
- Morrisville**; village in Wake County, North Carolina, named for the owner of the land.
- Morrisville**; borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, named for Robert Morris, the financier, who formerly resided there.
- Morro**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California, named from a castellated island rock at the mouth of the bay. A Spanish word meaning "castle."
- Morrow**; county in Oregon, and town in Nez Perces County, Idaho, named for Gen. Henry A. Morrow.
- Morrow**; county, and village in Warren County, in Ohio, named for Governor Jeremiah Morrow.

- Morton**; township and village in Tazewell County, Illinois, named for Marcus Morton, governor of Massachusetts, 1840-1843.
- Morton**; counties in Kansas and North Dakota, named for Oliver P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana.
- Morton**; village in Scott County, Mississippi, given the maiden name of the wife of Col. E. W. Taylor.
- Morven**; town in Anson County, North Carolina, named from the mountain in Scotland.
- Moscow**; town in Somerset County, Maine, and twenty-five other places, named from the city in Russia.
- Moshannon**; creek in Pennsylvania. A corruption of a Delaware Indian word meaning "elk creek."
- Mosinee**; village in Marathon County, Wisconsin. Derived from the Indian word meaning "moose."
- Motley**; county in Texas, named for Dr. William Motley, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Moulton**; town in Appanoose County, Iowa, named for an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
- Moultonboro**; town in Carroll County, New Hampshire, named for Col. Jonathan Moulton, one of the first settlers.
- Moultrie**; county in Illinois, and fortification on Sullivan Island, in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina;
- Moultrieville**; town in Charleston County, South Carolina. Named for Gen. William Moultrie, of Revolutionary fame.
- Mound**; city in Linn County, ridge in McPherson County, and valley in Labette County, Kansas, so named on account of the topography of the country.
- Mound Bayou**; town in Bolivar County, Mississippi, named for the Indian mounds on the bayou.
- Mound City**; city in Pulaski County, Illinois, named from Indian mounds in the vicinity.
- Moundsville**; city in Marshall County, West Virginia, so named because the largest mound of the mound builders is situated here.
- Mount Calvin**; mountain in the Adirondacks in Essex County, New York, named for Verplanck Calvin, for several years superintendent of the Adirondack survey.
- Mount Carmel**; city in Wabash County, Illinois, and seventeen other places, bear the name of the mountain in Palestine.
- Mount Carroll**; township and city in Carroll County, Illinois, named for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland.
- Mount Clemens**; city in Macomb County, Michigan, named for Judge Christian Clemens, its founder.
- Mount Gilead**; town in Montgomery County, North Carolina, named from a country church.
- Mount Gilead**; village in Morrow County, Ohio, named for the town in North Carolina.
- Mount Holly**; town in Burlington County, New Jersey, named for an eminence covered with holly trees.
- Mount Hopkins**; in the town of Williamstown, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for the Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, for many years president of Williams College.
- Mount Horeb**; in the town of Tyringham, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, so called by the Shakers, who, in the eighteenth century, used the summit for religious observances, after the manner of Horeb in Arabia.
- Mount Morris**; township and village in Ogle County, Illinois, named for T. A. Morris, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1836-1874.

- Mount Morris;** town in Livingston County, New York, named for Mr. Thomas Morris, of Philadelphia.
- Mount Peter;** knob of blue dolomite in the village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Peter Ingersol, an early inhabitant, who owned it.
- Mount Pleasant;** township and borough in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, so named because of its pleasing location.
- Mount Pulaski;** township and city in Logan County, Illinois, named for the Revolutionary general, Count Pulaski, who was killed in the siege of Savannah in 1779.
- Mount Race;** one of the higher summits of the Taghkanic Mountains, in the town of Mount Washington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Named for William Race, a resident of the western slope of the mountain.
- Mount Riga;** extreme southern point of the Taghkanic Mountains in Litchfield County, Connecticut, and town in Dutchess County, New York, named from Mount Rhigi in Switzerland.
- Mount Sterling;** township and town in Brown County, Illinois, so named by the early settlers because they considered it a valuable location for a town.
- Mount Sterling;** city in Montgomery County, Kentucky, named from the city in Scotland, and "mount" because of the numerous mounds in the vicinity.
- Mount Tom;** town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for Rowland Thomas.
- Mount Vernon;** residence of Gen. George Washington, on the Potomac River, Virginia. Named in honor of Admiral Edward Vernon, of the British navy, by Lewis Washington, who willed the estate to his brother, George Washington.
- Mount Vernon;** township and city in Jefferson County, Illinois, city in Lawrence County, Missouri, and many other places, named generally from the home of George Washington.
- Mount Weston;** situated in the town of Dalton, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and named for the Hon. Byron Weston, a resident, and lieutenant-governor of the State.
- Movestar;** stream in Illinois. A corruption of the French *mauvaise terre*, "bad land."
- Moweaqua;** village in Shelby County, Illinois, named from the Indian, which is given the various meanings of "weeping woman," "wolf woman," "woman of the wolf totem."
- Mower;** county in Minnesota, named for J. E. Mower, a member of the Council.
- Muhlenberg;** county in Kentucky, named for Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg, an officer of the Revolutionary war.
- Muir;** village in Ionia County, Michigan, named for W. K. Muir, superintendent of the Detroit and Mackinac Railway.
- Mullan;** town in Shoshone County, Idaho, named for Lieut. John Mullan.
- Mullins;** town in Marion County, South Carolina, named for the Mullin family, prominent in that country.
- Multnomah;** county in Oregon. An Indian word, meaning "down river."
- Mulvane;** city in Sumner County, Kansas, named for John R. Mulvane, of Topeka, Kansas.
- Muncie;** village in Vermilion County, Illinois, and city in Delaware County, Indiana. The name of a subtribe of the Delaware Indians formerly residing in Central Indiana. It is said to refer to an "island."
- Muncy;** town in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, a corruption of the Indian tribal name *Minsi*, meaning "wolf."
- Mundy;** township in Genesee County, Michigan, named for Edward Mundy, former lieutenant-governor of the State.

- Munfordville**; town in Hart County, Kentucky, named for Richard I. Munford, a former proprietor.
- Munising**; village in Alger County, Michigan. From an Indian word signifying "at the little island."
- Munnsville**; village in Madison County, New York, named for Asa Munn, the first storekeeper in the place.
- Munson**; township in Geauga County, Ohio, named from the proprietor's residence in Monson, Massachusetts.
- Murder**; creek in Genesee County, New York, so named because the body of a man who was supposed to have been murdered was found in the stream.
- Murfreesboro**; city in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and town in Hertford County, North Carolina, named for Col. Hardy Murfree, an officer of the Revolution.
- Murphy**; township in Calaveras County, California, named for the miner who discovered gold in the vicinity.
- Murphy**; town in Cherokee County, North Dakota, named for A. D. Murphy, a judge of the superior court.
- Murphysboro**; township, and city in Jackson County, in Illinois, named for William C. Murphy, one of the commissioners who located the county seat.
- Murray**; county in Georgia, named for Thomas W. Murray, former member of the legislature.
- Murray**; precinct in Shoshone County, Idaho, named for a miner who owned the land upon which the town is built, giving away many lots to encourage people to settle there.
- Murray**; city in Callaway County, Kentucky, named for Hon. John L. Murray, member of Congress.
- Murray**; county in Minnesota, named for Hon. W. P. Murray, a member of the Territorial legislature, and pioneer of St. Paul.
- Murrayville**; village in Morgan County, Illinois, named for its founder, Samuel Murray.
- Murrieta**; town in Riverside County, California, named for a former proprietor of a large tract of land, J. Murrieta.
- Muscackituck**; river in Indiana. An Indian word meaning "pond river," and so named because of the many stagnant ponds along its course.
- Muscatine**; county, and city in same county, in Iowa, probably derived from the Indian and meaning "dweller in the prairie."
- Muscle Shoals**; series of rapids in the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, so named because of the great number of mussels found there.
- Muscoda**; village in Grand County, Kansas. An Indian word meaning "prairie," or "grassy plain."
- Muscogee**; county in Georgia and town in Creek Nation, Indian Territory, named for the tribes of Indians of the Creek confederacy. The name possibly means "swamp," or "open marshy land."
- Musconetcong**; river in New Jersey. Indian word meaning "rapid stream."
- Muscotah**; city in Atchison County, Kansas. An Indian word meaning "beautiful prairie," or "prairie of fire."
- Music**; cliff in the Rocky Mountains, Arizona, so named by the expedition party of the Colorado because of the southing of the wind about the cliffs.
- Muskeego**; lake, river, and township in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. From an Ojibwa Indian word meaning "swamp."
- Muskegon**; county, and city in same county, in Michigan. An Ojibwa Indian word meaning "swamp."
- Musketo**; creek in Mahoning Valley, Ohio, so named by the surveyors on account of the overwhelming number of mosquitoes encountered there.

- Muskingum**; river and county in Ohio. A Delaware Indian word meaning "moose-eye river," so called because of the number of moose and elk which inhabited the country.
- Musquacook**; chain of lakes in Maine. An Indian word meaning "birch-bark place."
- Mustang**; stream in Texas. A Spanish name for the wild horse, herds of wild horses having been abundant in Texas at an early date.
- Muttonville**; village in Ontario County, New York, so named because of the establishment of a tallow chandlery.
- Myerstown**; village in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, named for its founder, Isaac Myers.
- Myrtle**; village in Union County, Mississippi, so called because of the abundance of myrtle trees in the vicinity.
- Mystic**; river and village in New London County, Connecticut, and river in Massachusetts. From the Indian *missi*, "great," and *tuk*, "tidal river;" hence, "the great river."
- Nacimiento**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "nativity."
- Nacio**; town in Contra Costa County, California. From the Spanish meaning "I am born."
- Nacogdoches**; county in Texas, named from the former inhabitants, a subtribe of the Caddo Indians.
- Nahant**; town and watering place in Essex County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "at the point," or "two things united," the latter translation applying to the two islands connected by a narrow beach. Johnson states that the name originated in *Nahanton*, the name of the Indian chief. Nason gives the origin from *nahanto*, meaning "twin islands."
- Nahma**; town in Delta County, Michigan, on the Sturgeon River. The Indian name for sturgeon.
- Naiwa**; tributary of the Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "copper snake river."
- Namekagon**; lake in Wisconsin. Derived from the Indian *nanma*, "sturgeon," signifying "place where sturgeons are plentiful."
- Nameless**; town in Laurens County, Georgia. So named from the fact that in a list of several hundred names submitted to the post-office authorities not one was found satisfactory.
- Nameoki**; town in Madison County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "fishing place," or "place of fish."
- Nance**; county in Nebraska, named for Albinus Nance.
- Nansemond**; river and county in Virginia. Said to be derived from the Indian *neunschimeud*, "whence we fled," or "whence we were driven off."
- Nantahala**; rivers in Georgia, and Macon County, North Carolina. A corrupted Cherokee name, signifying "middle sun," "noon sun."
- Nanticoke**; river in Delaware, town in Broome County, New York, and borough in Luzerne County and mountain in Pennsylvania, named from the Indian tribe. The word means "tide-water people."
- Nantucket**; island and county in Massachusetts. This name appeared upon the maps in 1630 as *Nutocko*, and some authorities state that it is derived from an Indian word meaning "far away;" others say that its present form is a direct derivation of the Indian *nantuck*, which means that the sandy, sterile soil tempted no one.
- Napa**; county, and city in same county, in California. Said to be an Indian word meaning "city," or "house."

- Naperville**; township and city in Dupage County, Illinois, named for Joseph Naper, its founder.
- Naples**; towns in Scott County, Illinois, and Ontario County, New York, named from Naples in Italy.
- Napoleon**; township and village in Henry County, in Ohio, named for Napoleon Bonaparte, the Corsican general.
- Naranjo**; town in Tulare County, California. A Spanish word meaning "orange tree."
- Narka**; city in Republican County, Kansas, named for the daughter of a railroad official. The name is of Indian derivation.
- Narragansett**; summer resort in Washington County, Rhode Island. An Anglicization of the Indian name of a tribe, which in their language means "people of the point."
- Nash**; county in North Carolina, named for Gen. Francis Nash.
- Nashota**; town in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. An Indian word which, in the Algonquin and Dakota languages, means, respectively, "the twins," or "kicks up smoke."
- Nashua**; town in Chickasaw County, Iowa, named from the city in New Hampshire.
- Nashua**; city in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "land between."
- Nashville**; township and city in Washington County, Illinois, named from the city in Tennessee.
- Nashville**; village in Barry County, Michigan, named for E. W. Nash, who laid out the Michigan Central Railroad through the town.
- Nashville**; town in Nash County, North Carolina, and several other towns, named for Gen. Francis Nash.
- Nashville**; town in Holmes County, Ohio, probably named for Judge Simon Nash.
- Nashville**; city in Davidson County, Tennessee, named for Abner Nash, at one time governor of North Carolina. According to another authority it was named for Gen. Francis Nash.
- Nassau**; counties in Florida and New York, and several towns in different States, named from the Duchy of Nassau in Germany.
- Natchaug**; river in Connecticut. Derived from an Indian word meaning "land between," or "in the middle."
- Natick**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "place of hills."
- Natividad**; town in Monterey County, California. The Spanish form of "nativity."
- Natrona**; county in Wyoming. Derived from the Spanish, *natron*, meaning "native carbonate of soda," and given this county because of the springs of this character within its limits.
- Naubuc**; town in Hartford County, Connecticut. It is said to be a corruption of the Indian, *upauk*, "flooded," or "overflowed."
- Naugatuck**; river, and borough in New Haven County, in Connecticut. Authorities differ as to the meaning of its Indian origin, giving both "one tree" and "fork of the river."
- Nauvoo**; city in Hancock County, Illinois, named in obedience to a "revelation" made to Joseph Smith, one of its Mormon founders.
- Navajo**; county, and town in Apache County, in Arizona, named for the Indian tribe, who are said to have been so named by the Spaniards, the word meaning a kind of clasp knife, and as applied to the tribe signifying "knife-whetting people."
- Navarre**; village in Stark County, Ohio, named from the province in Spain.
- Navarro**; county in Texas, named for Jose Antonio Navarro, a Mexican by birth, but a prominent Texas citizen.

- Navesink**; village in Monmouth County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "high land between waters."
- Navidad**; village in Jackson County, Texas. A Spanish word meaning "Christmas Day."
- Nayattpoint**; village in Bristol County, Rhode Island. Probably a corruption of the Indian, *nayaug*, meaning "point" or "corner."
- Nazareth**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, settled by Moravians, and by them named from the town in Galilee of Palestine.
- Nebo**; mountain in the Wasatch Range, Utah, and fourteen towns and villages, the name being transferred from the mount in Palestine.
- Nebraska**; State of the Union, and river in Iowa and Missouri. A Sioux Indian word meaning "shallow water" or "broad water."
- Necedah**; village in Juneau County, Wisconsin. A corruption of the Ojibwa Indian *nissida*, "let there be three of us."
- Needham**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Needles**; peaks of the Mojave Mountains in California, so named on account of their peculiarly sharp and slender outlines. Township in San Bernardino County, California.
- Neenah**; town in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and city in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. The name is derived from an Indian word meaning "water."
- Negaunee**; city in Marquette County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "first," "ahead," "he goes before;" an effort to translate the English word "pioneer."
- Neillsville**; city in Clark County, Wisconsin, named for a family of early settlers.
- Neligh**; city in Antelope County, Nebraska, named for Hon. John D. Neligh.
- Nelson**; counties in Kentucky and Virginia, named for Thomas Nelson, governor of Virginia in 1781.
- Nelson**; village in Nuckolls County, Nebraska, named for C. Nelson Wheeler, who owned the town site.
- Nelson**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. N. E. Nelson, a prominent pioneer settler.
- Nelsonville**; town in Putnam County, New York, named for Elisha Nelson, who built the first house in the settlement.
- Nema**; town in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "letter seal."
- Nemaha**; counties in Kansas and Nebraska. An Indian word meaning "muddy water."
- Nennescah**; river in Kansas. An Indian word meaning "good river."
- Neodesha**; city in Wilson County, Kansas, at the junction of the Fall and Verdigris rivers, and for this reason given the Indian name which means "meeting of the waters."
- Neoga**; village in Cumberland County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "place of the Deity."
- Neosho**; river and county in Kansas and city in Newton County, Missouri;
- Neosho Falls**; city in Woodson County, Kansas. An Indian word meaning "clear cold water."
- Nepaug**; small stream in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "waters" or "fresh pond."
- Nephi**; city in Juab County, Utah, named for the youngest son of Lehi, a character of the Book of Mormon.
- Neponset**; township and village in Bureau County, Illinois, named from Neponset, Massachusetts.

- Neponset**; substation of Boston and river in eastern Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "he walks in his sleep."
- Neptune City**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, so named because of its location on the seaside.
- Nesbitt**; town in De Soto County, Mississippi, named for early settlers.
- Nescopeck**; creek and borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "dark, deep, and still water."
- Neshaminy**; stream in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "stream formed by the confluence of two branches."
- Neshannock**; stream, and village in Mercer County, Pennsylvania;
- Neshannock Falls**; village in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "two adjoining streams" or "streams making one by flowing together."
- Neshoba**; county in Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "gray wolf."
- Nesowadnehunk**; stream and mountains in Maine. An Indian name meaning "stream among the mountains."
- Nesquehoning**; stream and village in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "black lick."
- Ness**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Corpl. Noah V. Ness, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry.
- Nesselroad**; village in Jackson County, West Virginia, named for the first postmaster.
- Nettle Carrier**; creek and village in Overton County, Tennessee, named for a Cherokee Indian of local note.
- Nettleton**; towns in Lee County, Mississippi, and Caldwell County, Missouri, named for a former vice-president of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad.
- Nevada**; State of the Union, counties in Arkansas and California, and mountains of the western coast. A Spanish word meaning "snow-clad," "snowy land," originally applied to the snow-capped mountains.
- Nevada**; township and city in Story County, Iowa, so named by settlers from the State of Nevada.
- Neversink**; river in New Jersey. A corruption of the Indian name, *Naresink*.
- New**; village in Oconto County, Wisconsin, named for Hon. John C. New, of Indianapolis, Indiana.
- New Albany**; township and city in Floyd County, Indiana, named from Albany in New York.
- New Almaden**; town in Santa Clara County, California, containing the most productive quicksilver mine in the United States. Named from the quicksilver mines of Almaden in Spain. A Spanish word meaning "mine" or "mineral."
- Newark**; town in Newcastle County, Delaware, and cities in Essex County, New Jersey, and Licking County, Ohio, named from the town in England.
- Newark**; village in Wayne County, New York, named by early settlers from the city in New Jersey.
- Newaygo**; county, and village in same county, in Michigan, named for an Indian chief. The name is said to mean "much water."
- New Bedford**; city in Bristol County, Massachusetts. The name of the owner of the town site was Russell, the family name of the Duke of Bedford.
- Newbern**; city in Craven County, North Carolina, named from the town of Bern in Switzerland.
- Newberry**; mountain in California, named for Captain Newberry.
- Newberry**; village in Luce County, Michigan, named for John A. Newberry, stockholder in the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad.
- Newberry**; township in Miami County, Ohio, probably named by a settler from *Newburyport*, Massachusetts.

- Newberry**; county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, said to have been named for a prominent resident family, or, according to another authority, for a captain in Sumter's State troops.
- New Boston**; township and city in Mercer County, Illinois, named from the city in Massachusetts.
- New Braunfels**; city in Comal County, Texas, named from the town in Prussia.
- New Bremen**; village in Auglaize County, Ohio, named from the city in Germany.
- New Brighton**; borough in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in England.
- New Brunswick**; city in Middlesex County, New Jersey, incorporated in the time of and named for King George II, of the House of Brunswick.
- Newburg**; city in Orange County, New York, named from the town in Scotland.
- Newbury**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts;
- Newburyport**; city in Essex County, Massachusetts, originally a part of Newbury. Named from the town in England.
- Newcastle**; county in Delaware, and twenty cities and towns in the United States, generally so called from the town in England or for the Duke of Newcastle.
- Newcastle**; city in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in England.
- New Comerstown**; village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. A translation of the name of the Delaware Indian chief *Netawaves*, meaning "King Newcomer."
- New Egypt**; village in Ocean County, New Jersey, named from Egypt in Africa because of the extensive corn fields in the vicinity.
- Newfane**; town in Windham County, Vermont, said to have been named for Thomas Fane, one of the "men of Kent."
- New Florence**; city in Montgomery County, Missouri, named for the daughter of E. A. Lewis, an early settler, and given the prefix to distinguish it from another town of the same name in the State.
- New Geneva**; village in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, named from the principal city of Switzerland.
- New Guinea**; neighborhood in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, so named because of a settlement of several hundred negroes who escaped from bondage in New York State.
- New Hamburg**; village in Scott County, Missouri, named from the city in Germany.
- New Hampshire**; State of the Union, named from the county in England.
- New Hanover**; county in North Carolina, named from the Duchy of Germany.
- New Harmony**; town in Posey County, Indiana, settled by the "Harmonists," and named for that sect.
- New Haven**; county, and city in same county, in Connecticut, settled by parties from Boston, who called it a "new haven."
- New Haven**; town in Addison County, Vermont, named from the city in Connecticut.
- New Iberia**; town in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, given the ancient name of Spain.
- Newicargut**; river in Alaska. An Indian word meaning "frog river."
- New Jersey**; State of the Union; originally a grant to Sir George Carteret, who named it for his home on the Isle of Jersey, off the coast of England.
- New Kent**; county in Virginia, and island in Chesapeake Bay, named from the county in England.
- New Hartford**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, settled by people from Hartford.
- New Lexington**; village in Perry County, Ohio, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- New London**; county, and city in same county, in Connecticut, and town in Stanly County, North Carolina, named from London in England.

- New London;** city in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, named from New London, Connecticut, by an early settler.
- New Madrid;** county, and city in same county, in Missouri. The land was originally a grant to Gen. George Morgan from Spain, and was named by him from its principal city.
- Newmarket;** town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named from the city in England.
- New Marlboro;** town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from the city in Middlesex County.
- New Mexico;** Territory of the Union, named from the country of Mexico.
- Newman;** city in Coweta County, Georgia;
- Newmanville;** village in Alachua County, Florida. Named for Gen. Daniel Newman, an officer in the Seminole war.
- New Orleans;** city in Orleans parish, Louisiana, named from the city in France.
- New Philadelphia;** city in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, named by its founder, John Knisely, from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Newport;** towns in Herkimer County, New York, and Carteret County, North Carolina, and county in Rhode Island, named from the city in Rhode Island.
- Newport;** borough in Perry County, Pennsylvania, so named at the time of the opening of the Pennsylvania canal, as being a new port for shipping.
- Newport;** city in Newport County, Rhode Island, so named by a party of settlers from Portsmouth, who called it a "new port."
- Newport News;** city in Warwick County, Virginia, named for Capt. Christopher Newport and Captain (or Sir William) Newce.
- New Richmond;** village in Clermont County, Ohio, named from the city in Virginia.
- New Richmond;** city in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, named for Richmond Day, a founder.
- New Rochelle;** city in Westchester County, New York, named from the city in France.
- Newry;** towns in Troup County, Georgia, and Oxford County, Maine, township in Freeborn County, Minnesota, borough in Blair County, Pennsylvania, and town in Vernon County, Wisconsin, named either directly or indirectly from the town in Ireland.
- New Smyrna;** town in Orange County, Florida, named from the native place of the wife of Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a colonist.
- Newton;** county in Arkansas, named for Isaac Newton, who spoke in opposition to secession at the meeting in Little Rock, in 1861.
- Newton;** county, and town in Baker County, in Georgia, city in Jasper County, Illinois, and counties in Indiana, Missouri, and Texas, named for Sergt. John Newton, of the Revolutionary war.
- Newton;** city in Harvey County, Kansas, named from the city in Massachusetts.
- Newton;** city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, originally a part of Cambridge, and when separated called "new town," afterwards contracted to Newton.
- Newton;** county in Mississippi, named for Sir Isaac Newton.
- New Ulm;** city in Brown County, Minnesota, named by immigrants from their native city of Ulm, Germany.
- New York;** State of the Union, and county in same State, named for the Duke of York, the original grantee.
- Nez Perce;** county, and town in same county, in Idaho, and river in Yellowstone Park, named for a tribe of Indians, who were so called by the French settlers, the phrase meaning "pierced nose."
- Niagara;** county in New York and river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. An Iroquois Indian word meaning "across the neck," or "at the neck."

- Niagara Falls**; city in Niagara County, New York, named from the celebrated falls on the Niagara River.
- Niantic**; river, village, and bay in New London County in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "at the point of land on a tidal river."
- Nicholas**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. George Nicholas, a Revolutionary officer.
- Nicholas**; county in West Virginia, named for an early governor, W. C. Nicholas.
- Nicholas**; village in Wasco County, Oregon, named for an early settler.
- Nicholasville**; city in Jessamine County, Kentucky, named for Col. George Nicholas, a Revolutionary officer.
- Nicholville**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for E. S. Nichols, an agent of the proprietor.
- Nickerson**; city in Nickerson County, Kansas, named for Thomas Nickerson, an officer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Nicollet**; county, and village in same county, in Minnesota, named for Joseph Nicholas Nicollet, a French explorer, and cartographer.
- Nicomanchee**; very dark stream in Washington. An Indian word meaning "shadowy water."
- Nigger Baby Hill**; mining camp in Dolores County, Colorado, so named because of the large amount of black oxide of manganese found in the outcrop.
- Nilaks**; mountain in Oregon. Derived from the Indian word, *nilakshi* meaning "daybreak."
- Ninety-six**; town in Greenwood County, South Carolina, so named because it was 96 miles from the Cherokee Indian trading town of Keowee.
- Ninevah**; township in Johnson County, Indiana, and six other places, bear the name of the ancient capital of Assyria.
- Niobrara**; river, and village in Knox County, in Nebraska. An Indian word meaning "broad water," or "running water."
- Nippenose**; creek and valley in Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "like summer," or "where cold does not penetrate."
- Nishnabotna**; river in Iowa, and village in Atchison County, Missouri. An Indian word meaning "canoe-making river."
- Niskayuna**; town in Schenectady County, New York. An Indian word meaning "extensive corn flats."
- Nitro**; town in Contra Costa County, California, named from the nitroglycerin works within its limits.
- Niwot**; village in Boulder County, Colorado. The Indian name for Left Hand Creek.
- Noank**; village in New London County, Connecticut. Derived from the Indian word, *nayong*, "point of land."
- Noble**; county in Indiana, named for Noah Noble, an early governor.
- Noble**; county in Ohio, named for James Noble, an early settler.
- Noble**; county in Oklahoma, named for John Noble, at one time Secretary of the Interior.
- Nobles**; county in Minnesota, named for Col. William H. Nobles, a member of the Minnesota Territorial legislature.
- Noblesboro**; town in Lincoln County, Maine, named for James Noble, an early settler.
- Noblesville**; city in Noble County, Indiana, named for Noah Noble, an early governor.
- Nockamixon**; township and village in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; a Delaware Indian word meaning "where there are three houses."
- Nodoway**; county and river in Missouri. An Algonquian Indian word signifying "snakes," and, figuratively, "aliens" or "enemies."

- Nogales**; town in Santa Cruz County, New Mexico. Derived from the Spanish word, *nogal*, meaning "common walnut tree."
- Nokomis**; city in Montgomery County, Illinois, named for the mother of Wenonah in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the Ojibwa Indian word meaning "grandmother."
- Nolan**; county in Texas, named for Philip Nolan, a trader and Indian fighter in the early days of Texas.
- Nordhoff**; town in Ventura County, California, named for Charles Nordhoff.
- Norfolk**; county in Massachusetts, city in Madison County, Nebraska, and county, and town in same county, in Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Normal**; town in McLean County, Illinois, so named because it is the seat of the State Normal School.
- Norman**; county in Minnesota, named for Norman W. Kittson, a prominent pioneer.
- Normans Kill**; stream in New York, named for Albert Andriessen Bradt de Norman, an early settler.
- Norridgewock**; town in Somerset County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "place of deer," or, according to another authority, "smooth water between falls."
- Norris**; town within the corporate limits of Detroit, settled by and named for Col. P. W. Norris.
- Norris**; mountain in Yellowstone Park, named for Philetus W. Norris, the second superintendent of the reserve.
- Norristown**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named for Isaac Norris, who purchased the land from William Penn.
- North**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for John F. North, its founder.
- North Adams**; city in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from its relation to Adams, of which it was originally a part.
- Northampton**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and counties in Pennsylvania and Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Northampton**; county in North Carolina, named for the Earl of Northampton.
- Northampton**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named by Simon Prior, an early settler from Northampton, Massachusetts.
- North Anna**; river in Virginia, named for Anne, Queen of England.
- North Bend**; city in Dodge County, Nebraska, so called because it is situated in the north bend of the Platte River.
- North Bend**; village in Hamilton County, Ohio, named from the bend in the Ohio River at that point.
- North Canaan**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named from its relation to Canaan, of which it originally formed a part.
- North Carolina**; State of the Union, named for King Charles II of England.
- North Dansville**; town in Livingston County, New York, named for Daniel P. Faulkner, an early settler.
- Northeast**; town in Dutchess County, New York, so named because of its geographical position in the county.
- Northfield**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, so called because of its northerly situation in the county.
- Northfield**; city in Rice County, Minnesota, named for John W. North, who laid out the town.
- Northfield**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named for its location in the county.
- Northford**; village in New Haven County, Connecticut. The name is formed from *North Branford* and *Wallingford*, of which towns the village was originally a part.

- North Hero**; town in Grand Isle County, Vermont, named for one of the two islands which were called "Two Heroes" and granted to Ethan Allen, the intention being that they should be owned only by brave men warmly disposed toward the Revolution.
- North Manchester**; town in Wabash County, Indiana, named from the city in England, with the prefix "north," to distinguish it from another Manchester in the State.
- Northport**; characteristic name given to several places in the United States.
- Northumberland**; towns in Coos County, New Hampshire, and Saratoga County, New York, county, and borough in same county in Pennsylvania, and county in Virginia, named from the county in England.
- North Vernon**; township and town in Jennings County, Indiana, named from the town of Vernon in France.
- Northville**; township and village in Wayne County, Michigan, named for its location in the northerly part of the oldest county in the State.
- North Webster**; village in Kosciusko County, Indiana, named for Daniel Webster.
- Norton**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Capt. Orloff Norton, of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry.
- Norton**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Norton**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named for Birdsey Norton, a principal land proprietor.
- Norton Sound**; an inlet of Bering Sea on the coast of Alaska, named for Sir Fletcher Norton.
- Nortonville**; city in Jefferson County, Kansas, named for L. Norton, jr., of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.
- Norwalk**; city in Fairfield County, Connecticut, said to have been so named because, when purchased from the Indians, the northern boundary was to extend northward from the sea one day's walk, according to the Indian marking of the distance. According to another authority it is derived from *nayang*, "point of land."
- Norwalk**; town in Warren County, Iowa, and city in Huron County, Ohio, named from Norwalk, Connecticut.
- Norway**; township and city in Dickinson County, Michigan, so named by the early Norwegian settlers.
- Norway**; towns in Herkimer County, New York, and Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named from the country in Europe.
- Norwich**; city in New London County, Connecticut, and village in Chenango County, New York, named from the city in England.
- Norwich**; village and township in Kingman County, Kansas, and town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named from Norwich, Connecticut.
- Norwood**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, and twenty-two other places, being generally named from the town in England.
- Nottoway**; river and county in Virginia, named for the Indian tribe, the word meaning "snake"—that is, an enemy.
- Novato**; village and township in Marin County, California. A Spanish word meaning "new," "commencing in anything."
- Novo-Arkhangelsk**; seaport of Alaska, named from the city in Russia.
- Noxubee**; county in Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "stinking water."
- Nuckolls**; county in Nebraska, named for an early settler..
- Nueces**; river and county in Texas. Derived from the Spanish word *nuez*, meaning "nut," pecan.
- Nuevo**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "new" or "modern."

- Nunda**; village in McHenry County, Illinois, and town in Livingston County, New York, derived from the Indian word *nundao*, meaning "hilly," or, according to another authority, "potato ground."
- Nyack**; village in Rockland County, New York, originally written *Niack*. An Indian word meaning "corner" or "point."
- Nye**; county in Nevada, named for James W. Nye, the first governor of the Territory.
- Oahe**; village in Hughes County, South Dakota. An Indian word meaning "foundation."
- Oak**; a prefix much used in combination with lodge, mont, park, point, ridge, summit, ton, town, vale, and valley, and generally so given on account of the preponderance of this species of tree.
- Oakham**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Oakland**; county in Michigan, so named from the prevalence of oak openings.
- Oakland**; city in Burt County, Nebraska, named for the man who purchased the town site from the original settler.
- Oakley**; city in Logan County, Kansas, named for Mrs. Eliza Oakley Gardner.
- Oakley**; village in Saginaw County, Michigan, named for an early pioneer.
- Oatmans Flat**; place in Arizona, so named because it was the scene of the massacre of Royce Oatman and his family by the Apaches.
- Oberlin**; city in Decatur County, Kansas, named from the city in Ohio.
- Oberlin**; village in Lorain County, Ohio, named for Jean Frederick Oberlin, a philanthropist.
- Obion**; county and river in Tennessee, named for Captain Obion, who was stationed at a French garrison in the vicinity.
- O'Brien**; county in Iowa, named for the Irish patriot, William Smith O'Brien.
- Ocala**; city in Marion County, Florida, named from the Indian village, the word meaning "green," or "fertile land."
- Ocean**; county in New Jersey;
- Oceana**; county in Michigan;
- Ocean City**; village in Cape May County, New Jersey;
- Oceano**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. So named because of their location by or near the ocean or some large body of water.
- Oceanside**; city in San Diego County, California. The name is descriptive, suggested by the location.
- Ocean Springs**; town in Jackson County, Mississippi. So named because of the numerous mineral springs in the vicinity.
- Ocheyedan**; town in Osceola County, Iowa. An Indian word meaning "place of mourning."
- Ochiltree**; county in Texas, named for W. B. Ochiltree, a prominent politician of the State.
- Ochlockonee**; river in Georgia and Florida. A Creek Indian word meaning "yellow water."
- Ocklawaha**; branch of the St. Johns River, Florida. A Seminole Indian word meaning "muddy water."
- Oconee**; river, county, and town in Washington County, in Georgia, village in Shelby County, Illinois, and county in South Carolina. An Indian word, the name of an ancient Creek town.
- O'Connor**; town in Greeley County, Nebraska, named for Bishop O'Connor.
- Oconomowoc**; city in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "home of the beaver."
- Oconto**; city in Custer County, Nebraska, and county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "red ground," or, in the Menominee dialect, "place of the pickerel."

- Ocopson**; creek in Pennsylvania. An Indian name meaning "brawling stream."
- Ocou**; river in Tennessee. An Indian word meaning "cow."
- October**; mountain in the town of Washington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, whose forests are especially brilliantly colored in the autumn.
- Odanah**; town in Ashland County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "town" or "village."
- Odebolt**; town in Sac County, Iowa. Corrupted from Odebeau, the name of a French trapper, who lived alone on the banks of the creek flowing through the town.
- Odell**; township and village in Livingston County, Illinois, named for W. C. Odell, a prominent land owner.
- Odessa**; town in Newcastle County, Delaware, named from Odessa in Russia.
- Odin**; village in Marion County, Illinois, and township in Watonwan County, Minnesota. The name is one given to the Supreme Being by the ancient northern nations.
- O'Fallon**; village in St. Clair County, Illinois, and town in St. Charles County, Missouri, named for Col. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis.
- Offutt**; village in Anderson County, Tennessee, named for the owner of the land upon which the post-office was built.
- Ogalalla**; village in Keith County, Nebraska, named for a subtribe of the Sioux Indians. The word has some reference to "scattering."
- Ogden**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for an influential resident family.
- Ogden**; city in Riley County, Kansas, named for Maj. E. A. Ogden, United States Army.
- Ogden**; town in Monroe County, New York, named for William Ogden, the son-in-law of the proprietor.
- Ogden**; city in Weber County, river, canyon, and valley in Utah, named for an old mountaineer of the Hudson Bay Company, Peter Skeen Ogden.
- Ogdensburg**; city in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for its original proprietor.
- Ogema**; town in Price County, Wisconsin;
- Ogemaw**; county in Michigan. Derived from an Ojibwa Indian word meaning "great chief."
- Ogle**; county in Illinois, named for Capt. Joseph Ogle, an Indian fighter of the Ohio valley.
- Oglesby**; town in LaSalle County, Illinois, named for Richard J. Oglesby, former governor of the State.
- Oglethorpe**; county, and town in Macon County, in Georgia, named for Gen. James E. Oglethorpe, the founder of the colony of Georgia.
- Ogletown**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, named for Thomas Ogle, the former owner of the land.
- Ogontz**; river in Michigan. Possibly a derivation of the Indian word *ognisibi*, meaning "little pickerel river."
- Ogontz**; towns in Delta County, Michigan, Erie County, Ohio, and Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named for the Indian chief, Ogontz, who was a missionary among his own people.
- Ogretta**; village in Cherokee County, North Carolina. A manufactured word of no meaning.
- Ohio**; State of the Union, river, and counties in Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. An Iroquois Indian word meaning "beautiful river."
- Ohio**; township and village in Bureau County, Illinois; so named by settlers from the State of Ohio.

- Ohiopyle**; falls on the Youghiogheny River, and town in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "white froth upon the water."
- Oil Center**; town in Kern County, California. Named from its location in the petroleum-producing district.
- Ojai**; town in Ventura County, and valley inclosed by mountains, in California. An Indian word meaning "nest."
- Ojo Caliente**; village in Taos County, New Mexico. Spanish words meaning "spring" and "hot," and given this place on account of its numerous hot springs.
- Okabena**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "heron rookery."
- Okahumka**; town in Lake County, Florida. Derived from the Seminole Indian word, *okihumkee*, meaning "bad water."
- Okanogan**; county, river, and lake in Washington. An Indian word and tribal name, signifying "rendezvous," and so applied first to the river on account of the assembling of Indians to lay in supplies of fish and game.
- Okauchee**; town in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "very long."
- Okawville**; township and village in Washington County, Illinois. From an Indian word, *kaug*, meaning "porcupine."
- Okechobee**; lake in southern Florida. A Seminole Indian word meaning "large water."
- Okee**; town in Columbia County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "evil spirit," or if from *auke*, "earth," or "place."
- Oketo**; city in Marshall County, Kansas, named for an Indian chief, Arkatetah, the same being shortened by the settlers.
- Oklahoma**; Territory of the Union, and county, and city in same county, in said Territory. A Choctaw Indian word meaning "red people."
- Oklokonee**; river in Georgia. A Creek Indian word meaning "yellow water."
- Okmulgee**; river in Georgia. A Creek Indian word meaning "boiling water."
- Okolona**; town in Chickasaw County, Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "much bent."
- Okomi**; river in Georgia. An Indian word meaning "great water."
- Oktibbeha**; county in Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "ice there in creek," or, according to another authority, "bloody water," because of the battles fought there between Chickasaws and Choctaws.
- Olathe**; city in Johnson County, Kansas. An Indian word of the Shawnee dialect meaning "beautiful."
- Oldham**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. William Oldham, a Revolutionary officer who settled in Kentucky in 1779.
- Oldham**; county in Texas, named for Williamson S. Oldham, a prominent lawyer and politician after the annexation.
- Old Orchard Beach**; town and beach in York County, Maine, so named because of the extensive orchard set out by its first settler.
- Old Point Comfort**; town in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, so named by Capt. Christopher Newport, because he found it a safe haven after a severe storm; the "Old" added to distinguish it from New Point Comfort, a few miles away.
- Oldtown**; city in Penobscot County, Maine, so named because it has been a town site from aboriginal times.
- Olean**; city, town, and creek in Cattaraugus County, New York; the name is given with reference to the oil springs in the region.
- Oleona**; village in Potter County, Pennsylvania, colonized by the violinist Ole Bull and taking its name from the first part of his.
- Olimpo**; town in Glenn County, California. A Spanish term meaning "heaven" or "high up."

- Oliver**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. H. S. Oliver.
- Oliveras**, town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish name meaning "olive trees," and applied descriptively.
- Olmstead**; township in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named for Charles H. Olmstead.
- Olmsted**; county in Minnesota, named for Hon. David Olmstead, mayor of St. Paul in 1854.
- Olney**; township and city in Richland County, Illinois, named for Nathan Olney of Lawrenceville.
- Olney**; substation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, named from the town in England.
- Olneyville**; substation in Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island, named for Christopher Olney, a prominent citizen.
- Olokikana**; lake in Florida. An Indian word meaning "spotted lake," so named because dotted with green islands.
- Olyphant**; borough in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, named for George Talbot Olyphant.
- Olympia**; city in Thurston County, Washington, named from the ancient mountain of Greece.
- Omaha**; township and village in Gallatin County, Illinois, named from Omaha, Nebraska.
- Omaha**; city in Douglas County, Nebraska. An Indian word meaning "upstream," also the name of a tribe designated as "upstream people."
- Omar**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for a character in one of Johnson's allegories.
- Onancock**; town and bay in Accomac County, Virginia. An Indian name said to mean "foggy place."
- Onarga**; township and village in Iroquois County, Illinois. Probably an Indian word meaning "place of rocky hills."
- Onawa**; township and town in Monona County, Iowa. An Indian word meaning "wide awake."
- O'Neals**; village in Madera County, California, named for Charles O'Neal, an early settler.
- Oneco**; village in Windham County, Connecticut, named for the son of Uncas, the Mohegan sachem.
- Oneida**; county in Idaho, city in Knox County, Illinois, county and lake in New York, and county in Wisconsin;
- Oneida Castle**; village in Oneida County, New York. Named for one of the tribes of the Six Nations, the word meaning "granite people" or "people of the stone."
- O'Neil**; city in Holt County, Nebraska, named for Gen. John O'Neil, an early settler.
- Onekama**; village in Manistee County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "portage."
- Oneonta**; town in Otsego County, New York. An Indian word meaning "place of rest."
- Ong**; village in Burlington County, New Jersey, named for an early settler.
- Onida**; town in Sully County, South Dakota. An Indian word meaning "hunted," or "looked for."
- Onion**; creek in North Dakota, so named on account of the quantities of wild onions growing on its banks.
- Onondaga**; county, and town in same county, and lake in New York, named from the Indian tribe, the word meaning "people of the hills."
- Onslow**; county in North Carolina, named for Arthur Onslow, speaker in the British House of Commons.

- Ontario**; one of the Great Lakes, county, and town in Wayne County, New York, village in Vernon County, Wisconsin, and ten other towns and villages. An Indian word, said to mean "beautiful lake," or "beautiful prospect of rocks, hills, and water." Another authority gives "village on the mountain."
- Onteora**; village in the Catskills in Ulster County, New York. An Indian word meaning "hills of the sky."
- Ontonagon**; county, and river in Michigan. An Ojibwa Indian word meaning "fishing place," or, according to another authority, so named because an Indian maiden lost a dish in the stream and exclaimed "*nindonogan*," which in her dialect meant "away goes my dish."
- Oostanaula**; river in Georgia, from a Cherokee Indian name signifying a rock ledge across a stream.
- Opelika**; city in Lee County, Alabama. An Indian word meaning "great swamp."
- Opelousas**; town in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, named from a tribe of Indians, the name signifying "black head," or "black moccasins."
- Opequan**; stream in Virginia. Derived from an Indian word meaning "froth-white stream," or perhaps from another, meaning "rain-worn stream."
- Oquawka**; village in Henderson County, Illinois, so named from the yellowish appearance of the river banks. From an Indian word meaning "yellow."
- Orange**; counties in California and Florida, so named on account of the large orange groves.
- Orange**; town in New Haven County, Connecticut, city in Essex County, New Jersey, counties in New York and North Carolina, and counties, and towns in same counties in Vermont and Virginia, named for William IV, Prince of Orange.
- Orange**; county in Indiana, named from the county in North Carolina, the home of its settlers.
- Orange**; county, and city in same county, in Texas, so named because of the luxuriant wild orange trees growing in the swamp of the Sabine River.
- Orangeburg**; county, and town in same county in South Carolina;
- Orange City**; town in Sioux County, Iowa, the center of a large settlement of Hollanders. Named for William IV, Prince of Orange.
- Orbisonia**; borough in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, named for William Orbison, an early settler.
- Orchard**; village in Morgan County, Colorado; so named from Fremont's encampment in an orchard of cottonwoods while reconnoitering.
- Orchard**; village in Antelope County, Nebraska, so named because of the presence of a large orchard of apple trees.
- Ord**; city in Valley County, Nebraska, named for Gen. E. O. C. Ord.
- Ordway**; town in Otero County, Colorado, named for George N. Ordway, of the Denver board of supervisors.
- Oreana**; village in Humboldt County, Nevada. A Latin word meaning "town of gold."
- Oregon**; State of the Union, and county in Missouri. The name said to have been derived from *origanum*, a species of wild sage found along the coast in the State; but another authority states that it is derived from the Spanish *Oregones*, which name was given the Indian tribes inhabiting that region by a Jesuit priest, the word meaning "big-eared men."
- Oregon**; township and city in Ogle County, Illinois, named from the State.
- Orejas Del Oso**; mountain in Utah. A Spanish phrase meaning "bear's ears."
- Organ**; mountains in New Mexico, so called because of their resemblance to the pipes of an organ.
- Orion**; village in Oakland County, Michigan, named from the constellation.
- Oriskany**; creek, and village in Oneida County, in New York;
- Oriskany Falls**; village in Oneida County, New York. An Indian word meaning "place of nettles."

- Orland**; town in Glenn County, California, named from the town in Maine.
- Orland**; town in Hancock County, Maine, said to have been so named by the first settler because of the finding of an oar upon the shore.
- Orlando**; city in Orange County, Florida. A Spanish word meaning "seat of justice."
- Orleans**; parish in Louisiana, township, and city in Harlan County, Nebraska, and counties in New York and Virginia, named from the city in France.
- Orleans**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named in 1797 for the Duke of Orleans, alias Citizen Égalité, popular for his democratic principles.
- Ormsby**; county in Nevada, named for Major Ormsby.
- Orneville**; town in Piscataquis County, New York, named for the Hon. Henry Orne, of Boston.
- Oro Chino**; town in Mariposa County, California, so named because of the Chinese employed in the gold placer mines. From the Spanish *oro*, meaning "gold," and *chino*, "Chinese."
- Orofino**; town in Siskiyou County, California, and town in Shoshone County, and creek in Idaho, so named by the Spanish because of their gold mines.
- Oroville**; town in Butte County, California, so named by the early miners because of the gold mines.
- Orphans Island**; island in Penobscot County, Maine, so named because it was an orphan's share of an estate of the Waldo Patent.
- Orrick**; town in Ray County, Missouri, named for John C. Orrick, of St. Louis.
- Orrington**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, the name being a misspelling of the original name of "Orangetown."
- Ortega**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "grouse."
- Orville**; town in Hamilton County, Nebraska, named for Orville Westcott, a resident.
- Orwigsburg**; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, named for Peter Orwig, its founder.
- Osage**; township and city in Mitchell County, Iowa, named for Orrin Osage, benefactor of the town.
- Osage**; counties in Kansas and Missouri, Indian reservation in Oklahoma, and many towns, cities, and rivers in the United States. Named from the *Wasashi* (French, *Onasage*) or Osage Indians. The meaning of the word is unknown.
- Osakis**; village in Douglas County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "yellow earth."
- Osawatomie**; city in Miami County, Kansas, a combination of the names of the two rivers at whose junction the town is situated—Osage and Pottawattomie.
- Osborne**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Vincent B. Osborne, of the Second Kansas Cavalry.
- Osceola**; town in Mississippi County, Arkansas; counties in Florida, Iowa, and Michigan; city in St. Clair County, Missouri; village in Polk County, Nebraska; mountain in New Hampshire; towns in Lewis County, New York, and Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and village in Polk County, Wisconsin; also many other cities and towns, named either directly or indirectly for the Seminole Indian chief. The name refers to a medicine drink used by the tribe in certain ceremonies.
- Oscoda**; county, and village in Iosco County, in Michigan. An Indian word, said by some to mean "fire," by others, "strong prairie."
- Oshawa**; village in Nicollet County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "ferry him over," or "across the river."
- Oskaloosa**; cities in Mahaska County, Iowa, and Jefferson County, Kansas, named for the wife of the Indian chief Mahaska.

- Oshkosh**; city in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, named for an Indian chief; the name is said to mean "nail," "claw," or "horny part of the foot of beasts."
- Oso**; mountain in Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "bear."
- Ossineke**; village in Alpena County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "stony land," or "place of a stone."
- Ossining**; town in Westchester County, New York; the name is said to have been derived from that of the Indian tribe *Sintsink* or *Singsing*, "stone upon stone," or from *osinsing*, "place of stones."
- Ossipee**; river in Maine. An Indian word meaning "pine river," or "stony river."
- Oswegatchie**; river in New York. An Indian word meaning "coming around a hill."
- Oswego**; village in Kendall County, Illinois, city in Labette County, Kansas, and county, city, and town in same county, and river in New York. Derived from the Indian *on ti ahan toque*, meaning "where the valley widens" or "flowing out."
- Osweya**; creek in McKean County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "place of flies."
- Otay**; town in San Diego County, California. Named from an Indian rancheria.
- Otero**; county in Colorado, named for Miguel Otero, of a prominent Mexican family.
- Otero**; county in New Mexico, named for governor M. A. Otero.
- Otis**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for James Otis, an early proprietor.
- Otis**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Harrison Gray Otis.
- Otisfield**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for James Otis, an early proprietor.
- Otisville**; village in Genesee County, Michigan, named for Byron Otis, an early settler.
- Otisville**; village in Orange County, New York, named for Isaac Otis, its first settler.
- Otoe**; county in Nebraska, named for the Indian tribe.
- Otsego**; county, village, and township in Allegan County, Michigan; county, town, and lake in same county in New York; village in Muskingum County, Ohio, and town in Columbia County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "welcome water," or "place where meetings are held."
- Otselic**; town in Chenango County, and creek in Madison County, New York. An Indian word meaning "plum creek."
- Otsquago**; creek in Montgomery County, New York. An Indian word signifying "under the bridge."
- Ottawa**; city in Lasalle County, Illinois; reservation in Indian Territory; county, and city in Franklin County, Kansas; county in Michigan; village in Lesueur County, Minnesota; county in Ohio, and several other places, named for the Indian tribe.
- Otter**; creek in Missouri. The present name is a translation of the original French name of "*loutre*."
- Otter Lake**; village in Lapeer County, Michigan, so named because of the abundance of otter in the adjacent lakes.
- Otter Tail**; lake in Ottertail County, Minnesota;
- Ottertail**; county, and town in same county in Minnesota. A translation of the Ojibwa name of the lake, referring to the form of a long and narrow sand bar which separates the lake from the last mile of the inflowing Otter Tail River.
- Otto**; town in Cattaraugus County, New York, named for Jacob S. Otto, of the Holland Land Company.
- Ottumwa**; city in Wapello County, Iowa. An Indian word said to mean "place of the lone chief," but more probably meaning "rapids," or "tumbling water."

- Ouachita**; county and river in Arkansas and parish in Louisiana, named for a now extinct Indian tribe.
- Ouray**; county, city in same county, and mountain in Colorado, named for a friendly chief of the Ute Indians. The Ute Indian corruption of "Willie."
- Outagamie**; county in Wisconsin, named for the Outagamies, or "Fox" Indians. By another authority said to mean "those who live on the opposite side."
- Overton**; county in Tennessee, named for Judge John Overton.
- Ovid**; township and village in Clinton County, Michigan, named from the town in New York.
- Ovid**; town in Seneca County, New York, named for the Roman poet.
- Owasco**; lake, town, and creek in Cayuga County, New York. An Indian word meaning "bridge," or "lake of the floating bridge."
- Owassa**; town in Hardin County, Iowa, derived from *owasse*, the Indian word for "bear."
- Owatonna**; river, and city in Steele County, in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "straight river."
- Owen**; counties in Indian and Kentucky;
- Owensboro**; city in Daviess County, Kentucky. Named for Col. Abraham Owen, of Kentucky, killed at Tippecanoe.
- Owensburg**; village in Greene County, Indiana, named for its founder.
- Owenyo**; station in Inyo County, California. A compound of Owen and Inyo, from its situation near Owens Lake.
- Owingville**; city in Bath County, Kentucky, named for Col. T. D. Owings.
- Owobopta**; tributary of the Minnesota river. An Indian word meaning "where they dig roots."
- Owosso**; city in Shiawassee County, Michigan, named for the principal chief of the Chippewas in that country, the word meaning "he is afar off."
- Owsley**; county in Kentucky, named for Judge William Owsley, a former governor.
- Oxbow**; village in Jefferson County, New York, on the Oswegatchie River, so named because of a bend in the river at this point in the form of an ox bow.
- Oxford**; town in Calhoun County, Alabama, named from the city in England.
- Oxford**; county, and town in same county, in Maine; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts; town in Chenango County, New York; township and village in Butler County, Ohio; and borough in Chester County, Pennsylvania; named from the university in England.
- Oxford**; city in Lafayette County, Mississippi, so named from the university city in England because it is the location of the State University.
- Oxford Church**; substation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, named from the cathedral of Oxford, England.
- Oyster Bay**; town in Nassau County, New York, so named because of the abundance of oysters found in the bay.
- Ozan**; town and stream in Hempstead County, Arkansas. A corruption of the French, *prairie d'âne*, "prairie of the donkey."
- Ozark**; group of hills principally in Arkansas and Mississippi; village in Dale County, Alabama, county and city in Christian County, Missouri, and several other places. The *aux arcs* were said to refer to the bends in the White River, and applied to the Ozark Mountains, through which the river pursues a wandering course; in other words, the mountains at the bends of the river.
- Ozaukee**; county in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "yellow clay." The proper name of the Sauk Indians.
- Pacheco**; town in Contra Costa County, California, named for an early Spanish settler.
- Pachuta**; town in Clarke County, Mississippi. A Choctaw Indian word meaning "possum creek."

- Pacific**; ocean, the largest division of water on the globe, so named by Magellan, its discoverer, because of the fair weather encountered there after experiencing heavy gales in the straits.
- Pacific**; city in Franklin County, Missouri, county in Washington, and creek in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named from the ocean.
- Pactolus**; town in Pitt County, North Carolina, named from the ancient river in Asia Minor.
- Paddock**; village in Holt County, Nebraska, named for A. S. Paddock, United States Senator from that State.
- Paducah**; city in McCracken County, Kentucky, named for a celebrated Indian chief who formerly lived in the vicinity and was buried on the banks of Tennessee River, now within the city limits.
- Page**; county in Iowa, named for Colonel Page, of Palo Alto fame.
- Page**; county in Virginia, named for John Page, an early governor of the State.
- Pahaquarry**; township in Warren County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "termination of two mountains."
- Pahcupog**; pond near Westerly, Connecticut. The name is derived from the Indian word *pahke-pang*, meaning "pure water pond."
- Painesville**; village in Lake County, Ohio, named for Gen. E. Paine, an early settler.
- Paint**; creek in Ohio. From the Indian words *olomon sepung*, "paint stream."
- Painted Post**; village in Steuben County, New York, so named because of the erection of a painted monument by the Indians over the grave of their chief, Captain Montour.
- Paint Rock**; town in Concho County, Texas, so named because situated near a ledge of rock, profusely decorated with Indian hieroglyphics.
- Pajaro**; town in Monterey County and river in California. Named from the wild ducks that abound in the vicinity. A Spanish word applied to birds in general.
- Pala**; township in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word signifying a wooden shovel used for grain.
- Palarm**; town and stream in Faulkner County, Arkansas. A corruption of the French, *place des alarmes*.
- Palatine**; township and village in Cook County, Illinois; village in Salem County, New Jersey; town in Montgomery County, New York, and village in Marion County, West Virginia.
- Palatine Bridge**; village in Montgomery County, New York. The name is transferred from the division of Germany.
- Palatka**; city in Putnam County, Florida. A Seminole Indian word said by some to mean "spilled," and by others, "cow ford."
- Palestine**; town in St. Francis County, Arkansas, village in Crawford County, Illinois, and eleven other towns and villages, the name being transferred from Palestine, in Syria.
- Palisades**; cliff of trap rock from 200 to 500 feet high, forming the westerly bank of the Hudson River, New York, extending from Fort Lee about fifteen miles to the north.
- Palisades Park**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, so named because of its location on the Palisades.
- Palmdale**; town in Los Angeles County, California, so named from the luxuriant growth of palms.
- Palmer**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named for Chief Justice Thomas Palmer.
- Palmer**; village in Marquette County, Michigan, named for Waterman Palmer, of Pittsburg, its founder.

- Palmer Lake**; town and creek in El Paso County, Colorado, named for General Palmer, an official of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.
- Palmers**; creek in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Martin Palmer.
- Palms**; town in Los Angeles County, California, so named from the large palm trees in the neighborhood.
- Palmyra**; towns in Marion County, Missouri, Wayne County, New York, and Portage County, Ohio, named from the ancient city in Syria.
- Palo**; town in Linn County, Iowa, and village in Ionia County, Michigan. A Spanish word meaning "stick."
- Palo Alto**; town in Santa Clara County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "high timber."
- Palo Alto**; county in Iowa, and borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, named from the famous battlefield in Texas.
- Palo Blanco**; town in Fresno County, California. A Spanish name descriptively applied, meaning "white timber."
- Palo Cedro**; town in Shasta County, California, so named from the abundant growths of cedars. A Spanish phrase meaning "cedar timber."
- Paloma**; villages in Calaveras County, California, and Adams County, Illinois. A Spanish word meaning "dove."
- Palo Pinto**; county and river in Texas. A Spanish phrase meaning "stained timber."
- Palo Verde**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish name meaning "green timber," descriptive of the district.
- Pamelia**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for the wife of Gen. Jacob Brown.
- Pamlico**; county, sound, and river in North Carolina, named from a former Indian tribe.
- Pampa**; town in Kern County, California, so named from its location. A Spanish word meaning an "extensive plain."
- Pamunkey**; river, and town in Orange County, in Virginia. Said to have been derived from the Indian *pihmunga*, meaning "where he sweat."
- Pana**; township and city in Christian County, Illinois. The corrupted form of *Pani*, the name of a small tribe of Indians.
- Panasoffkee**; town in Sumter County, Florida. From the Indian word, *panasofkee*, "deep valley."
- Panola**; counties in Mississippi and Texas. An Indian word meaning "cotton."
- Panton**; town in Addison County, Vermont, named for Lord Panton, a British nobleman.
- Paola**; city in Miami County, Kansas, named for Baptiste Peoria, the town name being the Indian pronunciation.
- Papillion**; village and creek in Sarpy County, Nebraska, given the French name because many butterflies were seen upon the banks of the stream.
- Papinsville**; village in Bates County, Missouri, named for Pierre Mellecourt Papin.
- Paragould**; city in Greene County, Arkansas. A compound of the names of two railroad men, W. J. Paramore and Jay Gould.
- Paraiso Springs**; post-office in Monterey County, California, descriptive of the beauty of the springs. The Spanish form of "paradise."
- Pardeeville**; village in Columbia County, Wisconsin, named for John S. Pardee, the founder.
- Paris**; township and city in Edgar County, Illinois, named from Paris, Kentucky.
- Paris**; city in Bourbon County, Kentucky, town in Oxford County, Maine, city in Lamar County, Texas, and many other places, named from the city in France.
- Paris**; a town in Oneida County, New York, named for Isaac Paris, a merchant of *Fort Plain*.

- Parish**; town in Oswego County and village in Erie County, New York;
- Parishville**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York. Named for David Parish, an extensive landowner.
- Parita**; village in Bexar County, Texas. A Spanish word meaning "grapevine."
- Park**; county in Colorado, so named because it includes a large area of South Park.
- Park**; county in Montana, so named from its proximity to Yellowstone Park.
- Park City**; town in Yellowstone County, Montana; when platted a portion of the land was set apart as a park, from which the town took its name.
- Parke**; county in Indiana, named for Benjamin Parke, a prominent State politician.
- Parker**; city in Linn County, Kansas, named for J. W. Parker, the former owner of the town site.
- Parker**; township and city in Turner County, South Dakota, named for the wife (née Parker) of the chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.
- Parker**; county in Texas, named for the family of Parker's Fort, who in 1836 were captured and killed by the Indians.
- Parkersburg**; town in Sampson County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Parkersburg**; city in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named for Dr. Thomas Parker, an eminent physician of Chester County.
- Parkersburg**; city in Wood County, West Virginia, named for Alexander Parker, of Pennsylvania.
- Parkers Landing**; city in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, named for the former proprietors.
- Parkerville**; village in Lyon County, Kentucky, named for Thomas Parker, a wealthy citizen.
- Parkerville**; city in Morris County, Kansas, named for C. G. Parker, the former owner of the town site.
- Parkman**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for its early proprietor, Samuel Parkman, of Boston.
- Parkman**; village and township of Geauga County, Ohio, named for Robert P. Parkman.
- Parkman**; town in Sheridan County, Wyoming, named for Francis Parkman.
- Park River**; city in Walsh County, North Dakota, named for the stream which flows through the natural park.
- Parksville**; town in Edgefield County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family of the county.
- Parkville**; village in Platte County, Missouri, named for George S. Park, its founder.
- Parnele**; town in Martin County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Parmer**; creek in Chariton County, Missouri, and county in Texas. Named for Martin Parmer, who was a member of the first legislature of Missouri, and later went to Texas, where he engaged in an attempted revolution about 1827.
- Parramore**; beach and island in Accomac County, Virginia, named for the family who were its former owners.
- Parrott**; town in La Plata County, Colorado, named for a California capitalist.
- Parry**; peak in the Front Range, Colorado, named for the botanist.
- Parsons**; city in Labette County, Kansas, named for Judge Levi Parsons, a prominent railroad official.
- Parsons**; town in Tucker County, West Virginia, named for a former resident.
- Parsonsfield**; town in York County, Maine, named for Thomas Parsons, an early proprietor.
- Pasadena**; city in Los Angeles County, California. An Indian word meaning "crown of the valley."
- Pascagoula**; river, and town in Jackson County, in Mississippi, named for an Indian tribe, the name meaning "bread people."

- Pasco**; county in Florida, named for Senator Pasco.
- Pascoag**; village in Providence County, Rhode Island. An Indian word meaning "dividing place," and so named because it is situated at the forks of the Blackstone River.
- Paso Robles**; city in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "pass of the oak trees."
- Pasquotank**; county in North Carolina. An Indian word meaning "divided tidal river," and given this county because a river forms one of its boundaries.
- Passaconaway**; mountain in New Hampshire, named for a sachem of the Merrimack tribe of Indians.
- Passadumkeag**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, by reason of which it was given this Indian name, which means "falls running over a gravel bed."
- Passaic**; county, city in same county, and river in New Jersey; derived either from the Indian word, *passaic* or *passajeek*, "valley," or from the Indian equivalent of "peace."
- Passamaquoddy**; bay on the coast of Maine. An Indian word meaning "pollock ground," or "pollock-plenty place."
- Pass Christian**; town in Harrison County, Mississippi. Received its name from Nicholas Christian, a Norwegian navigator, who discovered a channel or pass between Cat Island and the mainland.
- Passumpsic**; river and village in Caledonia County, Vermont. An Indian word meaning "much clear water."
- Pastoro**; mountain in Arizona, so named because of its high mountain pastures.
- Patagunkis**; tributary of the Penobscot River in Maine. An Indian word meaning "sandy-ground cove."
- Patapsco**; river in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "black water."
- Patata**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "potato."
- Patchogue**; village in Suffolk County, New York. An Indian word meaning "turning place."
- Paterson**; city in Passaic County, New Jersey, named for William Paterson, an early governor.
- Patkaskaden**; tributary of James River. An Indian word meaning "tortoise" or "turtle."
- Patoka**; township and village in Marion County, Illinois, named for a local Indian chief.
- Patrick**; county in Virginia, named for the orator, Patrick Henry.
- Pattaquonk**; hill in Middlesex County, Connecticut. An Indian name meaning "round place" or "round hill."
- Patterson**; town in Putnam County, New York, named for a family of early settlers.
- Paulding**; county in Georgia, town in Jasper County, Mississippi, and county, and town in same county, in Ohio, named for John Paulding, who assisted in the capture of Major André.
- Pauquepaug**; brook in Litchfield County, Connecticut. The name is derived from the Indian word *papke-paug*, meaning "pure-water pond."
- Pautuck**; river, and village in Suffolk County, New York. An Indian word meaning "fall."
- Pawling**; town in Dutchess County, New York. The name is derived from Paulding.
- Pawnee**; creek in Colorado, so named by the Indians because a party of 200 Pawnee Indians were here surrounded by a greatly outnumbering force of Sioux, who, when they found they could not capture the Pawnees, proceeded to *starve them out*; but the Pawnees refused to surrender to escape even this *death, and every man perished by starvation.*

- Pawnee**; counties in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, named for the tribe of Pawnee Indians.
- Pawpaw**; villages in Lee County, Illinois, and Van Buren County, Michigan; and creek, and town in Morgan County, West Virginia; so named because of the presence of pawpaw trees.
- Pawtucket**; river in New England and city in Providence County, Rhode Island. An Indian word meaning "at the little falls."
- Paxton**; city in Ford County, Illinois, named for Sir Joseph Paxton, of England, who was prominent in promoting emigration to Illinois.
- Paxton**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Charles Paxton, of Boston.
- Paxton**; town in Keith County, Nebraska, named for W. A. Paxton, of Omaha, Nebraska.
- Payette**; river and a village in Canyon County, Idaho, named for a member of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Payne**; village in Paulding County, Ohio, probably named for Henry B. Payne, United States Senator from that State.
- Payne**; county in Oklahoma, named for Captain Payne, "Oklahoma Boone."
- Paynesville**; town in Pike County, Missouri, named for a resident of St. Louis.
- Payson**; township and village in Adams County, Illinois, named for Rev. Edward Payson, of Portland, Maine.
- Peabody**; city in Marion County, Kansas, named for F. H. Peabody, of Boston.
- Peabody**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, named for George Peabody, the philanthropist.
- Peace**; creek in Florida, so named because it was the scene of a treaty of peace.
- Peale**; highest peak of the Sierra la Sal in Utah, named for Dr. A. C. Peale, the geologist.
- Pearl**; river in Mississippi;
- Pearlington**; town in Hancock County, Mississippi;
- Pearl River**; county in Mississippi. So named on account of the pearl fisheries which were early established by the French upon the Pearl River.
- Pecan**; village in Clay County, Georgia. An Indian word meaning "nut."
- Pecatonica**; township and village in Winnebago County, and river in Illinois. A corrupted form of the Indian word *pickatolica*, the name of a species of fish.
- Peckamin**; river in New Jersey. Derived from the Indian word *pakim*, "cranberries."
- Pecos**; county and river in Texas. Named from the Pecos (Shepherd) Indians of New Mexico, who had been taught sheep husbandry by the Spanish. The name is derived from the Latin *pecus*, meaning a "flock."
- Pecunktuk**; stream in Vermont. An Indian word meaning "crooked river."
- Pedernales**; rivers in North Carolina and Texas. A Spanish word meaning "flints," "rocks," or "stones."
- Peekskill**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for Jan Peek, a Dutch mariner of the seventeenth century.
- Pegumock**; creek in New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "dark stream."
- Pelham**; towns in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle.
- Pelham**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for the original patentee, John Pell.
- Pella**; city in Marion County, Iowa, colonized by Dutch settlers, to whom the word meant "city of refuge."
- Pemadumcook**; lake in Piscataquis County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "lake of the sloping mountain."

- Pemaquid**; point of land and village in Lincoln County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "long point," or, according to another authority, "that runs into the water."
- Pembina**; county, and city in same county, in North Dakota, from the Ojibwa name for "cranberry."
- Pembroke**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Pembroke**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, probably named for the Earl of Pembroke.
- Pemigewasset**; river in New Hampshire. The word is of Indian derivation, said to mean "crooked place of pines."
- Pemiscot**; county in Missouri, named from its principal bayou. An Indian word meaning "liquid mud."
- Penacook**; substation in Concord, Merrimack County, New Hampshire. An Indian tribal name meaning "crooked."
- Pender**; county in North Carolina, named for Gen. William D. Pender, an officer of the Confederate Army.
- Pendleton**; town in Madison County, Indiana, named for the former proprietor, Thomas M. Pendleton.
- Pendleton**; counties in Kentucky and West Virginia, named for Edmund Pendleton, a prominent politician of Virginia.
- Pendleton**; town in Niagara County, New York, named for Sylvester Pendleton Clarke, ex-governor of Grand Island.
- Pendleton**; town in Northampton County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Pendleton**; town in Umatilla County, Oregon, named for George H. Pendleton.
- Pendleton**; town in Anderson County, South Carolina, named for Judge Henry Pendleton, a Revolutionary jurist.
- Pend Oreille**; lake in Idaho, named from a tribe of Indians who were given this name by the French because of their habit of wearing pendants in their ears, the phrase meaning "hanging ear."
- Penfield**; town in Green County, Georgia, named for Josiah Penfield.
- Penfield**; village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for a railroad builder.
- Penfield**; town in Monroe County, New York, named for Daniel Penfield, an early settler.
- Penikese**; one of the Elizabeth islands in Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "sloping land."
- Penn**; township in Stark County, Illinois, named from Pennsylvania, whence many of the early settlers came.
- Penn**; the name of many townships, and the prefix to the name of many towns and villages in the United States, generally given in honor of William Penn.
- Pennington**; borough in Mercer County, New Jersey, named for the Pennington family, two members of which were governors of the State.
- Pennington**; county in South Dakota, named for John L. Pennington, a former governor.
- Pennsylvania**; State of the Union, named for William Penn, to whom the land comprised within the limits of the State was granted, and *sylvania*, from the Latin *silva*, "forest."
- Penn Yan**; village in Yates County, New York. The name is a compound of the names of the two classes of settlers—Pennsylvanians and Yankees.
- Pennypack**; creek in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "body of water with no current."

- Penobscot**; county, town in Hancock County, bay, and river in Maine. Derived from the Indian word *penobskeag*, meaning "rocky place," or "river of rocks."
- Penryn**; mining town in Placer County, California, named by miners from the borough in Cornwall.
- Pensacola**; bay and city in Escambia County, Florida. Said to be derived from the Indian word *pan-sha-okla*, meaning "hair people."
- Pentwater**; river and lake in Michigan, so named because of the supposition that the river had no outlet.
- Pentwater**; township and village in Oceana County, Michigan, named from the river.
- Peosta**; village in Dubuque County, Iowa. An Indian word meaning "gorge in the rocks."
- Peotone**; town in Will County, Illinois. Derived from the Indian word *petone*, meaning "bring," "bring here," or "bring to this place."
- Pepin**; lake between Wisconsin and Minnesota, and county in Wisconsin, named for Pepin le Bref.
- Pepperell**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Sir William Pepperell, a member of the Massachusetts council.
- Pepperville**; township in Butler County, Nebraska, named for Hubbel Pepper, an early settler.
- Pequabuck**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "clear pond," or "open pond."
- Pequanac**; village in Morris County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "cleared land."
- Pequannock**; village in Hartford County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "land naturally clear and open."
- Peoria**; county, and city in same county, in Illinois, and nation in Indian Territory. A corrupted form of an Indian tribal name, signifying "carriers," or "packers" (Gatschet).
- Pequea**; township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from Piqua, the name of a band of the Shawnee Indians who once inhabited the valley of the Pequea. The name signifies "ashes" and has a mythic reference.
- Pequots**; town in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, named for a tribe of Indians, the word being commonly rendered "destroyers," or "enemies."
- Perdido**; rivers in Alabama and Florida, and bay into which these empty, so named by the Spanish, the word meaning "lost," because a Spanish ship was destroyed in the bay.
- Pere Marquette**; town in Mason County, Michigan, named for Father Marquette.
- Perham**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named for Hon. Sidney Perham, a governor of the State.
- Perham**; town in Ottertail County, Minnesota, named for Josiah Perham, an official of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Perkins**; plantation in Franklin County, Maine, named for Doctor Perkins, of Farmington.
- Perkins**; county in Nebraska, named for C. E. Perkins, an official of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.
- Perkiomen**; branch of the Schuylkill River in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "where there are cranberries."
- Perinton**; town in Monroe County, New York, named for Glover Perrin, the first permanent settler.
- Perry**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Missouri; town in Wyoming County, New York; and counties in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.
- Perry**; city in Jefferson County, Kansas, named for John D. Perry, a railroad official.

- Perrysburg**; town in Cattaraugus County, New York, and village in Wood County, Ohio, named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.
- Perrys Mills**; village in Clinton County, New York, named for George Perry, a former proprietor.
- Perryville**; city in Perry County, Missouri, named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.
- Person**; county in North Carolina, named for Gen. Thomas Person, an officer of the Revolution.
- Perth**; town in Fulton County, New York, named from the town in Scotland.
- Perth Amboy**; city in Middlesex County, New Jersey; the name is a combination of the name of the Earl of Perth and a corruption of the original Indian name of the town, *Ompage*.
- Peru**; township and city in LaSalle County, Illinois, named from the town in New York.
- Peru**; township and city in Miami County, Indiana, named for the South American State.
- Peru**; towns in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Clinton County, New York, named from the country in South America.
- Pescadero**; village in San Mateo County, California. A Spanish word meaning "fishmonger."
- Pescongamac**; lake in Maine near the Penobscot River. An Indian word meaning "divided lake."
- Peshtigo**; river in Oconto County and town in Marinette County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "wild goose river."
- Pesotum**; village in Champaign County, Illinois, said to be named for an Indian who was active in the Chicago massacre in the war of 1812.
- Petaluma**; township and city in Sonoma County, California. An Indian word meaning "duck pond."
- Peterboro**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named from the city in England.
- Peterboro**; village in Madison County, New York, named for Peter Smith.
- Petersburg**; town in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for Peter Magnes, its founder.
- Petersburg**; village in Kent County, Delaware, named for the descendants of Peter Fowler, who adopted his baptismal name as a surname.
- Petersburg**; city in Menard County, Illinois, named for Peter Lukins, a founder.
- Petersburg**; town in Pike County, Indiana, named for Peter Brenton, an early settler.
- Petersburg**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, named for Peter Simmons, an early settler.
- Petersburg**; borough in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, named for Peter Fleck, an early settler.
- Petersburg**; city in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, founded by Col. William Byrd and Peter Jones, and named for the latter.
- Petersham**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for William Stanhope, Earl of Petersham.
- Petersville**; village in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Peter T. Blessing, its founder.
- Petoskey**; city in Emmett County, Michigan. Named from an Ojibwa Indian chief, the name being said to refer to some one of the heavenly bodies.
- Pettis**; county in Missouri, named for Spencer Pettis, secretary of state of Missouri.
- Pettit**; island off the Maine coast, named for the Pettit family.
- Pewabic**; town in Ontonagon County, Michigan, named from the river which bears the Indian name *pewabik sipi*, "iron river."

- Pewakpa**; tributary of the Dakota River; a Sioux Indian name meaning "elm river."
- Pewamo**; village in Ionia County, Michigan, named for the son of Shacoe, a chief of the Ojibwa Indians.
- Pewaukee**; village in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, named from the lake which bore the Indian name of *peewaukee-wee-ning*, "lake of shells."
- Peytona**; village in Boone County, West Virginia, named for William M. Peyton.
- Pheasant Branch**; village in Dane County, Wisconsin, named from the stream which bears the name of *Peona*, possibly a corruption of the French *paon*, "peacock," or "pheasant."
- Pheba**; village in Clay County, Mississippi, named for Mrs. Pheba Robinson.
- Phelps**; county, and village in Atchison County, in Missouri, named for Gov. John S. Phelps.
- Phelps**; county in Nebraska, named for William Phelps, an early resident of the county.
- Phelps**; village in Ontario County, New York, named for Oliver Phelps, one of the original proprietors.
- Philadelphia**; county, and city in same county, in Pennsylvania, so named by William Penn in order that the principle of the Quakers—brotherly love—might be identified with their city, the name being that of the city in Asia Minor. From the Greek, *philadelphos*, meaning "loving one's brother."
- Philadelphia**; city in Jefferson County, New York, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Philippi**; town in Barbour County, West Virginia, both town and county being named for Philip P. Barbour, an early governor of Virginia.
- Philipsburg**; city in Granite County, Montana, named for the manager of the Granite mine.
- Philipsburg**; borough in Center County, Pennsylvania, named for its founders, two Englishmen, Henry and James Philips.
- Philipstown**; town in Putnam County, New York, named for Adolph Philippe, the original patentee.
- Phillips**; county in Arkansas, named for Sylvanus Phillips, a prominent resident.
- Phillips**; county in Colorado, named for R. O. Phillips, a prominent statesman.
- Phillips**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Col. William A. Phillips.
- Phillips**; lake in Maine, named for the man who has owned it for fifty years.
- Phillips**; town in Franklin County, Maine, named for a prominent resident family, by whom the town site was formerly owned.
- Phillips**; city in Price County, Wisconsin, named for Elijah B. Phillips, a railroad constructor.
- Phillipsburg**; town in Warren County, New Jersey, named for a resident family.
- Phillipston**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Lieut. Gov. William Phillips, 1814.
- Phillipsville**; village in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Philmont**; village in Columbia County, New York. Compound of Philip, the name of a prominent family, and *mont*, from its elevated location.
- Philo**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for Philo Hale, who made the first land entry in the vicinity.
- Phippsburg**; town in Sagadahoc County, Maine, named for Sir William Phipps, governor of Massachusetts.
- Phoenix**; city in Maricopa County, Arizona, named in prophecy of a "new growth," being situated in the midst of prehistoric ruins.

- Phoenix**; village in Oswego County, New York, named for Alexander Phoenix.
- Phoenixville**; borough in Chester County, Pennsylvania, named for the Phoenix Iron Works.
- Piassa**; town in Macoupin County, Illinois. The Indian name of a huge animal figure which they had chiseled in an adjacent ledge of rock on the banks of the Mississippi River. The word seems to refer to a panther.
- Piatt**; county in Illinois, named for James Andrew Piatt, the first white settler within the limits of the county.
- Piccowaxen**; creek in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "torn shoes."
- Pickaway**; county in Ohio. Another form of *Piqua* or *Pequea*, the name of a subtribe of the Shawnee Indians.
- Pickens**; counties in Alabama and Georgia, and county, and town in same county, in South Carolina, named for Gen. Andrew Pickens, of the Revolutionary war.
- Pickens**; town in Holmes County, Mississippi, named for James Pickens a landowner.
- Pickensville**; town in Pickens County, Alabama, named for Gen. Andrew Pickens, an officer of the Revolution.
- Pickett**; county in Tennessee, named for Col. George Edward C. A. Pickett, who led the famous charge at the battle of Gettysburg.
- Piedmont**; town in Alameda County, California, at the foot of the Berkeley Hills; city in Wayne County, Missouri; and town in Mineral County, West Virginia, at the base of the Alleghenies. From the French *piéd*, meaning "foot," and *mont*, "mountain."
- Piedra**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California. A Spanish name meaning "stone."
- Piegan**; village in Chouteau County, Montana, named for a subtribe of the Blackfoot Indians, the original form being *apikuni*, meaning "badly tanned robes."
- Pierce**; mountain in Humboldt County, California, and counties in Georgia, Nebraska, Washington, and Wisconsin, named for President Franklin Pierce.
- Pierce**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. Gilbert A. Pierce, first United States Senator from North Dakota.
- Pierce**; village in Wharton County, Texas, named for Thomas W. Pierce, an early railroad man.
- Pierce City**; city in Lawrence County, Missouri, named for Andrew Pierce, of Boston, Massachusetts.
- Pierceton**; town in Kosciusko County, Indiana, named for President Franklin Pierce.
- Piermont**; village in Rockland County, New York, so named because it is backed by high hills and facing the river, into which extends a long pier.
- Pierre**; city in Hughes County, South Dakota. Derives its name from Pierre Choteau, who established a post for fur trading with the Indians.
- Pierrepoint**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Hezekiah B. Pierrepoint, one of the original proprietors.
- Pierrepoint Manor**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for the Hon. William C. Pierrepoint's residence.
- Pierres Hole**; valley in Idaho, named for an Iroquois chieftain in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Pierson**; village in Montcalm County, Michigan, named for O. A. Pierson, the first white settler.
- Piffard**; village in Livingston County, New York, named for David Piffard, a prominent settler.
- Pigeon**; one of the Apoetle Islands, in Lake Superior, Wisconsin. A translation of the Indian name.

- Pike**; counties in Alabama and Arkansas, peak in Colorado, counties in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Missouri, town in Wyoming County, New York, and counties in Ohio and Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, the explorer.
- Piketown**; village in Pike County, Ohio, named from the county.
- Pikeville**; town in Wayne County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Pillsbury**; village in Todd County, Minnesota, named for an early governor.
- Pilot Grove**; city in Cooper County, Missouri, so named because of the presence of a grove in a nearby prairie, which served as a landmark.
- Pilot Knob**; town in Iron County, Missouri, named from the hill which is a prominent feature of the landscape.
- Pima**; county and town in Graham County, Arizona, named for an Indian tribe.
- Final**; county in Arizona, named for a chief of the Apaches.
- Pinckney**; town in Lewis County, New York, named for Charles C. Pinckney, a prominent statesman of South Carolina.
- { **Pinckney**; town in Union County, South Carolina;
- { **Pinckneyville**; towns in Clay County, Alabama, and Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Named for the Pinckney family of South Carolina.
- Pinckneyville**; city in Perry County, Illinois, named for Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.
- Pinconning**; village in Bay County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "potato place."
- Pine**; county in Minnesota, so named because of the extensive forests of red and white pines in the district.
- Pine Log**; town in Tuolumne County, California, so named because the crossing of the Stanislaus River at this point was originally by a large log.
- Pinkham**; grant in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for Daniel Pinkham, the grantee.
- Pino Blanco**; town in Mariposa County, California. A descriptive Spanish name, meaning "white pine."
- Pino Grande**; town in Eldorado County, California, in a forest of large pine trees. A Spanish phrase, meaning "big pine."
- Pinole**; town in Contra Costa County, California. A Spanish word meaning "parched corn."
- Pinon Blanco**; peak and ridge in California. A Spanish phrase meaning "mountain of white rock."
- Pinos Altos**; town in Grant County, New Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "high pines."
- Pintada**; peak of the San Juan Mountains, California. A Spanish word meaning "mottled" or "spotted."
- Piper City**; village in Ford County, Illinois, named for its founder, Dr. William Piper.
- Pipestone**; county, and village in same county, in Minnesota, so named because of its celebrated quarry of red pipestone.
- Piqua**; city in Miami County, Ohio. From an Indian word signifying "ashes," the name of one of the four divisions of the Shawnee Indians, formerly occupying that region.
- { **Pissacassick**; river in New Hampshire;
- { **Piscasset**; stream in Maine. Derived from an Indian word meaning "white stone."
- Piscataqua**; river in New Hampshire, said to have been derived from the Indian word *pishgachtigok*, meaning "the confluence of two streams," or "great deer river."
- Piscataquis**; county, and branch of the Penobscot River in Maine. An Indian word meaning "divided tidal river."

- Pischelville**; town in Knox County, Nebraska, named for the first postmaster, Anton Pischel.
- Pisgah**; mountain in Colorado, and town in Cooper County, Missouri, named indirectly from the mountain in Palestine. A Hebrew word meaning "peak."
- Pishtaka**; lake in northern Illinois. An Indian word meaning "fox."
- Pit**; river in California, so named because the Indians dug pits upon its banks to catch men and animals.
- Pitcairn**; island in the Pacific, named for its discoverer, Major Pitcairn.
- Pitcairn**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Joseph Pitcairn, the original proprietor.
- Pitcher**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Pitcher**; town in Chenango County, New York, named for Nathaniel Pitcher, lieutenant-governor of the State.
- Pithole City**; village in Venango County, Pennsylvania, named from a creek which had a deep hole in the rocks upon its banks.
- Pitkin**; county, and village in Gunnison County, in Colorado, named for F. W. Pitkin, an early governor of the State.
- Pitt**; county in North Carolina, and mountain in Oregon, named for Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
- Pittsboro**; town in Calhoun County, Mississippi, named for an early settler.
- Pittsboro**; town in Chatham County, North Carolina;
- Pittsburg**; city in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Named for Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
- Pittsburg**; city in Crawford County, Kansas, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Pittsfield**; township and city in Pike County, Illinois, named from the city in Massachusetts, the home of many of the settlers.
- Pittsfield**; town in Somerset County, Maine, named for William Pitts, of Boston.
- Pittsfield**; city in Berkshire County, Massachusetts;
- Pittston**; town in Kennebec County, Maine;
- Pittsylvania**; county in Virginia. Named for Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the celebrated English statesman.
- Piute**; mountain in San Bernardino County, and town in Kern County, California, and county in Utah. Named for an Indian tribe.
- Placer**; county in California;
- Placerville**; city in Eldorado County, California. From the Spanish *plaza*, meaning "place;" in mining districts, a place where surface deposition is washed for valuable minerals.
- Plainfield**; city in Union County, New Jersey, so named because it is situated on a beautiful plain.
- Plankinton**; township and city in Aurora County, South Dakota, named for John Plankinton, of Milwaukee.
- Plano**; town in Tulare County, California. A Spanish word meaning "plan" or "draft."
- Plant City**; town in Hillsboro County, Florida, named for H. C. Plant, who organized a railroad system in that State.
- Plaquemines**; parish, and town in Iberville Parish, in Louisiana, so named by Bien-ville on account of the quantities of persimmons which grow in the vicinity.
- Plata**; river in Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "silver."
- Platte**; river in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. From the French *plate*, meaning "dull," "shallow," a term singularly applicable to this stream.
- Platte**; county, and city in same county, in Missouri, and county in Nebraska, named from the Platte River.
- Plattekill**; town in Ulster County, New York. A Dutch word meaning "flat brook."

- Plattsburg**; village in Clinton County, New York, named for Judge Zephaniah Platt, its founder.
- Plattsmouth**; city in Cass County, Nebraska, so named because of its location at the confluence of the Platte and Missouri rivers.
- Plattville**; village in Porter County, Indiana, named for Thomas Platt, who laid it out.
- Pleasanton**; city in Linn County, Kansas, named for Gen. Alfred Pleasanton.
- Pleasant Plains**; village in Sangamon County, Illinois, a descriptive name suggestive of the location.
- Pleasants**; county in West Virginia, named for James Pleasants, an early governor.
- Plessis**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named from the town in France.
- Plum**; stream in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, the name being a translation of the Indian word *sipuas-hanne*.
- Plumas**; county in California traversed by the Feather River. A Spanish word meaning "feather."
- Plymouth**; town in Marshall County, Indiana; counties in Iowa and Massachusetts, towns in Washington County, North Carolina, and Windsor County, Vermont; and city in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin; named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Plymouth**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, the landing place of the Pilgrims, named from Plymouth in England, where they were hospitably entertained prior to their emigration to America.
- Plymouth**; township and village in Richland County, Ohio, so named by pioneers from Plymouth, Pennsylvania.
- Plympton**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, doubtless named for one of the Plymptons of England.
- Pocahontas**; village in Bond County, Illinois; county in Iowa; village in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri; and county in West Virginia; named for the Indian princess. The name is said to signify "stream between two hills."
- Pocantecs**; stream running through "Sleepy Hollow," near Tarrytown, New York. An Indian word meaning "a run between two hills."
- Pocasset**; village in Barnstable County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "at which a strait widens."
- Pochaug**; stream in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "where they divide in two."
- Pockwocamus**; lake on Penobscot River, Maine. An Indian word meaning "mud pond."
- Pocomoke**; river in Maryland;
- Pocomoke City**; town in Worcester County, Maryland. An Indian word meaning "broken by knolls."
- Pocono**; stream in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "stream between mountains."
- Poconteco**; river in Westchester County, New York, said to have been densely shaded by trees. An Indian word meaning "dark river."
- Pocosen**; river in Virginia. Derived from the an Indian word signifying "grassy bottom."
- Poe**; township in Hancock County, West Virginia, named for a family of pioneers and Indian fighters.
- Poestenkill**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, named from its principal stream. A Dutch word meaning "foaming creek."
- Poge**; cape at the north end of Chappaquidick Island, Massachusetts. Derived from an Indian word which means "harbor" or "place of shelter."
- Pogues**; creek in Indiana, named for an early settler.

- Pohopoco**; stream in Pennsylvania. Derived from the Indian word *pochkapockla*, signifying "two mountains bearing down upon each other with a stream intervening."
- Poinsett**; county in Arkansas, named for Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war during the administration of President Van Buren.
- Point a la Hache**; town in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. A French name meaning "hatchet point."
- Point Allerton**; point near Boston, Massachusetts, named for a passenger on the Mayflower.
- Point Arena**; town in Mendocino County, California, on the coast. From the Latin, *arena*, meaning "sand," and point.
- Point Bonita**; southern extremity of Marin County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "beautiful point."
- Point Caswell**; village in Pender County, North Carolina, named for Richard Caswell, a Revolutionary governor and general.
- Pointe Coupee**; parish, and town in same parish, in Louisiana, so named because of an extensive cut-off formed by the change in the course of the river. A French name meaning "cut-off point."
- Point Pleasant**; town in Mason County, West Virginia, so named because it was once a place of great natural beauty.
- Point Remove**; stream in Conway County, Arkansas. A corruption of the French word *remous*, meaning "eddy."
- Point Reyes**; town in Marin County, California, named from the point on which a light-house is situated, called by the Spanish *punta des reyes*, "point of the kings."
- Point Roberts**; cape on the coast of Washington, named for its discoverer.
- Point Saint Ignace**; village in Mackinac County, Michigan, named for Saint Ignacius.
- Point Shirley**; point and strait in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, named for William Shirley, an early governor.
- Point Sur**; town in Monterey County, California. From the Spanish meaning "south point."
- Pokagon**; village in Cass County, Michigan, named for a Pottawatomie chief, the name meaning "woman butcher."
- Pokomoka**; river in Maryland. An Indian name meaning "place of shellfish."
- Poland**; town in Androscoggin County, Maine, said to have been named for a noted Indian chief.
- Poland**; village in Mahoning County, Ohio, named for George Poland, its original proprietor.
- Polk**; counties in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, and probably the counties of the same name in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon, named for President James K. Polk.
- Polk**; county in North Carolina, named for Col. William Polk, of the North Carolina Continental Line.
- Polkton**; town in Anson County, North Carolina, named for Leonidas Polk.
- Pollepel**; island on the Hudson River, New York. A Dutch word meaning "ladle."
- Pollocksville**; town in Jones County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Polo**; city in Ogle County, Illinois, named for the distinguished traveler, Marco Polo.
- Pomeroy**; city in Meigs County, Ohio, named for its original proprietor, Samuel Wyllis Pomeroy.
- Pomfret**; towns in Windham County, Connecticut, Charles County, Maryland, and Windham County, Vermont, named from the town in Yorkshire, England.
- Pomme de Terre**; river of Missouri entering the Osage River. A French phrase, meaning "potato."

- Pomo**; town in Mendocino County, California, named from its location in the fruit-growing region. A Spanish word denoting fruit in general, but applied particularly to the apple.
- Pomona**; cities in Los Angeles County, California, and Franklin County, Kansas, named for the Roman goddess of fruit. From the Latin *pomum*, "fruit."
- Pomperaug**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word probably meaning "place of offering."
- Pompey**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named for Pompey the Great.
- Ponca**; township, and city in Dixon County, in Nebraska, and town in Kay County, Oklahoma, named for the Ponca tribe of Indians. The word is supposed to mean "medicine."
- Ponchartrain**; lake in Louisiana, named for a French count who was an early explorer of the Mississippi Valley.
- Ponkapog**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "sweet water."
- Pontiac**; city in Oakland County, Michigan, named for a chief of the Ottawa Indians.
- Pontiac**; township and city in Livingston County, Illinois, named from Pontiac, Michigan, whence many of the early settlers came.
- Pontoosuc**; hill in Glastonbury, Connecticut, village in Hancock County, Illinois, and village, and lake in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "falls on the brook."
- Pontotoc**; town in Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and county, and town in same county, in Mississippi, named for a Chickasaw Indian chief. The word means "weed prairie."
- Pope**; county in Arkansas, named for John Pope, a former governor.
- Pope**; county in Illinois, named for Nathaniel Pope, a former Congressional delegate.
- Pope**; county in Minnesota, named for Gen. John Pope, who conducted the Minnesota exploring expedition to the Red River.
- Popham**; fort at the mouth of the Kennebec River, Maine, named for Capt. George Popham, its builder, when governor of the first English colony in New England.
- Poplar Bluff**; township and city in Butler County, Missouri, so named because of the belt of poplar trees in that section, and the location of the city on a bluff at the foot of the Ozark range of mountains.
- Poplarville**; town in Pearl River County, Mississippi, named for "Popular" Jim Smith, owner of the store in which the first railroad depot at this point was located.
- PoPONOMING**; lake in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian name meaning "where we are gazing."
- Poquessing**; stream in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "where there are mice."
- Poquetanuck**; stream and town in New London County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "land open" or "broken up."
- Poquonoc**; river and hill in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "cleared land."
- Porcupine**; islands of Mount Desert, Maine, so called because at a distance they resemble a porcupine.
- Portage**; town in Livingston County, New York, and counties in Ohio and Wisconsin, so named because of their location between water courses.
- Portage**; city in Columbia County, Wisconsin. A French word meaning "carry-ing-place," boats having been carried from the Fox to the Wisconsin river.
- Portage des Sioux**; town in St. Charles County, Missouri, so named because at this point on the Mississippi River the Indians carried their canoes across the peninsula to the Missouri.
- Port Angeles**; town in Clallam County, Washington, named by Don Francisco Elisa, a Mexican.

- Port Austin**; village in Huron County, Michigan, named for the first man to establish a business there.
- Port Chester**; village in Westchester County, New York, named from the city in England, "port" being prefixed to distinguish it from other towns of the same name.
- Port Clinton**; village on the border of Lake Erie, Ottawa County, Ohio, named for ex-Governor Clinton of Northwest Territory.
- Port Crane**; village in Broome County, New York, named for one of the engineers of the Chenango Canal.
- Port Deposit**; town in Cecil County, Maryland, so named because it is one of the principal depots for the pine lumber rafted down the river.
- Port Dickinson**; town in Broome County, New York, named in honor of Daniel S. Dickinson, United States Senator, lieutenant governor, and attorney-general of New York.
- Port Discovery**; village in Jefferson County, Washington, named for a ship in the fleet of Vancouver, the explorer.
- Porter**; county in Indiana, named for Commodore David Porter.
- Porter**; town in Oxford County, Maine, named for Dr. Aaron Porter, an early proprietor.
- Porter**; town in Niagara County, New York, named for Judge Augustus Porter.
- Port Gamble**; village in Kitsap County, Washington, named for a United States naval officer.
- Port Gibson**; town in Claiborne County, Mississippi, named for David Gibson, the former owner of the town site.
- Port Henry**; village in Essex County, New York, named for the son of Maj. James Dalliba, United States Army, and from being a port on Lake Champlain.
- Port Jervis**; village in Orange County, New York, named for John B. Jervis, engineer of the Hudson and Delaware Canal.
- Portland**; city in Jay County, Indiana, named by early settlers from Portland, Me.
- Portland**; city in Cumberland County, Maine, and borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named, indirectly, from the town in England.
- Portland**; city in Multnomah County, Oregon. The name was decided by the toss of a copper by two settlers, one from Portland, Maine, and the other from Boston, Massachusetts.
- Port Leyden**; town in Lewis County, New York, named from Leyden, Netherlands.
- Port Morris**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for Gouverneur Morris, an American statesman.
- Port Orchard**; town and harbor in Kitsap County, Washington, named for its discoverer.
- Port Orford**; cape and town in Curry County, Oregon, named for George, Earl of Orford.
- Port Penn**; town in New Castle County, Delaware, named for William Penn.
- Port Royal**; river, and town in Beaufort County, in South Carolina, so named "because of the fairness and bigness thereof."
- Portsmouth**; city in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, first named Strawberry Banke, but later changed to its present name because situated at the river mouth and a good harbor.
- Portsmouth**; city in Scioto County, Ohio, named from the city in Virginia.
- Portsmouth**; city in Norfolk County, Virginia, named from Portsmouth in England.
- Port Tobacco**; town in Charles County, Maryland, and an inlet on the Potomac River in the same State; the name has no connection with the plant, but is a corruption of the Indian word *pautapang*, meaning a "bulging out," "bay," or "cove."
- Port Townsend**; harbor and village in Jefferson County, Washington, named for Marquis of Townsend.

Portville; town in Cattaraugus County, New York, so named because it was, at an early date, a prominent point for the shipment of lumber, shingles, etc.

{ **Posey**; county in Indiana;

{ **Poseyville**; town in Posey County, Indiana. Named for Gen. Thomas Posey, an early governor of the State.

Poso; town in Kern County, California. A Spanish word meaning "repose."

Possession; sound in Washington, so named by Vancouver, because he landed and took possession on the King's birthday.

Postboy; village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, so named because a postboy was murdered in the neighborhood.

Potaligo; village in Madison County, Georgia. An Indian word meaning "plenty of fat ducks."

Poteau; river in Arkansas. A French word meaning "post," "stake," or "pillar."

Potencia; town in Los Angeles County, California. The Spanish word for "power."

Potosi; town in Washington County, Missouri, a mining town, named from the Peruvian mining town.

Potrero; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "pasture ground."

Potsdam; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named from a town in Prussia.

{ **Pottawattomie**; counties in Kansas and Oklahoma;

{ **Pottawattamie**; county in Iowa. Named for the Indian tribe. The word means "makers of fire," and was used to signify that this tribe assumed separate sovereignty by building a council fire for themselves.

Potter; town in Yates County, New York, named for Arnold Potter, the original proprietor.

Potter; county, and township in Center County, in Pennsylvania, named for Gen. James Potter, a Revolutionary officer.

Potter; county in South Dakota, named for a prominent physician of the State.

Potter; county in Texas, named for Robert Potter, temporary secretary of the navy of Texas in 1836.

Potter Hollow; village in Albany County, New York, named for Samuel Potter.

Potterville; village in Eaton County, Michigan, named for George N. Potter.

Potts Camp; town in Marshall County, Mississippi, named for Col. E. F. Potts.

{ **Pottstown**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania;

{ **Pottsville**; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Named for John Potts, a large landowner, who founded the town.

Poughkeepsie; city in Dutchess County, New York. Derived from the Delaware Indian word *apokeepsingk*, meaning "safe, pleasant harbor," or "shallow inlet," "safe harbor for small boats."

Powder; stream in Wyoming, so named because of the dark powder-colored sand on its banks.

Powell; county in Kentucky, named for Lazerus W. Powell, a former governor.

Powell; mountain in Colorado and county in Montana, named for Maj. J. W. Powell, geologist and explorer.

Powellsville; town in Bertie County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.

Powellton; town in Fayette County, West Virginia, named for E. Powell, interested in a large coal and coke company.

Powell Valley; village in Multnomah County, Oregon, named for an old settler.

Powelton; village in Hancock County, Georgia, named for a former resident.

Poweshiek; county in Iowa, named for an Indian chief.

Powhatan; county in Virginia, and city in Brown County, Kansas, named for the celebrated Indian chief. The name means "at the falls."

- Pownal**; towns in Cumberland County, Maine, and Bennington County, Vermont, named for Governor Thomas Pownal, of Massachusetts.
- Poygan**; village in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "pipe."
- Poynette**; village in Columbia County, Wisconsin, named for Peter Paquette; the present orthography is a clerical error.
- Poyssippi**; village in Waushara County, Wisconsin. Derived from the Indian word *poygansippi*, meaning "running into the lake."
- Pozo**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California, named from the wells in the neighborhood. A Spanish word meaning "well."
- Prairie**; county in Arkansas, so named on account of its treeless plains.
- Prairie**; stream in Wisconsin. Derived from the Indian word *musk-to-day yaw se-be*, "prairie river."
- Prairie City**; township and village in McDonough County, Illinois, named from its location on a prairie.
- Prairie du Ohien**; city in Crawford County, Wisconsin. A French phrase meaning "prairie of the dog."
- Prairie du Bocher**; village in Randolph County, Illinois, behind which is a rocky bluff. A French phrase meaning "meadow of the rock."
- Prairie du Sac**; village in Sauk County, Wisconsin, originally in the territory of the Sauk Indians. A French phrase meaning "meadow of the Sauks."
- Prairie Home**; village in Cooper County, Missouri, so named on account of the character of the land.
- Pratt**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Caleb Pratt, second lieutenant Company D, Second Kansas.
- Prattsburg**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Capt. Joel Pratt, one of the first settlers.
- Pratts Hollow**; village in Madison County, New York, named for John and Matthew Pratt, early settlers.
- Prattsville**; town in Greene County, New York, named for Zadock Pratt.
- Preble**; county in Ohio, and town in Cortland County, New York, named for Commodore Edward Preble.
- Prendra**; town in Riverside County, California. A Spanish name meaning "pledge."
- Prentice**; village in Price County, Wisconsin, named for Alexander Prentice, the first postmaster.
- Prentiss**; county in Mississippi, named for Sergt. Smith Prentiss, a gifted forensic orator.
- Prescott**; town in Yavapai County, Arizona, named for W. H. Prescott, the historian.
- Prescott**; city in Linn County, Kansas, named for C. H. Prescott, a railroad official.
- Prescott**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for Col. William Prescott, commanding the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill.
- Prescott**; city in Pierce County, Wisconsin, named for P. Prescott.
- Presidio**; station in San Francisco, California, the headquarters of the United States garrison and military reservation;
- Presidio**; county in Texas. A Spanish word meaning "garrison for soldiers."
- Presque Isle**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, and county in Michigan. A French phrase meaning "nearly an island."
- Preston**; township in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, named for Judge Samuel Preston, an early settler.
- Preston**; county in West Virginia;
- Prestonburg**; town in Floyd County, Kentucky. Named for James P. Preston, an early governor of Virginia.
- Preston Hollow**; village in Albany County, New York, named for the first family of settlers.

- Prestonville**; town in Carroll County, Kentucky, named for James P. Preston, an early governor of Virginia.
- Presumpscot**; village in Cumberland County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "rough place in the river."
- Preuss**; mountain in Idaho, named for a topographer of the Fremont exploring party.
- Pribilof**; islands of Alaska, named for the Russian navigator who discovered them.
- Price**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Price**; county in Wisconsin, named for Congressman William T. Price.
- Pringhar**; town in O'Brien County, Iowa, named by combining the initials of the persons present at the laying of the corner stone.
- Prince Edward**; county in Virginia, named in 1702 for Edward, a son of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- Prince George**; counties in Maryland and Virginia, named for Prince George of Denmark, afterwards King of England.
- Princes**; stream in northern Illinois, named for Daniel Prince, one of the first settlers of Peoria County.
- Princess Anne**; county in Virginia, named for Princess, afterwards Queen, Anne of England; founded in 1691.
- Princeton**; mountain in Colorado, named from Princeton University.
- Princeton**; city in Gibson County, Indiana, named for Hon. William Prince.
- Princeton**; town in Caldwell County, Kentucky, named for William Prince, the first settler.
- Princeton**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for the Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.
- Princeton**; town in Mercer County, West Virginia, named for the battlefield upon which Gen. Hugh Mercer fell.
- Prinetown**; town in Schenectady County, New York, named for John Prince, a member of Albany County's assembly.
- Princeville**; township and village in Peoria County, Illinois, named for Daniel Prince, an early settler in the county.
- Prince William**; county in Virginia, named for William, Duke of Cumberland, 1730.
- Proctor**; town in Lee County, Kentucky, named for the Rev. Joseph Proctor.
- Proctor**; town in Rutland County, Vermont, named for Redfield Proctor, Senator from that State.
- Proctor Knott**; village in St. Louis County, Minnesota, named for Proctor Knott, of Kentucky.
- Proctorsville**; village in Windsor County, Vermont, named for the father of Senator Redfield Proctor.
- Promised Land**; village in Suffolk County, New York, so named because the land for factories was promised but never given.
- Promontory**; village in Boxelder County, Utah, so named because it is the highest point of the Promontory Range.
- Prophetstown**; village in Whiteside County, Illinois, named for the "Shawnee Prophet," the brother of the Indian chief, Tecumseh.
- Prospect**; towns in New Haven County, Connecticut, and Waldo County, Maine, and peak in Yellowstone Park, so named because of the elevation.
- Prosperity**; town in Newberry County, South Carolina, so named by the optimistic settlers.
- Providence**; village in Bureau County, Illinois, and county and river in Rhode Island, named from Providence, Rhode Island.
- Providence**; city in Providence County, Rhode Island, so called by Roger Williams "for God's merciful providence to me in my distress."

- Provincetown**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, incorporated as the Province Town, because the inhabitants were exempt from taxation.
- Provo**; river, and town in Utah County, Utah; a contraction of the name—Provost—of the man for whom they were named.
- Prowers**; county in Colorado, named for John W. Prowers, a prominent stockman and trader in early days.
- Puimmdæ**; several lakes in Minnesota, with wild rice growing on their banks. An Indian word, meaning "wild rice."
- Ptansinta**; peninsula on Lac Traverse and the Minnesota River. An Indian word meaning "otter tail."
- Puckaway**; lake in Green Lake County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "cat-tail flag."
- Puckety**; stream in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "throw it away."
- Pueblo**; county, and city in same county, in Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "town" or "village."
- Puente**; town, and range of hills in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "bridge."
- Puerco**; river in New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "hog."
- Puerto de Luna**; village in San Miguel County, New Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "port of the moon."
- Puget**; sound in Washington, named for Peter Puget, its discoverer.
- Pulaski**; counties in Arkansas and Georgia; county, and town in same county, in Illinois; counties in Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri; village in Oswego County, New York; town in Giles County, Tennessee; and county, and town in same county, in Virginia. Named for the Polish patriot, Count Casimir Pulaski, friend of the Americans in the Revolutionary war.
- Pulteney**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Sir William Pulteney.
- Pungoteague**; stream, and town in Accomac County, Virginia, supposed to be so named on account of the extremely sandy character of the county; the name, an Indian one, means "place of dust."
- Punta Gorda**; town in De Soto County, Florida, so named on account of the point near by. A Spanish phrase meaning "large point."
- Punxsutawney**; borough in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "sand-fly place."
- Purgatory**; river in Colorado, tributary of the Arkansas. A translation of the French name "*rivière Purgatoire*."
- Purvis**; town in Marion County, Mississippi, named for the former owner of the railroad station site.
- Put in Bay**; bay in Ottawa County, Ohio, Lake Erie, and village in same county; so named because Commodore Perry put in there with his fleet.
- Putnam**; city in Windham County, Connecticut; counties in Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri; county, pond, and creek in New York; and counties in Ohio, Tennessee, and West Virginia; named for Gen. Israel Putnam, distinguished in the Revolutionary War.
- Pymatuning**; tributary of the Chenango in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "crooked mouthed man's dwelling place."
- Pyramid**; canyon of the Colorado River, so named because of the monument-like pinnacle of porphyritic rock which crowns the left bank near the entrance.
- Pyramid**; harbor in Alaska, so named because of the conical shape of one of its islands.
- Pyramid**; lake in Nevada, so named on account of the shape of an island in the lake.
- Pyroxene**; peak in the same range as the Old Bald in Montana; another name for the mineral *augite*, found in the vicinity.

- Pysht**; river in Washington. The Clallam Indian word for fish.
- Quakake**; stream in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "pine lands."
- Quantico**; town in Wicomico County, Maryland. An Indian word possibly meaning "dancing," "place of dancing."
- Quapaw**; nation in Indian Territory, named from the Indian tribe; the word means "down-stream people."
- Quasqueton**; town in Buchanan County, Iowa, derived from an Indian word meaning "rapid water."
- Quebec**; village in Union County, Georgia. Said by some authorities to be derived from the Indian, meaning "being shut," "narrow," or "fearful rocky cliff;" others say it is derived from the French phrase *quelbec*, "what a beak!"
- Queen Anne**; county in Maryland, named for Queen Anne of England, reigning at the time of its organization.
- Queen Mahon**; stream in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Delaware Indian word *cuwei-mahoni*, meaning "pine-tree lick."
- Queens**; county in New York, named for Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II, of England.
- Quemahoning**; stream in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The derivation is the same as Queen Mahon.
- Quenemo**; village in Osage County, Kansas, named for an Ottawa Indian, who lived among the Sacs and Foxes, near Melvern.
- Queponco**; creek in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "ashes of pine woods."
- Quiccoane**; branch of the Missouri River. An Indian word meaning "running river."
- Quicksilver**; town in Lake County, California, named from the quicksilver mines.
- Quidnic**; river and pond in Rhode Island and Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "place at the end of the hill."
- Quien Sabe**; town in San Diego County, California. A colloquial Mexican expression meaning "who knows?"
- Quillayute**; river in Washington, named for the Indian tribe Kwillehiut; the river's name is also a corruption.
- Quincy**; city in Adams County, Illinois, and village in Branch County, Michigan, named for President John Quincy Adams.
- Quincy**; city in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named for Col. John Quincy.
- Quindaro**; town in Wyandotte County, Kansas, named for the Indian woman, former owner of the land. An Indian word meaning "bundle of sticks."
- Quinebaug**; village in Windham County, Connecticut, and river in Massachusetts and Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "long pond."
- Quinlan**; village in Hunt County, Texas, named for G. A. Quinlan, former vice-president of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.
- Quinnesec**; village in Dickinson County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "where the river forms smoke," and given this village on account of the falls in the Menominee River at this point.
- Quinnipiac**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "long water pond," or, according to another authority, "the surrounding country."
- Quinsigamond**; lake in Worcester County, Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "pickerel fishing place."
- Quintana**; town in Brazoria County, Texas, named for Andre Quintana, prominent in the early days of Texas.
- Quitman**; county, and town in Jackson County, in Georgia; county, and town in Clarke County, in Mississippi; and village in Nodaway County, Missouri; named for Gen. John A. Quitman, a former governor of Mississippi and an officer in the Mexican war.

- Quitapahilla**; branch of the Great Swatara River in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "spring that flows from the ground among the pines."
- Quoque**; village in Suffolk County, New York. A corruption of the Indian word *quaquanantuck*, meaning "creek flowing through a shaking marsh," describing the locality to which the name was originally applied.
- Rabbit Ears**; mountain of the Park Range, Colorado, so named on account of its resemblance to a rabbit ear.
- Rabun**; county in Georgia, named for William Rabun, an early governor of the State.
- Raccoon**; creek in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Indian *arrathkune* or *arathcone*, the *procyon lotor* of the naturalist.
- Racine**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin, situated at the mouth of Root River. A French word meaning "root."
- Radersburg**; town in Broadwater County, Montana, named for William Rader, one of the early settlers.
- Radford**; village in Christian County, Illinois, named for George Radford, a landholder.
- Radford**; city in Montgomery County, Virginia, named for William Radford, a prominent citizen.
- Radnor**; village in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Wales.
- Radom**; village in Washington County, Illinois, named from the province of Russia in Poland.
- Ragged**; mountain in Knox County, Maine, so named on account of its ragged appearance.
- Rahway**; river in New Jersey. Said to be derived from the Indian word *nawakwa*, meaning "in the middle of the forest."
- Rahway**; city in Union County, New Jersey, named for the Indian sachem; Rahwack.
- Rainier**; town in Columbia County, Oregon, and mountain in Washington, named for Rear-Admiral Rainier, of the British navy.
- Rains**; county in Texas, named for Emory Rains, who was prominent in the politics of the Republic and later in those of the State.
- Rainsville**; town in Warren County, Indiana, named for the proprietor Isaac Rains.
- Rainy**; lake in Minnesota. A translation of the original French name, *lac de la pluie*, "lake of the rain."
- Raisin**; river in Michigan, so named on account of the abundance of grapes which formerly grew upon its banks.
- Raleigh**; town in Smith County, Mississippi, city in Wake County, North Carolina, town in Shelby County, Tennessee, and county in West Virginia, named for Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Ralls**; county in Missouri, named for John Ralls, member of the State legislature, 1820-1821.
- Ralston**; village in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, named for Matthew C. Ralston.
- Ramseur**; town in Randolph County, North Carolina, named for Gen. Stephen Ramseur.
- Ramsey**; township and village in Fayette County, Illinois, and counties in Minnesota and North Dakota, named for the war governor of Minnesota, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, afterwards United States Senator.
- Ranchita**; towns in Los Angeles and Riverside counties, California. A Spanish term, meaning "little ranch."
- Randall**; county in Texas, named for Horace Randall, a brigadier-general of the Confederacy.
- Randalls**; island in New York, named for Jonathan Randall, who owns it.
- Randleman**; town in Randolph County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.

- Randolph**; counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Missouri; towns in Coos County, New Hampshire, Cattaraugus County, New York, and Orange County, Vermont; named for John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia.
- Randolph**; county in Illinois, named for Beverly Randolph, governor of Virginia, 1788-1791.
- Randolph**; township in McLean County, Illinois, named for Gardner Randolph, an early settler.
- Randolph**; county in Indiana, named for Thomas Randolph, killed at Tippecanoe.
- Randolph**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, and county in North Carolina, named for Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.
- Randolph**; village in Dakota County, Nebraska, named for the first mail carrier between Sioux City and Elkhorn Valley—Jasper Randolph.
- Randolph**; township in Portage County, Ohio, named for Henry Randolph Storrs, its original proprietor.
- Randolph**; county in West Virginia, named for Edmund Randolph, an early governor.
- Randsburg**; mining town in Kern County, California, named from the town in South Africa.
- Rangley**; town and plantation in Franklin County, and chain of lakes in Franklin and Oxford counties, Maine, named for an Englishman, an early settler and large landowner.
- Rankin**; county in Mississippi, named for Christopher Rankin, congressman from that State.
- Ransom**; village in LaSalle County, Illinois, named for Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, an Illinois officer of the civil war.
- Ransom**; village in Hillsdale County, Michigan, named for Epaphroditus Ransom, former governor of the State.
- Ransom**; county in North Dakota, named for Fort Ransom.
- Ransomville**; village in Niagara County, New York, named for Clark Ransom, one of the first settlers.
- Rantoul**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for Robert Rantoul, a railroad incorporator.
- Rapho**; township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A corruption of an Indian word, meaning "a fort of tents."
- Rapidan**; river in Virginia, named for Anne, Queen of England, "rapid Anne."
- Rapides**; parish in Louisiana. A French word meaning "rapids," and given this parish on account of the rapids or falls in the Red River.
- Rappahannock**; river and county in Virginia. An Indian word meaning "stream with an ebb and flow," or "river of quick-rising water."
- Raquette**; river in Hamilton County, New York, from the French word meaning "snowshoe."
- Baritan**; stream and a town in Somerset County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "forked river."
- Raspberry**; island, one of the Apostles, in Lake Superior. A translation of an Indian word, meaning "raspberries are plentiful here."
- Rathbone**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Gen. Ransom Rathbone, an early settler.
- Raton**; village in Las Animas County, Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "mouse."
- Raumaug**; lake in Litchfield County, Connecticut. A corruption of the Indian word *wonkemaug*, meaning "crooked fishing place."
- Ravalli**; county in Montana, named for the noted Jesuit missionary.
- Ravenna**; village in Portage County, Ohio, named for the city in Italy.

- Bavenswood**; substation in Long Island City, New York, because of the thousands of crows who made their home in the surrounding woods.
- Bavenswood**; town in Jackson County, West Virginia, named for the Ravensworths, a family of England, but misspelled by the engravers in making the first maps and never corrected.
- Rawhide**; creek in Nebraska, said to be so named because a white man was flayed upon its banks by a party of Pawnee Indians.
- Rawlins**; county in Kansas and city in Carbon County, Wyoming, named for John A. Rawlins, secretary of war under President Grant.
- Bay**; creek in California, named for an early settler.
- Ray**; county in Missouri, named for John Ray, a member of the convention which formed the State constitution.
- Raymond**; village in Madera County, California, named for Raymond Whitcomb, who organized a party of tourists to make the trip to the Yosemite by stages from this point.
- Raymond**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for Capt. William Raymond.
- Raymond**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named for John Raymond, a grantee.
- Raymondville**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Benjamin Raymond, first agent.
- Raymore**; town in Cass County, Missouri, named for two railroad men of St. Louis, Messrs. Ray and Moore.
- Raynham**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named from the parish of Rainham, Essex County, England.
- Raysville**; village in Henry County, Indiana, named for Governor Ray.
- Reading**; town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, named for Col. John Read, an early settler.
- Reading**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and city in Berks County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Berkshire, England.
- Readsboro**; town in Bennington County, Vermont, named for John Read, one of the original patentees.
- Readstown**; village in Vernon County, Wisconsin, named for its founder.
- Reagan**; county in Texas, named for John H. Reagan, a member of the Confederate cabinet.
- Rector**; town in Clay County, Arkansas, named for Wharton of Elias Rector, distinguished in the early Indian affairs of the State.
- Red**; range of mountains in Alabama, so called on account of its hematite ores.
- Red**; river in Arkansas, so named on account of the color of the sediment with which it is freighted.
- Red**; lake in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The name is a translation of the Ojibway name, referring to the unruffled surface of the lake reflecting the red sunset.
- Red**; group of mountains in Wyoming, so named because formed of porphyry, which becomes dark red when exposed to the sun.
- Red Bank**; towns in Marshall County, Mississippi, and Monmouth County, New Jersey, so named on account of the reddish appearance of the river banks.
- Red Bluff**; township and city in Tehama County, California, so named from the reddish color of a high bank of the Sacramento River, near which the city is located.
- Redbud**; villages in Walker County, Alabama, and Gordon County, Georgia, city in Randolph County, Illinois, and village in Cowley County, Kansas, so named because of the presence of the redbud, a small ornamental tree.
- Red Cap**; creek in California, named for a near-by mine.
- Red Cedar**; river in Iowa, so named from the abundance of cedar trees which formerly grew along its banks.

- Red Cloud**; city in Webster County, Nebraska, named for the celebrated Sioux Indian chief.
- Redden**; village in Sussex County, Delaware, named for Col. William O. Redden.
- Redding**; city in Shasta County, California, named for Major Redding, one of the earliest American pioneers.
- Redfield**; town in Dallas County, Iowa, named for Colonel Redfield.
- Redfield**; township and city in Spink County, South Dakota, named for J. B. Redfield, a director of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.
- Redford**; village in Wayne County, Michigan, so named because it was a fording place on the river Rouge.
- Red Hook**; town in Dutchess County, New York. A translation of the original Dutch name, *Rooede Hoek*, which was given it on account of a near-by marsh covered with cranberries.
- Red Jacket**; village in Erie County, New York, named for a chief of the Seneca Indians, who derived his name from the brilliant red jacket which he wore, given him by a British officer.
- Red Lake**; county in Minnesota, named from the lake in Beltrami County.
- Red Oak**; city in Montgomery County, Iowa, so named on account of a near-by grove of trees of this species.
- Redondo Beach**; city in Los Angeles County, California, named from a Spanish word meaning "round."
- Red River**; parish in Louisiana, and county in Texas, named from the Red River, which borders Texas on the north.
- Red River of the North**; rises in Elbow Lake, Minnesota, and enters Lake Winnipeg. Named from Red Lake in Minnesota.
- Red Rock**; town in Douglas County, Minnesota, so named on account of a near-by granite boulder painted red by the Indians.
- Red Rock**; village in Columbia County, New York, named for a red rock, surmounted by a wooden column 10 feet high bearing the date 1825.
- Redstone**; branch of the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania, derived from the Indian word *machkachsen*, meaning "red stone creek."
- Redwillow**; county in Nebraska, so named on account of the abundance of trees of this species.
- Redwing**; city in Goodhue County, Minnesota, named for an Indian chief.
- Redwood**; city in San Mateo County, California, so named because of the abundance of redwood timber in the vicinity.
- Redwood**; river in Indiana. Derived from the Indian words *musqua me tig*, meaning "redwood tree river."
- Redwood**; river in Minnesota, draining into the Minnesota River. The name is a translation of the Dakota (Sioux), name referring to the abundant growth along the river of cornel, a bush with a red bark.
- Redwood**; county in Minnesota, named from the river.
- Reed**; township in Butler County, Nebraska, named for David Reed, a pioneer.
- Reed City**; village in Osceola County, Michigan, named for its founder, James M. Reed.
- Reedsburg**; city in Sauk County, Wisconsin, named for D. C. Reed, an early settler.
- Reedy**; town in Roane County, West Virginia, named for a creek where reeds grow abundantly.
- Reese**; valley and river in Nevada, named for a guide.
- Reese**; stream in Lander County, Nevada, named for an early settler.
- Reeseville**; village in Dodge County, Wisconsin, named for Samuel Reese, the first settler.
- Reeves**; county in Texas, named for George H. Reeves.

- Beevesville**; town in Dorchester County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family of the vicinity.
- Refugio**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. The Spanish form of "refuge."
- Refugio**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for a Mexican missionary establishment on the Mission River.
- Rehoboth**; town in Sussex County, Delaware, given this scriptural name because it was first established as a place for yearly camp meetings. A Hebrew word meaning "room," or "enlargements."
- Rehoboth**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts; a Hebrew word meaning "ample room." Said to have been founded by William Blackstone and so named by him as significant of his aim: "Room outside of the narrow confines of Puritan intolerance." Another authority ascribes the name to Rev. Samuel Newman, who established a church there and gave the town this name because "the Lord hath made room for us."
- Reidsville**; village in Knox County, Nebraska, named for Charles J. Reid, the first settler.
- Reidsville**; town in Rockingham County, North Carolina, named for David S. Reid, a former governor.
- Remsen**; town in Oneida County, New York, named for Henry Remsen, a patentee.
- Bennert**; town in Robeson County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Reno**; county in Kansas, town in Washoe County, Nevada, and village in Venango County, Pennsylvania, named for Gen. Jesse L. Reno.
- Renovo**; borough in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. Derived from the Latin, *re*, "again," and *novus*, "new."
- Rensselaer**; city in Jasper County, Indiana, named for John Van Rensselaer, of New York State.
- Rensselaer**; county in New York;
- Rensselaerville**; town in Albany County, New York. Named for Kilian van Rensselaer, who planted a colony on his lands to be known as Rensselaerwyck, now as above.
- Renville**; county in Minnesota, named for Joseph Renville, an Indian trader and prominent citizen.
- Represa**; town in Sacramento County, California. A Spanish word meaning "mill-dam."
- Republic**; county in Kansas, named from the Pawnee Republic, a principal division of the Pawnee Indians formerly located in this county.
- Republic**; township, and town in Marquette County, in Michigan, named from the iron ore mines in the Marquette Range.
- Republican**; village in Harlan County, Nebraska, named from the Republican River.
- Revere**; town in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, named for Paul Revere.
- Revillagigedo**; group of islands off the coast of Alaska, named for Conde Revila Gigedo, viceroy of New Spain.
- Reynolds**; county in Missouri, named for Thomas Reynolds, a former governor.
- Reynoldsburg**; village in Franklin County, Ohio, probably named for Jeremiah N. Reynolds.
- Reynoldsville**; borough in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, named for Thomas Reynolds, an old citizen.
- Rhea**; county in Tennessee, named for John Rhea, congressman-elect at the time the county was organized.
- Rhinebeck**; town in Dutchess County, New York. A combination of the names of the man who founded the town—William Beekman—and his native town—Rhineland.

- Rhinecliff**; town in Dutchess County, New York, so named by the early settlers who came from the Rhine River in Germany.
- Rhineland**; city in Oneida County, Wisconsin, named for F. W. Rhineland, president of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway.
- Rhode Island**; one of the original thirteen States, said to have received its name from a small island in Narragansett Bay named *Roode Eylandt*, "red island;" according to another authority, named for the island of Rhodes.
- Rib**; river in Wisconsin. A translation of an Indian word.
- Rice**; county in Kansas, named for Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Rice.
- Rice**; county in Minnesota, named for Senator Henry M. Rice, a pioneer.
- Rice Lake**; city in Barron County, Wisconsin, so called because situated on a lake where wild rice is abundant.
- Riceville**; town in Mitchell County, Iowa, named for three brothers.
- Rich**; county in Utah, named for Apostle Charles C. Rich, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.
- Richardson**; town in Monterey County, California, named by settlers from Richardson County, Nebraska.
- Richardson**; county in Nebraska, named for William A. Richardson, former governor of the Territory.
- Richburg**; town in Allegany County, New York, named in honor of Alvan Richardson, the first settler who went there from Otsego County in 1819.
- Richburg**; town in Chester County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Richfield**; city in Morton County, Kansas, so named because it was thought it would prove a "rich field."
- Richfield**; township in Summit County, Ohio. The name originated from a weed which grew abundantly, known as richweed, corrupted to richfield, and applied to the settlement.
- Richfield Springs**; village in Otsego County, New York, so named because of the excellent character of the soil and the abundance of springs.
- Rich Hill**; city in Bates County, Missouri, so named because of the fertile hill lands around it.
- Richland**; county in Illinois, named by the first settlers from Richland County, Ohio.
- Richland**; parish in Louisiana, and counties in North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, so named because of the rich character of the soil.
- Richmond**; town in Contra Costa County, California, and cities in Wayne County, Indiana, and Madison County, Kentucky, named from Richmond, Virginia.
- Richmond**; county in Georgia, town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and counties in New York and North Carolina, named for Lennox, Duke of Richmond.
- Richmond**; town in Washington County, Rhode Island, thought to have been named for Edward Richmond, attorney-general of the colony.
- Richmond**; county, and city in Henrico County, Virginia, so named on account of the resemblance to Richmond, Surry County, England.
- Richthofen**; mountain in Colorado named for the geologist.
- Richville**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Salmon Rich, an early settler.
- Richwood**; village in Union County, Ohio, so named because of the fertility of the soil and the heavy growths of timber.
- Richreal**; river and village in Polk County, Oregon. A corruption of the French *la creole*, meaning "the Creole."
- Ridgefield**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey;
- Ridge Spring**; town in Saluda County, South Carolina;
- Ridgeville**; town in Dorchester County, South Carolina;
- Ridgeway**; towns in Orleans County, New York, and Fairfield County, South Carolina. So named on account of the presence of ridges near by.

Ridgely; village in Sangamon County, Illinois, named for Charles Ridgely, one of its founders.

Ridgeway; borough in Elk County, Pennsylvania, named for John Jacob Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, a large landowner.

Ridley Park; borough in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, named from the native place of its settlers in Cheshire, England.

Rienzi; town in Alcorn County, Mississippi, named for the Roman tribune.

Riga; town in Lenawee County, Michigan, named from the city in Russia.

Riley; county in Kansas named for Maj. Gen. Bennet Riley, United States Army.

Rimersburg; borough in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, named for John Rimer, its first settler.

Rimini; town in Lewis and Clark County, Montana. Named by Lawrence Barrett for the character in the tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini."

Rincon; towns in Riverside County, California, and Donna Ana County, New Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "corner," or "inside corner."

Rindge; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for one of the original proprietors.

Ringgold; county in Iowa, named for Maj. Samuel Ringgold, an officer of the Mexican war.

Ringwood; villages in Passaic County, New Jersey, and Halifax County, North Carolina, named from the town in England.

Rio Arriba; county in New Mexico intersected by the Rio Grande del Norte, "great river of the North." A Spanish name meaning "upper," or "high river."

Rio Blanco; county in Colorado, named from the White River, of which the county's name is the Spanish interpretation.

Rio de las Piedras; stream in New Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "river of the stones."

Rio de los Americanos; river in California. A Spanish phrase meaning "river of the Americans," the favorite route of the early emigrants.

Rio de los Martires; river in California. A Spanish phrase meaning "river of the martyrs," so named from the murder of Spanish priests by Indians.

Rio de los Mimbres; river in New Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "river of the willows."

Rio de Mercede; river in California. A Spanish phrase meaning "river of mercy."

Rio Frio; river in Texas. A Spanish word meaning "cold river."

Rio Grande; county in Colorado, named from the river.

Rio Grande; river rising in the Rocky Mountains and emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "great river."

Rio Grande Pyramid; mountain of the San Juan Range, Colorado, so called because its form is that of a perfect pyramid.

Rio Llano; river in Texas. A Spanish phrase meaning "river of the plain."

Rio Salinas; river in Arizona, having alkaline deposits upon its banks, which caused it to be given this Spanish name, meaning "salt river."

Rio Seco; town in Butte County, California. A Spanish phrase meaning "dry river."

Rio Verde; river in Arizona. A Spanish phrase meaning "green river."

Rio Vista; town in Solano County, California, at the mouth of the Sacramento River. A Spanish phrase meaning "river view."

Ripley; counties in Indiana and Missouri and town in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Gen. Eleazer W. Ripley.

Ripley; town in Brown County, Ohio, named for General Ripley, an officer in the war of 1812.

Ripley; town in Payne County, Oklahoma, named for a leading official of the Santa Fe Railroad.

- Ripley**; town in Jackson County, West Virginia, named for a resident.
- Ripon**; city in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, named from the town in England.
- Rippey**; town in Greene County, Iowa, named for Capt. C. M. Rippey, an old settler.
- Rising City**; village in Butler County, Nebraska, named for the owners of the town site, A. W. and S. W. Rising.
- Rising Sun**; village in Dearborn County, Indiana, so named by its founder, John James, when viewing the sunrise from that location.
- Ritchie**; county in West Virginia, named for Thomas Ritchie, editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*.
- Rivanna**; river and township in Virginia, named for Queen Anne, of England.
- Rivera**; town in Los Angeles County, California. The Spanish form of "river."
- River Falls**; city in Pierce County, Wisconsin, so named because of its situation near the falls of the Kinnikinnic River.
- Riverhead**; town in Suffolk County, New York, so named because of its location near the head of the Peconic River.
- Riverside**; county, and town in same county, in California, town in Washington County, Iowa, and forty other places, being usually so named on account of their location.
- Rivoli**; town in Mercer County, Illinois, named from the town in Italy.
- Roach**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for a pioneer who was drowned in it.
- Roan**; plateau in Colorado, so named on account of the color of the cliffs rising from the Grand River Valley.
- Roan**; mountain in North Carolina, so named on account of the color of the laurel growing upon its summit.
- Roane**; county in Tennessee, named for Governor Archibald Roane.
- Roane**; county in West Virginia, named for Spencer Roane, judge of the supreme court of the State in its early days.
- Roanoke**; towns in Randolph County, Alabama, Howard County, Missouri, and Genesee County, New York, named from the home of John Randolph in Virginia.
- Roanoke**; township and village in Woodford County, Illinois, named from Roanoke, Virginia, the home of its founders.
- Roanoke**; town in Huntington County, Indiana; county, and city in same county, in Virginia; and river in Virginia and North Carolina. An Indian word designating a kind of shell used for money.
- Roaring**; mountain in Yellowstone Park, so named on account of the shrill sound made by the steam escaping from a vent in its summit.
- Roaring Fork**; branch of the Grand River in Colorado, so named from its steep and rapid descent.
- Robbinston**; town in Washington County, Maine, named for its original owners, Edward H. and Nathaniel J. Robbins.
- Roberts**; county in South Dakota, named for Moses Robert (Robar), a fur trader.
- Roberts**; county in Texas, named for Oran M. Roberts, former governor of the State.
- Robertson**; county in Kentucky, named for ex-Chief Justice George Robertson, a leading pioneer.
- Robertson**; county in Tennessee, named for Gen. James Robertson, a pioneer.
- Robertson**; county in Texas, named for Sterling C. Robertson, who received a colonization grant from Mexico.
- Robeson**; county in North Carolina, named for Col. Thomas Robeson, of the North Carolina Revolutionary Militia.
- Robinson**; town in Summit County, Colorado, named for George B. Robinson, former lieutenant-governor of the State.

- Robinson**; township and city in Crawford County, Illinois, named for John M. Robinson, United States Senator from Illinois, 1830-1841.
- Robinson**; city in Brown County, Kansas, named for Governor Charles Robinson.
- Robla**; town in Ventura County, California. A Spanish word meaning "bill of sale."
- Roche a Gris**; river in Adams County, Wisconsin. A French phrase meaning "gray rock."
- Rochelle**; city in Ogle County, Illinois, named from Rochelle, France.
- Roche Moutonnee**; branch of the Eagle River in Colorado, so named on account of the glacial rocks of its gorge.
- Roche Percée**; river in Boone County, Missouri. A French phrase meaning "pierced rock."
- Rochester**; township and town in Fulton County, Indiana, named from the city in New York.
- Rochester**; towns in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in England.
- Rochester**; city in Monroe County, New York, named for the senior proprietor, Col. Nathaniel Rochester.
- Rochester**; town in Ulster County, New York, named for the Earl of Rochester.
- Rock**; counties in Minnesota and Nebraska, county and river in Wisconsin, and many other places, so named on account of the rocky character of the soil.
- Rockaway**; river, and borough in Morris County, New Jersey. Supposed to be derived from the Indian word *reckawackes*, or *achewek*, meaning "bushy," or "difficult to cross."
- Rockbridge**; county in Virginia, so named on account of the natural bridge of rock over Cedar Creek.
- Rockcastle**; county and river in Kentucky, named for the rock castles on the river banks.
- Rockdale**; county in Georgia, so named from the ledges of rock running through it.
- Rock Falls**; city in Whiteside County, Illinois, named from its location at the falls in Rock River.
- Rockford**; city in Winnebago County, Illinois, so named because of its situation on both sides of Rock River.
- Rockford**; village in Wells County, Indiana, so named because it is located at a ford on Rock Creek.
- Rockingham**; counties in New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Virginia, named for the Marquis of Rockingham, premier of England at the time of the repeal of the stamp act.
- Rock Island**; county, and city in same county, in Illinois, named from an island in the Mississippi River which is formed of limestone.
- Rockland**; city in Knox County, Maine, so named because of its granite quarries.
- Rockland**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, so named from the character of the soil.
- Rockland**; county in New York, so named on account of its extensive quarries of red sandstone.
- Rockport**; town in Spencer County, Indiana, so named because of the hanging rock, "Lady Washington Rock," on the Ohio River.
- Rockport**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, so named on account of the granite quarries near the sea.
- Rock Rapids**; town in Lyon County, Iowa, named from its location on the falls of Rock River.
- Rockton**; township and village in Winnebago County, Illinois, named from its location on the Rock River.

- Rockville**; city in Tolland County, Connecticut, so named because of the rock formation of the hills upon which the city is built.
- Rockville**; city in Parke County, Indiana, so named because of large bowlders in the neighborhood.
- Rockville**; village in Allegany County, New York, so named on account of a quarry in the vicinity.
- Rockwall**; county in Texas, so named on account of an underground wall.
- Rodeo**; town in Contra Costa County, California. A Spanish name signifying the market place where horned cattle are exhibited for sale.
- Rodman**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for Daniel Rodman, of Hudson.
- Rodney**; town in Jefferson County, Mississippi, named for Judge Rodney, of the State.
- Roger Mills**; county in Oklahoma, named for Roger Q. Mills, senator from Texas.
- Rogers**; mountain in Tennessee, named for William B. Rogers, the geologist.
- Rogue**; river in Oregon, named for the Tototins, an Indian tribe of nefarious habits, who were termed Coquins by the French and Rogues by the English.
- Rohnerville**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for Henry Rohner, an early settler.
- Rolesville**; town in Wake County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Rolette**; county in North Dakota, named for the Hon. Joseph Rolette, an early settler of Red River Valley.
- Rolfe**; town in Pocahontas County, Iowa, said by some authorities to be named for the young Englishman who married Pocahontas, but by others for the man who previously owned the town site.
- Rolla**; township and city in Phelps County, Missouri. A corruption of Raleigh, being named from the city in North Carolina.
- Rollinsford**; town in Strafford County, New Hampshire, named for a resident family.
- Rollinsville**; town in Gilpin County, Colorado, named for John Q. A. Rollins.
- Rome**; cities in Floyd County, Georgia, and Oneida County, New York, and twenty other places, the name being transferred from the city in Italy.
- Romeo**; village in Macomb County, Michigan, named for the character of Shakespeare's tragedy.
- Romulus**; towns in Wayne County, Michigan, and Seneca County, New York, named for the founder of Rome.
- Rondout**; creek in Ulster County, New York, the name being a corruption of "redoubt," a fortification built upon the stream by the early Dutch.
- Roodhouse**; city in Greene County, Illinois, named for John Roodhouse, its founder.
- Rooks**; county in Kansas, named for John C. Rooks, member of Company I, Eleventh Kansas.
- Roosevelt**; county in New Mexico, named for President Theodore Roosevelt.
- Root**; town in Montgomery County, New York, named for Erastus Root, of Delaware County.
- Roscoe**; town in Coshocton County, Ohio, named for William Roscoe, the English historian.
- Boscommon**; county in Michigan, named from the county in Ireland.
- Rose**; town in Wayne County, New York, named for Robert L. Rose, of Geneva.
- Roseau**; county, river, and lake in Minnesota, retaining the early French name, meaning a reed or rush, referring to the abundance of a very coarse reed grass.
- Rosebroom**; town in Otsego County, New York, named for Abraham Rosebroom, one of the earliest settlers.
- Rosebud**; county and river in Montana, so named because of the profusion of wild roses in the vicinity.

- Roseburg**; town in Douglas County, Oregon, named for Aaron Rose, one of the first settlers.
- Rosedale**; city in Wyandotte County, Kansas, so named because when located the town site was a mass of wild rose bushes.
- Rosita**; town in Custer County, Colorado, said to have been so named by the early miners because of the thickets of wild roses which surrounded the springs in the vicinity.
- Ross**; town in Kent County, Michigan, named for Daniel Ross.
- Ross**; county in Ohio, named for Hon. James Ross, of Pennsylvania.
- Rossie**; town in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for a sister of David Parish, the proprietor.
- Rossville**; village in Vermilion County, Illinois, named for its founder.
- Rossville**; city in Shawnee County, Kansas, named for W. W. Ross, agent of the Pottawatomie Indians.
- Rossville**; village in Richmond County, New York, now a part of New York City, named for the proprietor of a large tract of land.
- Rossville**; town in Fayette County, Tennessee, named for Jon Ross, a Cherokee chief.
- Roswell**; town in El Paso County, Colorado, named for Roswell P. Flower, of New York.
- Roswell**; town in Cobb County, Georgia, named for Roswell King.
- Rothville**; town in Chariton County, Missouri, named for John Roth, an early settler.
- Rotterdam**; town in Schenectady County, New York, named from the city in the Netherlands.
- Roubedeau**; river in Delta County, and pass in Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska, named for Antoine Roubedeau, a French trader.
- Rough and Ready**; town in Nevada County, California, so named by the miners of 1849.
- Round Hill**; town in Loudoun County, Virginia, so named because of its location near a round foothill of the Blue Ridge.
- Rouse Point**; village in Clinton County, New York, named for a resident family.
- Routt**; county in Colorado, named for John L. Routt, the last governor of the Territory.
- Rowan**; county in Kentucky, named for John Rowan, a distinguished lawyer of the State.
- Rowan**; county in North Carolina, named for Matthew Rowan, prominent in the early politics of the State.
- Rowesville**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for Gen. William Rowe.
- Rowletts**; town in Hart County, Kentucky, named for John P. Rowlett.
- Rowley**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Royal**; village in Antelope County, Nebraska, named for Royal Thayer.
- Royal Oak**; village in Talbot County, Maryland, so named because of a nearby oak into which the British shot a cannon ball in the war of 1812.
- Royalston**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Col. Isaac Royal, one of its proprietors.
- Boyersford**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named for a family known as Roya, who lived at a ford in the Schuylkill River in that vicinity.
- Rubicon**; town in Eldorado County, California, and river in Wisconsin, named from the river in Italy.
- Ruby**; peak in Colorado, so named on account of its color.
- Rulo**; village in Richardson County, Nebraska, named for Charles Rouleau.

- Rumford**; town in Oxford County, Maine, said to have been named for Count Rumford.
- Rumsey**; town in McLean County, Kentucky, named for Edward Rumsey, a prominent resident of the State.
- Runnels**; county in Texas, named for Henry R. Runnels, former governor.
- Runnelsville**; town in Madison County, Mississippi, named for a prominent family of the State.
- Rush**; county in Indiana, named for Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia.
- Rush**; county in Kansas, named for Alexander Rush, captain Company H, Second Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers.
- Rush**; town in Monroe County, New York, named from large stretches of rushes growing in the vicinity.
- Rushville**; township and city in Schuyler County, Illinois, named for Dr. Richard Rush, candidate for vice-presidency in 1828.
- Rushville**; town in Rush County, Indiana, named for Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia.
- Rushville**; village in Sheridan County, Nebraska, so named because of the extensive growth of rushes.
- Rusk**; county in Texas, named for Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, United States Senator from that State.
- Russell**; county in Alabama, named for Col. Gilbert Russell, of that State.
- Russell**; county, and city in same county, in Kansas, named for Capt. Avra P. Russell, Company K, Second Kansas Regiment.
- Russell**; county, and city in Logan County, in Kentucky, and county in Virginia, named for Gen. William Russell.
- Russell**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Russell Atwater, its original proprietor.
- Russell**; township in Geauga County, Ohio, named for a family of early settlers.
- Russellville**; town in Pope County, Arkansas, named for Dr. Thomas Russell, who located there in 1835.
- Russellville**; village in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for the Ruseell family, prominent in the business interests of the vicinity.
- Russian River**; township in Sonoma County, California, on a river of the same name, so named because a Russian settlement was early located there.
- Rutherford**; counties in North Carolina and Tennessee;
- Rutherfordton**; town in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Named for Gen. Griffith Rutherford, a noted Indian fighter.
- Rutherford**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, named for John Rutherford, an extensive landowner.
- Rutland**; village in LaSalle County, Illinois, and town in Jefferson County, New York, named from the city in Vermont.
- Rutland**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, said to have been named from Rutland, near Leicestershire, England.
- Rutland**; county, and city in same county, in Vermont, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Ryans**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Eye**; town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, named from the home of its English settlers.
- Sabatis**; hill in Maine, named for an Indian who accompanied Arnold's expedition.
- Sabeta**; peak in Colorado, named for the wife of Ouray, the chief of the Ute Indians.
- Sabetha**; city in Nemaha County, Kansas, probably a corruption of the word Sabbath, which was the name of the temporary fort, established on Sunday, from which the town was named.

- Sabine**; parish in Louisiana, county, town in Jefferson County, and lake in Texas. A French word, meaning "cypress."
- Sable**; cape, the southernmost point of the mainland in Florida, and stream in Michigan. A French word meaning "sandy."
- Sabotawan**; mountain in Maine, the most easterly of the Spencer Range. An Indian word meaning "the end of the pack," "where the strap is pulled together."
- Sac**; county in Iowa;
- Sac City**; city in Sac County, Iowa, named for an Indian tribe. The word refers to "yellow earth," the proper form being Osaukee.
- Sacandaga**; tributary of Hudson River, so named because of a great marsh lying along its banks. An Indian word meaning "drowned lands."
- Sacate**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. A Spanish word meaning "grass."
- Saccarappa**; village in Cumberland County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "toward the rising sun."
- Sachem Head**; watering place in New Haven County, Connecticut, so named because an Indian chief was once captured there.
- Sacketts Harbor**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Augustus Sacket, its first settler.
- Saco**; river, and city in York County, in Maine. Derived from an Indian word, *soht* or *saut*, "pouring out;" hence the outlet or discharge of a river or lake.
- Sacramento**; county, city in same county, and river in California, named by the Spaniards, the word meaning "sacrament."
- Sacramento**; village in White County, Illinois, named from Sacramento, California, the home of many of the first settlers.
- Sadlersville**; town in Robertson County, Tennessee, named for W. R. Sadler, an early settler.
- Sadorus**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for Henry Sadorus, the first settler.
- Safford**; village in Pima County, Arizona, named for A. P. K. Safford, governor of the Territory.
- Sagadahoc**; county in Maine bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. An Indian word meaning "land at the mouth," or "mouth of the river."
- Sageville**; village in Hamilton County, New York, named for Hezekiah Sage.
- Sag Harbor**; village in Suffolk County, New York. Sagg is derived from the Indian word *sagaporack*, meaning "place where ground nuts grow."
- Saginaw**; county, city in same county, river, and bay in Michigan, derived from an Ojibwa Indian word meaning "Sauk place," referring to the Sauk or Sac Indians.
- Sago**; town in Muskingum County, Ohio. An Indian word meaning "welcome."
- Saguache**; county, and town in same county, in Colorado. An Indian word meaning "water at the blue earth."
- Sahale**; peak in Cascade Mountains, Okanogan County, Washington, named by the Mazamas, a mountaineering club of Portland, Oregon, from the Chinook word *sahale*, "high," "above."
- Saint Albans**; city in Franklin County, Vermont, named for Alban, a Roman Christian, and the first martyr in Britain.
- Saint Anne**; township and village in Kankakee County, Illinois, named from St. Anne, Quebec, the former home of nearly all the residents.
- Saint Anthony**; falls in the Mississippi River at Minneapolis. So named by a French missionary, because "of the many favors received through the intercession of that saint."
- Saint Anthony**; town in Stearns County, Minnesota, named from the falls.

- Saint Augustine**; city in St. John County, Florida, so named because the first landing was made on that day.
- Saint Bernard**; parish in Louisiana, named by the French for the saint.
- Saint Charles**; parish in Louisiana, named for the saint.
- Saint Charles**; county, and city in the same county, in Missouri, so named because it was the purpose of the vicar of Pontoise to establish a seminary there in honor of that saint, where the Indians should be educated.
- Saint Clair**; county, city in same county, and lake in Michigan, said to have been so named because the lake was discovered by the French upon that saint's day.
- Saint Clair**; counties in Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri, town in Antelope County, Nebraska, and borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania;
- Saint Clairsville**; village in Belmont County, Ohio. Named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory.
- Saint Clement**; town in Pike County, Missouri, named for the patron saint of Clement Grote, an early settler.
- Saint Cloud**; township and city in Stearns County, Minnesota, named by the original proprietors from the town in France.
- Saint Croix**; river in Maine, probably so named because of its resemblance at Oak Bay to a cross; *croix*, the French word for "cross."
- Saint Croix**; river of Minnesota and Wisconsin, named for Monsieur St. Croix, who was drowned at its mouth.
- Saint Croix**; county in Wisconsin, named from the river.
- Saint Derion**; village in Nemaha County, Nebraska, named for Joseph Derion, an Indian chief of the Otoe tribe.
- Saint Elias**; mountain in Alaska, named for the saint upon whose day it was discovered.
- Saint Francis**; stream in Minnesota and county in Arkansas;
- Saint Francois**; county in Missouri. Named for the founder of the Franciscan order.
- Sainte Genevieve**; county, and city in same county, in Missouri, named for the French saint.
- Saint George**; town in Knox County, Maine, named from the island which is now called Monhegan, but was originally named by its discoverer, Capt. George Weymouth, for his patron saint.
- Saint George**; town in Dorchester County, South Carolina, located in the defunct county of St. George, for which it is named.
- Saint George**; town in Chittenden County, Vermont, named for George III, of England.
- Saint George**; town in Tucker County, West Virginia, named for St. George Tucker, clerk of the house of delegates.
- Saint Helena**; town in Napa County, California, and parish in Louisiana, named for the French saint.
- Saint Helens**; mountain in Washington, named for Lord Saint Helens, British ambassador to Madrid.
- Saint Ignace**; township in Mackinac County, Michigan, named for a Catholic church erected within its limits.
- Saint Jacob**; township and village in Madison County, Illinois, named for the first three settlers, Jacob Shultz, Jacob Schroth, and Jacob Willi.
- Saint James**; parish in Louisiana, named for the French saint.
- Saint James**; city in Watonwan County, Minnesota, named for the first settler, James Purrington.
- Saint James**; town in Phelps County, Missouri, named for a large mine owner in the vicinity.
- Saint John**; county in Florida, named from Saint Johns River.

- Saint John;** village in Perry County, Illinois, named from a celebration of Saint John's Day, June 24, held in the settlement in 1856.
- Saint John;** city in Stafford County, Kansas, named for Governor John P. St. John.
- Saint Johns;** river in Florida, called by the Spanish discoverers San Juan Bautista, because upon this saint's day it was discovered.
- Saint Johns;** village in Clinton County, Michigan, named for John Swegles.
- Saint Johnsbury;** town in Caledonia County, Vermont, named for St. John de Creve-coeur, French consul at New York, and a benefactor of Vermont.
- Saint Johnsville;** town in Montgomery County, New York, named for an old church established there in early days.
- Saint John the Baptist;** parish in Louisiana, named from the Saint Johns River.
- Saint Joseph;** county in Indiana, and county, and city in Berrien County, in Michigan, named from the river.
- Saint Joseph;** river rising in Hillsdale County, Michigan, and entering Lake Michigan. Named by the early French Catholic explorers for the husband of the Virgin Mary.
- Saint Joseph;** city in Buchanan County, Missouri, named for Joseph Robidoux, an early French settler.
- Saint Landry;** parish in Louisiana, named for Saint Landri, bishop of Paris in 651.
- Saint Lawrence;** gulf in New York, so named because discovered upon the feast day of that saint.
- Saint Lawrence;** county and river in New York, named from the gulf.
- Saint Louis;** town in Sonoma County, California, and city in Gratiot County, Michigan, named from the city in Missouri.
- Saint Louis;** river rising in Saint Louis County, Minnesota, and flowing into Lake Superior. Probably so named by the explorer, Verendrye, in 1749, in honor of the cross of Saint Louis conferred upon him shortly before his death by the King of France.
- Saint Louis;** county in Minnesota, named from the river.
- Saint Louis;** county, and city in Saint Louis City County, Missouri, named for Louis XV of France.
- Saint Martin;** parish in Louisiana, named for Saint Martin, bishop of Tours, about 400.
- Saint Mary;** parish in Louisiana, so named by Roman Catholic settlers.
- Saint Mary;** county in Maryland, named for Queen Henrietta Maria.
- Saint Marys;** city in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, peak in Bitter Root Mountain range, Ravalli County, Montana, and township and village in Auglaize County, Ohio, named from St. Mary's Mission in Bitter Root Valley, Montana.
- Saint Marys;** town in Elk County, Pennsylvania, originally settled by Roman Catholics, and named for the saint.
- Saint Matthews;** town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for the county, now defunct, in which it was formerly located.
- Saint Paul;** city in Ramsey County, Minnesota, named for a church which was built for M. Galtier, an early Catholic missionary.
- Saint Paul;** city in Howard County, Nebraska, named for J. N. and N. J. Paul, its first settlers.
- Saint Peter;** village in Cedar County, Nebraska, named for John Peter Abts, the first settler.
- Saint Peters;** town in Saint Charles County, Missouri, named for a Jesuit mission established there in early days.
- Saint Regis Falls;** village in Franklin County, river and falls in New York, named for a canonized Jesuit missionary.
- Saint Stephens;** town in Berkeley County, South Carolina, named for the now defunct parish in which it was formerly located.

- Saint Tammany**; parish in Louisiana, named for a chief of the Delaware Indians, the name meaning "beaver leader."
- Saint Vrain**; creek in Colorado, named for Ceran St. Vrain, an early explorer.
- Salado**; town in Bell County, Texas. A Spanish word meaning "salted," salt being abundant in the vicinity.
- Salamanca**; village in Cattaraugus County, New York, named for Señor Salamanca, a Spanish financier, interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.
- Salem**; cities in Essex County, Massachusetts, and Marion County, Oregon; and city in Forsyth County, North Carolina, settled by Moravians, so named by early settlers in the hope of peaceful security. A Hebrew word meaning "peace."
- Salem**; county, and city in same county, New Jersey, so named by a company of English Friends, from the peaceful aspect of the country.
- Salem**; town in Washington County, New York, and township and city in Columbiana County, Ohio, named from the city in Massachusetts.
- Salero**; hill in Arizona, said to have been so named because a saltcellar, of ore from the hill, was made by the padres of St. Joseph for the table of their bishop. A Spanish word meaning "saltcellar."
- Salida**; town in Stanislaus County, California, and city in Chaffee County, Colorado, at the junction of the Arkansas River with its large branch from the south. A Spanish word meaning "point of departure."
- Salina**; town in Onondaga County, New York;
- Salinas**; city in Monterrey County and river in California;
- Saline**; rivers and counties in Arkansas, Illinois, and Kansas, and counties in Missouri and Nebraska, and many other places. So named from the presence of salt springs or salt deposits within their limits.
- Salisbury**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named for a resident.
- Salisbury**; towns in Wicomico County, Maryland, and Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the city in England.
- Salisbury**; city in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Lucius Salisbury, of the county.
- Salisbury**; town in Herkimer County, New York, named from the town in Connecticut.
- Sallis**; town in Attala County, Mississippi, named for Dr. James Sallis, the former owner of the land.
- Sallisaw**; stream, and town in Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Supposed to have been derived from the French *bayou salaison*, "salting provisions bayou."
- Sallys**; town in Aiken County, South Carolina, named for the Salley family, prominent residents of the State.
- Salmon**; river in Washington, so named on account of the shoals of salmon that ascend the river in the summer.
- Salmon Falls**; river, and village in Strafford County, New Hampshire, named from the falls in the river, where the salmon stop in their upward course.
- Salt**; creek in Colorado, so named on account of the character of the mineral deposits.
- Saltillo**; borough in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in Mexico. A Spanish word meaning "leaping."
- Salt Lake**; county, and city in same county in Utah, named from Great Salt Lake.
- Salton**; town in San Diego County, California, situated on the border of the Salton Sea, from which it receives its name.
- Salton Sea**; dry lake in San Diego County, California, 265 feet below sea level, the bottom of which is covered with salt.
- Saluda**; town in Polk County, North Carolina, and river, county, and town in same county in South Carolina. An Indian word meaning "corn river."

- Salunga**; village in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, derived from the Indian word *chickiswalunga*, meaning "place of crawfish."
- Salyersville**; town in Magoffin County, Kentucky, named for Samuel Salyer, a member of the State legislature.
- Samoa**; village in Humboldt County, California, named for an Indian chief.
- Sampson**; county in North Carolina, named for Col. John Sampson, officer of the Revolution.
- Samsonville**; village in Ulster County, New York, named for Gen. Henry A. Sampson.
- Samuel Adams**; mountain in New Hampshire, named for a Revolutionary patriot.
- San Antonio**; city in Bexar County, Texas, named for the Roman Catholic mission, San Antonio de Valero, otherwise the Alamo.
- San Augustine**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, probably named for Saint Augustine, one of the early fathers of the Roman Catholic church.
- San Benito**; county, and township in same county, in California. The Spanish form of Saint Benedict.
- San Bernardino**; county, and city in same county, in California, named for an old Spanish mission.
- Sanborn**; town in O'Brien County, Iowa, and county in South Dakota, named for George W. Sanborn, division superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad.
- Sanbornton**; town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for a family of early settlers.
- San Buenaventura**; town in Ventura County, California. A Spanish phrase signifying "saint of good fortune."
- San Carlos**; village in San Mateo County, California. The Spanish form of Saint Charles.
- Sanders**; town in Carroll County, Kentucky, named for an old settler.
- Sandersville**; city in Washington County, Georgia, named for Benjamin Saunders, who once owned all the land upon which the city is built.
- San Diego**; county, and city in same county, in California. A corruption of Saint Iago, the patron saint of Spain, for whom they were named.
- Sandisfield**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Lord Sandys, first lord of trade and the plantations.
- Sand Lake**; town in Kent County, Michigan, so named because a sand bar extends across the center of a near-by lake.
- Sandoval**; county, and town in same county, in New Mexico, named for a resident family.
- Sandusky**; town in Alexander County, Illinois; county, city in Erie County, and river in Ohio. Derived from the Indian *outsandouke*, "there is pure water here," or from *sa-anduste*, "large pools of water." Another authority gives the meaning as "cold spring."
- Sandwich**; township and city in Dekalb County, Illinois, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Sandwich**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Sandy Lake**; township, and borough in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, so named because of the sandy character of the soil and the existence of a small lake in the neighborhood.
- San Felipe**; post-office of Santa Clara County, California. The Spanish form of Saint Philip.
- San Fernando**; town in Los Angeles County, California, named for an old Spanish Catholic mission.

- Sanford**; city in Orange County, Florida, named for Gen. H. S. Sanford, United States minister to Belgium.
- Sanford**; township, and town in York County, Maine, named for Peleg Sanford, an early proprietor.
- Sanford**; town in Moore County, North Carolina, named for Colonel Sanford, a civil engineer.
- San Francisco**; bay, county, and city in same county, in California, said by some to have been named for the old Spanish mission of San Francisco de Assisi, by others to have been named for the founder of the order to which Father Junipero, the discoverer of the bay, belonged.
- San Gabriel**; town in Los Angeles County, California, named for an old Spanish mission.
- Sangamon**; county and river in Illinois. A corruption of an Indian word meaning "good hunting ground."
- Sangerfield**; town and township in Oneida County, New York, named for Judge Jedediah Sanger.
- Sangerville**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for Col. Calvin Sanger, its proprietor.
- Sanilac**; county in Michigan;
- Sanilac Center**; town in Sanilac County, Michigan. Named for an Indian chief.
- San Jacinto**; city in Riverside County, California, and county and river, in Texas. The Spanish form of "Saint Hyacinth," whose day is celebrated August 16th.
- San Joaquin**; county and river in California. A Spanish phrase meaning "whom Jehovah has appointed."
- San Jose**; city in Santa Clara County, California, named for the patron saint of Mexico.
- San Jose**; village in Mason County, Illinois, named from the city in California.
- San Juan**; counties in Colorado and New Mexico, and river in Utah. The name is the Spanish form of Saint John.
- San Juan**; county in Utah, named for the San Juan River, which traverses it.
- San Juan**; county in Washington, named for the Greek navigator, Juan de Fuca.
- San Lucas**; town in Monterey County, California. The Spanish form of Saint Luke.
- San Luis Obispo**; county, and city in same county, in California, named for an old Spanish mission. The name means Saint Louis, bishop.
- San Luis Rey**; town in San Diego County, California, named for Louis IX, of France, meaning Saint Louis, king.
- San Marcos**; town in San Diego County, California, named from the old Spanish grant Los Vallecitos de San Marcos, "the little valleys of Saint Mark."
- San Mateo**; county, and city in same county, in California. The Spanish form for Saint Matthew.
- San Miguel**; town in San Luis Obispo County, California, and counties in Colorado and New Mexico. The Spanish form of Saint Michael.
- San Patricio**; county in Texas, settled by Irish colonists, and named by them for the patron saint of Ireland, of which the present name is the Spanish form.
- San Pedro**; city in Los Angeles County, California, named for the Spanish saint.
- Sanpete**; county in Utah, named for an Indian chief.
- San Quentin**; town in Marin County, California, said to be named for a former resident.
- San Rafael**; township and city in Marin County, California, named for the Spanish saint.
- San Saba**; county and river in Texas, probably named for the old San Saba mission established in 1734 in what is now Menard County. The Spanish form of "Holy Savior."

Sans Tache; town in Fresno County, California. A French phrase meaning "spotless."

Santa Ana; township, and city in Orange County, California, named for an old Spanish mission.

Santa Barbara; county, and city in same county, in California, named for an old Spanish mission.

Santa Clara; county, and town in same county, in California, named for an old Spanish mission.

Santa Cruz; county in Arizona, and county, city in same county, and island of California. A Spanish phrase meaning "holy cross."

Santa Fe; city in Haskell County, Kansas, town in Monroe County, Missouri, and county, and city in same county, in New Mexico. A Spanish phrase meaning "holy faith."

Santa Monica; township, and city in Los Angeles County, in California, named for the Spanish saint, the mother of Saint Augustine.

Santa Rosa; county in Florida, named for a saint of the Roman Catholic Church.

Santa Ynez; town in Santa Barbara County, California, named for an old Spanish mission. The Spanish form of St. Agnes.

Sapinero; town in Gunnison County, Colorado, named for a subchief of the Ute Indians.

Saranac; river and lake in New York;

Saranac Lake; village in Franklin County, New York. An Indian word meaning "river that flows under a rock."

Saratoga; town in Santa Clara County, California, named from the town in New York.

Saratoga; county, town in same county, and lake in New York;

Saratoga Springs; town and village in Saratoga County, New York. An Indian word said to mean "place of the miraculous water in a rock."

Sarcozie; city in Jasper County, Missouri, named for a friendly Indian chief.

Sardinia; town in Erie County, New York, named from the island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sardia; town in Panola County, Mississippi, named from the ruined city in Asia Minor.

Sargent; county in North Dakota, named for a former general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Sarpy; county in Nebraska, named for Peter A. Sarpy.

Sassafras; stream in Maryland. The English form of the Indian word *winakhanne*.

Satartia; town in Yazoo County, Mississippi. Derived from an Indian word meaning "pumpkin place."

Saucon; township and creek in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "outlet of a smaller stream."

Saugatuck; river and village in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and village in Allegan County, Michigan. An Indian word meaning "outlet of the tidal river."

Saugerties; town in Ulster County, New York. One authority states that it is an Indian word meaning "at the outlet;" another gives it as from the Dutch, *zaeger's kill*, meaning "sawyer's creek," so given because a sawmill was erected on the town site.

Saugus; town in Essex County, Massachusetts. The Indian name of Lynn, the word meaning "extended."

Sauk; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin;

Sauk Center; city in Stearns County, Minnesota;

Sauk Rapids; village in Benton County, Minnesota. Named from the Sauk or Sac Indian tribe, the word meaning "people living at a river mouth."

- Sault Sainte Marie**; city in Chippewa County, Michigan, situated at the foot of the rapids of St. Marys River. A French phrase meaning "falls of St. Mary."
- Saunders**; tributary of the Yellowstone River, Montana, named for a trapper who lived in the region.
- Saunders**; county in Nebraska, named for Governor Alvin Saunders.
- Sauratown**; town in Stokes County, North Carolina, named from the Sara Indian tribe.
- Sausalito**; town in Marin County, California. A Spanish word meaning "little willow."
- Sauvie**; island in the Columbia River, Oregon, named for Jean Baptiste Sauve, a French Canadian, who kept a dairy there.
- Savanna**; city in Carroll County, Illinois;
- Savannah**; city in Chatham County and river in Georgia, and town in Wayne County, New York. The name is a Creek corruption of the name of the Shawnee Indians, who formerly lived upon the Savannah River.
- Savoy**; village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for Princess Cothilda of Savoy, who visited Illinois in 1861.
- Savoy**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Switzerland.
- Sawadabscook**; branch of the Penobscot River in Maine. An Indian word meaning "place of large, smooth rocks."
- Sawyer**; county in Wisconsin, named for Philetus Sawyer, Senator from that State.
- Saxapahaw**; town in Alamance County, North Carolina. A corruption of the name of an Indian tribe, *Sissipahaw*.
- Saybrook**; town in Middlesex County, Connecticut, named for Lords Say and Brook.
- Saybrook**; village in McLean County, Illinois, named from Saybrook, Connecticut.
- Sayre**; borough in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, probably named for R. S. Sayre, chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
- Scales Mound**; township and village in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, named from the proximity of a large mound owned by Samuel Scales.
- Scammon**; city in Cherokee County, Kansas, named for four brothers, early settlers from Illinois.
- Scandia**; city in Republic County, Kansas, named for the Scandinavian agricultural society by which it was colonized.
- Scandinavia**; village in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, named for the people by whom it was settled.
- Scantic**; river, and village in Hartford County, Connecticut. Derived from the Indian word *reskatuk*, meaning "branch of the river."
- Scarboro**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named from the town in England.
- Scarsdale**; town in Westchester County, New York, named from the town in Derbyshire, England.
- Scatacook**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "confluence of two streams."
- Schaghticoke**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, situated at the confluence of the Hoosic and Hudson rivers. Derived from an Indian word *pachgatgoch*, "place where a river branches."
- Schellsburg**; borough in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, named for the man who laid it out.
- Schenectady**; county, and city in same county, in New York. Derived from the Indian meaning "over beyond the plains," or "river valley beyond the pine trees."
- Schererville**; village in Lake County, Indiana, named for Scherer Wright, its founder.

Schleicher; county in Texas, named for Gustav Schleicher, member of Congress from that State.

Schleisingerville; village in Washington County, Wisconsin, named for B. Schleisinger Weil, its founder.

Schley; county in Georgia, named for William Schley, a former governor.

Schodack; town in Rensselaer County, New York. An Indian word meaning "meadow or fire plain," so called because it was in ancient times the seat of the council fires of the Mohegans.

Schoharie; county, town in same county, and creek in New York. An Indian word meaning "flood wood," or "driftwood." Another authority gives "tributary that throws its waters across the main stream."

Schonbrunn; town in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. A German word meaning "beautiful fountain."

Schoodic; river, and chain of lakes, in Maine. An Indian word to which many meanings are credited, among them, "trout place," "burnt lands," "place where water rushes," and "where fish live all the year."

Schoolcraft; county, and village in Kalamazoo County, in Michigan, named for Henry R. Schoolcraft, distinguished for his Indian researches.

Schroepfel; town in Oswego County, New York, named for Henry W. Schroepfel, an early resident.

Schroon; lake, river, mountain, and town in Essex County, in New York. Opinions differ as to the derivation of this name, some saying that it is derived from the Indian *shaghnetahrowahora*, meaning "largest lake," or from the Saranac Indian, "daughter of the mountains;" another authority stating that it was named for the Duchess Scharon, of the court of Louis XIV.

Schulenburg; town in Fayette County, Texas, named for a man prominent in the organization of a corporation that built the town.

Schuyler; counties in Illinois, Missouri, and New York, named for Gen. Philip Schuyler, early mayor of Albany, New York.

Schuyler; city in Colfax County, Nebraska, named for Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President under President Grant.

Schuylerville; village in Saratoga County, New York, named for Gen. Philip Schuyler, a prominent man, and early mayor of Albany.

Schuykill; county and river in Pennsylvania; so named because the first explorers passed its mouth without seeing it, which caused them to give it this Dutch name, meaning "hidden stream." The Delaware Indians called the river *ganshowehanne*, "waving stream."

Schuykill Haven; town in Schuykill County, Pennsylvania, so named because of its location at the head of the Schuykill Canal.

Scio; town in Allegany County, New York, named from the island in the Mediterranean.

Sciota; village in McDonough County, Illinois, and river and county in Ohio. Derived from the Indian word *see-yotah*, meaning "great legs," and applied to the river on account of its numerous and long branches.

Scipio; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for the Roman general.

Scitico; village in Hartford County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "at the branch."

Scituate; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named for the stream running into the harbor, which derived its name from the Indian word *satuít*, "cold brook."

Scooba; town in Kemper County, Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "reed brake."

Scotland; counties in Missouri and North Carolina, and city in Bonhomme County, South Dakota named for the division of Great Britain.

- Scott**; county in Arkansas, named for Judge Andrew Scott.
- Scott**; county in Illinois, named from Scott County, Kentucky.
- Scott**; counties in Indiana and Kentucky, named for Gen. Charles Scott, governor of Kentucky, 1808-1812.
- Scott**; county in Iowa, county, and city in same county, in Kansas, and counties in Minnesota, Tennessee, and Virginia, named for Gen. Winfield Scott.
- Scott**; county in Missouri, named for John Scott.
- Scottdale**; borough in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, named for Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
- Scotts Bluff**; county in Nebraska, named for the bluff where a man named Scott met death by starvation.
- Scottsboro**; town in Baldwin County, Georgia, named for Gen. John Scott.
- Scottsburg**; village in Livingston County, New York, named for Matthew and William Scott, early settlers.
- Scotts Creek**; township in Jackson County, North Carolina, named for John Scott, a trader among the Cherokees.
- Scottsville**; town in Allen County, Kentucky, named for Gen. Charles Scott, an early governor of the State.
- Scottsville**; village in Monroe County, New York, named for Isaac Scott, the first settler.
- Scranton**; town in Jackson County, Mississippi, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Scranton**; city in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, named for Joseph H. Scranton, its founder.
- Scratch Gravel**; hills in Lewis and Clark County, Montana, 5 miles northwest of Helena, so named because gold was picked up in the gravel after a heavy rain.
- Screven**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. James Screven, a Revolutionary officer.
- Scriba**; town in Oswego County, New York, named for George Scriba, the resident proprietor.
- Scurry**; county in Texas, named for William B. Scurry, brigadier-general in the Army of the Confederacy.
- Seaboard**; town in Northampton County, North Carolina, named from the Seaboard Air Line.
- Seabright**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, named from the town in England.
- Sea Cliff**; village in Nassau County, New York, where camp meetings were formerly held upon a cliff by the salt water, from which circumstance the village was named.
- Sea Isle City**; borough in Cape May County, New Jersey, so named because it is situated near the seashore.
- Searcy**; county in Arkansas, named for Judge Richard Searcy.
- Searles**; post-office in Kern County, California, named for J. W. Searles, who discovered borax in the Mohave Desert in 1863.
- Searsmont**; town in Waldo County, Maine;
- Searsport**; town in Waldo County, Maine. Named for David Sears, of Boston, Massachusetts.
- Seattle**; city in King County, Washington, named for the chief of the Duwamish tribe of Indians, *See-aa-thl*.
- Sebago**; lake in York County, and lake, pond, and town in Cumberland County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "stretch of water," or "place of river lake."
- Sebamook**; lake in Maine. An Indian word given two different meanings, "large bay lake" and "bright water."
- Sebastian**; county in Arkansas, named for Senator William K. Sebastian.
- Sebetha**; river in Connecticut. Supposed to be derived from the Indian word *sepoese*, "small river."

- Sebewa**; village in Ionia County, Michigan. Derived from the Indian word *sibive*, "rivulet," or "brook."
- Sebewaing**; village in Huron County, Michigan. Derived from the Indian word *sibiweng*, "at the creek."
- Seboeis**; lake, stream, and plantation in Penobscot County, in Maine. Supposed to be derived from an Indian word meaning "little river."
- Secaucus**; town in Hudson County, New York. Thought to be derived from the Indian word *sekakes*, used in reference to snakes.
- Seco**; creek in Texas, and village in Boxelder County, Utah. A Spanish word meaning "dry."
- Secor**; village in Woodford County, Illinois, named for a railroad builder.
- Sedalia**; city in Pettis County, Missouri. A modification of the original name Sadieville, having been named for the daughter of Gen. G. R. Smith, who laid out the town.
- Sedan**; city in Chautauqua County, Kansas, named from the town in France.
- Sedgwick**; county, and fort in same county, in Colorado, mountain in Idaho, and county, and city in Harvey County, Kansas, named for Gen. John Sedgwick.
- Sedgwick**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for Maj. Robert Sedgwick.
- Seekonk**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts. Said to be derived from an Indian word meaning "black goose," or "wild goose."
- Seguin**; town in Gaudalupe County, Texas, named for Col. Juan Seguin, a Mexican who joined fortunes with the Texans in 1836.
- Seiglingville**; town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, named for Gen. Randolph Seigling, a prominent capitalist of Charleston.
- Selinsgrove**; borough in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, named for a family of early settlers.
- Sellersville**; borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The Anglicized form of the original name. Zoellers, a family of early residents for whom it was named.
- Sellwood**; town in Multnomah County, Oregon, named for Governor Sellwood.
- Selma**; city in Dallas County, Alabama, named from the "Songs of Selma," in Oesian.
- Selma**; town in Fresno County, California, named from the city in Alabama.
- Seminole**; town in Hillsboro County, Florida, and nation in Indian Territory, named for the Indian tribe; the word probably means "separatist," or "renegade."
- Sempronius**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for the celebrated Roman tribune, father of the Gracchi.
- Senath**; village in Dunklin County, Missouri, named for the wife of A. W. Douglass, an early settler.
- Senatobia**; creek and town in Tate County, Mississippi. A Choctaw Indian word meaning "white sycamore."
- Seneca**; city in Nehama County, Kansas, named from Seneca County in Ohio, by the first settlers who emigrated from that county.
- Seneca**; nation in Indian Territory, city in Newton County, Missouri, counties in New York and Ohio, town in Oconee County, South Carolina, and creek in Pendleton County, West Virginia;
- Seneca Falls**; village in Seneca County, New York, named from an Indian tribe. The word is a corruption of *Sinnekaas*, a name given them by the Dutch.
- Senegar**; creek in Maryland, named from the Seneca tribe of Indians.
- Sequoia**; town in Tuolumne County, California, named from the trees.
- Severance**; city in Doniphan County, Kansas, named for one of the three proprietors.
- Severy**; city in Greenwood County, Kansas, named for L. Severy, of Emporia, a director of the Santa Fe Railroad.
- Sevier**; county in Arkansas, named for Ambrose H. Sevier, a Congressional delegate.

- Sevier**; county in Tennessee, named for John Sevier, first governor of the State.
- Sevier**; county in Utah, probably named for John Sevier, a pioneer.
- Seward**; county in Kansas, county, and city in same county, in Nebraska, and mountain and town in Schoharie County, New York, named for William H. Seward, the American statesman.
- Sewickley**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "sweet water."
- Seymour**; city in Jackson County, Indiana, named for a civil engineer.
- Shabbona**; township and village in Dekalb County, Illinois. Named for an Indian chief who befriended the white settlers at the time of the Black Hawk war.
- Shackelford**; county in Texas, named for a surgeon, captain of a band called the "Red Rovers," who helped the Texans in their revolution.
- Shakopee**; city in Scott County, Minnesota, named for a Sioux Indian chief who formerly lived there; the name meaning "six."
- Shalersville**; township in Portage County, Ohio, named for an early settler.
- Shamokin**; borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Derived from the Delaware Indian word *schahamoki*, meaning "place of eels."
- Shamong**; town in Burlington County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "place of the big horn."
- Shandaken**; town in Ulster County, New York. An Indian word meaning "rapid waters."
- Shannock**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "place where two streams meet."
- Shannon**; township and village in Carroll County, Illinois. Named for William Shannon, its founder.
- Shannon**; county in Missouri. Named for George F. Shannon, of Marion County.
- Shannon**; county in South Dakota. Named for Peter C. Shannon, former chief justice.
- Shapleigh**; town in York County, Maine. Named for Nicholas Shapleigh, one of the earliest proprietors.
- Sharkey**; county in Mississippi, named for William L. Sharkey, provisional governor during Governor Clark's absence at Fort Pulaski in 1865-66.
- Sharon**; city in Barber County, Kansas, town in Schoharie County, New York, and twenty other places. The name is of biblical derivation, from the Hebrew, meaning "a plain."
- Sharon**; town in Madison County, Mississippi, so named because the Sharon seminary for girls was situated there at an early day.
- Sharon Springs**; city in Wallace County, Kansas, and village in Schoharie County, New York. The name is of biblical derivation.
- Sharp**; county in Arkansas. Named for Ephraim Sharp, representative from Lawrence County.
- Sharpsburg**; town in Bath County, Kentucky. Named for Moses Sharp.
- Sharpsburg**; borough in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Named for James Sharp, the original proprietor.
- Shaasta**; county in California. Named from the Indian tribe *Saste*, or *Shastika*.
- Shaume**; river in Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "fountain" or "spring."
- Shavano**; peak of the Sawatch Range in Colorado, named for a Ute Indian.
- Shaw**; town in Bolivar County, Mississippi, named for the owner of the lands through which the railroad passes.
- Shawan**; town in Baltimore County, Maryland. An Indian word meaning "south."
- Shawangunk**; river, town in Ulster County, and mountain in New York. Said to be an Indian word meaning "white stone" or "white salt rocks."

Shawano; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. Derived from the Ojibwa Indian word *shawanong*, meaning "on the south."

Shawnee; nation in Indian Territory and county in Kansas;

Shawneetown; city in Gallatin County, Illinois. Named for the Indian tribe, the word probably meaning "southerners," and given them because they emigrated northward from the Savannah River.

Sheboygan; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. Two derivations are given, one from the Ojibwa Indian word *jibaigan*, meaning a perforated object, as a pipe stem, and the other from *shawb-wa-way*, expressing a tradition "that a great noise coming underground from the region of Lake Superior was heard at this place."

Sheepeater; cliffs in the Yellowstone Park, named for a band of Indians, a sub-tribe of the Shoshoni.

Sheepscoot; river and bay in Maine. Derived from the Indian word *sipsa-conta*, meaning "bird-flocking river" or "little bird place," because the Indians resorted there for young ducks.

Sheffield; cities in Colbert County, Alabama, and Warren County, Pennsylvania, and town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from the city in England.

Sheffield; village in Bureau County, Illinois, named for Joseph Sheffield, of New Haven, one of its founders.

Sheffield; town in Franklin County, Iowa, named for James Sheffield, a railroad contractor.

Shelbina; city in Shelby County, Missouri, named by early settlers from Shelby County in Kentucky.

Shelburne; towns in Franklin County, Massachusetts, and Chittenden County, Vermont, named for William Fitz Maurice, second Earl of Shelburne.

Shelby; counties in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, and Missouri; town in Orleans County, New York, and counties in Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas;

Shelbyville; cities in Shelby counties, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Named for Gen. Isaac Shelby, former governor of Kentucky.

Sheldon; city in O'Brien County, Iowa, named for Israel Sheldon, a stockholder in the first railroad passing through the town.

Sheldon; town in Franklin County, Vermont, named for a resident family.

Shell Rock; town in Butler County, Iowa, so named on account of the rocks near the river.

Shelter; island off Long Island, New York. Probably the translation of the original Indian word of *manhanset-aha-cusha-wommuck*, meaning "island sheltered by islands."

Shelton; town in Mason County, Washington, named for an early settler.

Shenandoah; city in Page County, Iowa, borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, county, town in Page County, and river in Virginia. An Indian word said to mean "spruce stream."

Shepaug; river in Connecticut. Derived from the Indian word *mashapaug*, meaning "large pond."

Shepherd; village in Isabella County, Michigan, named for I. N. Shepherd, its founder.

Shepherdstown; town in Jefferson County, West Virginia, named for Capt. Thomas Shepherd.

Sherborn; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the town of Sherborne, England.

Sherburne; county in Minnesota, named for Moses Sherburne, associate justice of the supreme court, 1853-1857.

Sherburne; town in Chenango County, New York, named from the city in England.

- Sheridan**; village in Lasalle County, Illinois, county in Kansas, town in Madison County, Montana, county in Nebraska, and county and mountain in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, named for Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.
- Sherlock**; township in Finney County, Kansas, named for a capitalist connected with the Santa Fe Railroad.
- Sherman**; mountain in Idaho, county in Kansas, village in Wexford County, Michigan, and counties in Nebraska and Oregon, named for Gen. W. T. Sherman.
- Sherman**; county, and city in Grayson County, Texas, named for Sidney Sherman, general of the Texas army, who raised the cry of "Remember the Alamo" at the battle of San Jacinto.
- Sherman**; village in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Sherwood**; village in Branch County, Michigan, named from the forest in England.
- Sheshequin**; village in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "mysterious rattle."
- Shetucket**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "land between the rivers," or, according to another authority, "confluence of rivers."
- Shiawassee**; county and river in Michigan. An Indian word meaning "straight running river."
- Shickshinny**; borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, protected by a cordon of hills of five summits. An Indian word meaning "five mountains."
- Shields**; river in Montana, named for a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- Shinnecock**; village in Suffolk County, New York, named for an Indian tribe.
- Shinnston**; town in Harrison County, West Virginia, named for the owners of the land upon which it was built.
- Shintaka**; several marshes in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "tamarack."
- Shippensburg**; borough in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, named for an early proprietor, Edward Shippen.
- Shippenville**; borough in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, named for Judge Shippen, of Meadville.
- Shirley**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named from the town in England.
- { **Shirley**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts;
- { **Shirleysburg**; borough in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. Named for Gen. William Shirley, an early governor of Massachusetts.
- Shivwits**; plateau in Arizona. An Indian word meaning "people of the springs."
- Shobonier**; town in Fayette County, Illinois, named for an Indian chief.
- Shocco**; creek in North Carolina, named for the Indian tribe Shoccoree.
- Shohokin**; stream in Wayne County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "where there is glue."
- { **Shohola**; stream in Pike County, Pennsylvania;
- { **Shohola Falls**; village in Pike County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "weak," "faint," or "distressed."
- Shope**; lake in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "shoulder."
- Shoreham**; town in Addison County, Vermont. So named because located on the shores of Lake Champlain.
- Shoup**; village in Lemhi County, Idaho, named for G. L. Shoup, United States Senator.
- Showers**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Shreveport**; city in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, named for Henry M. Shreve.
- Shrewsbury**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
- Shrewsbury**; town in Rutland County, Vermont, and several other towns and villages, named from the city in England.

- Shubrick**; peak in Humboldt County, California, so named because the steamer *Shubrick* went aground in the vicinity.
- Shullsburg**; city in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, named for Jesse W. Shull, the first settler.
- Shurz**; mountain in Wyoming, named for Carl Shurz, Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes.
- Shushan**; village in Washington County, New York, named for the ruined city in Persia.
- Shutesburg**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Gov. Samuel Shute, a relative of Governor Bernard.
- Sibley**; county in Minnesota, named for Gen. Henry H. Sibley, an early pioneer of the Territory, the first governor of the State, and its military defender in the Sioux war of 1862.
- Sibley**; town in Jackson County, Missouri, named for George C. Sibley, who was one of the commissioners to lay out a road in 1825 from Fort Osage to Santa Fe.
- Sidney**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for Sydney Davis, a daughter of the founder.
- Sidney**; Kennebec County, Maine, and cities in Shelby County, Ohio, named for Sir Philip Sidney.
- Sidney**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.
- Sidon**; town in Leflore County, Mississippi, named for the ancient city of Syria.
- Siegfried**; post-office in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for Col. Jno. Siegfried, a Revolutionary soldier.
- Sierra**; counties in California and New Mexico. Derived from the Spanish, *Sierra Madre*, "Mother Range," Rocky Mountains.
- Sierra La Sal**; mountains in eastern Utah, so named from salt springs near their base.
- Sigel**; village in Shelby County, Illinois, named for Gen. Franz Sigel, an officer of the rebellion.
- Sigourney**; city in Keokuk County, Iowa, named for the poetess, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.
- Sikeston**; city in Scott County, Missouri, named for John Sikes.
- Siler City**; town in Chatham County, North Carolina, named for a prominent family of the neighborhood.
- Silliman**; mountains in California and Nevada, named for Benjamin Silliman, the chemist.
- Silverbow**; county in Montana, so named because of its shape, and on account of the presence of this precious metal.
- Silver Cliff**; town in Custer County, Colorado, so named because silver was found in a cliff near the present town site.
- Silver Lake**; city in Shawnee County, Kansas, so named because the Kansas River forms a lake at this point.
- Simpson**; county in Kentucky, named for Capt. John Simpson, member of Congress.
- Simpson**; county in Mississippi, named for Judge Josiah Simpson.
- Simpsonville**; village in Shelby County, Kentucky, named for Capt. John Simpson, member of Congress from that State.
- Simpsonville**; town in Greenville County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family of the State.
- Sincarte**; town in Mason County, Illinois, a corrupted name of the passage which was originally named by the French, *chenal ecarte*, "remote channel."
- Sinclairville**; village in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Maj. Samuel Sinclair, the first settler, who located there in 1810.
- Singles**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.

- Sing Sing**; creek in Chemung County, New York. Indian words meaning "place of a stone." Another authority states that it was named for John Sing Sing, a friendly Indian.
- Sinking**; creek in Breckinridge County, Kentucky, so named because it sinks beneath the surface of the ground for a distance of 6 miles.
- Sinnemahoning**; stream in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "stony lick."
- Sinsinawa Mound**; village in Grand County, Wisconsin. A combination of the Indian word *sinsinawe*, meaning "rattlesnake," and *mound*, because situated near a truncated cone several hundred feet high.
- Sioux**; counties in Iowa and Nebraska, and eight other places, so named from the Dakota or Sioux Indians of Dakota and Minnesota, the largest tribe in the United States. The word is an abbreviation of their Ojibwa name, signifying "little snakes," i. e., "enemies."
- Sir Johns**; small run in Morgan County, West Virginia, named for an officer of Braddock's army.
- Siskiyou**; county in California and mountains in Oregon. By some authorities it is said to be a corruption of the original name given the district in California by the French—*six cailloux*, meaning "six bowlders;" others state that it is an Indian word meaning "bob-tailed horse," the mountains between California and Oregon having been so named because a famous bob-tailed race horse was lost on the trail.
- Siskowit**; lake in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning a "kind of fish resembling trout."
- Sisladobsis**; lake in eastern Maine. An Indian word meaning "rock lake."
- Sisseton**; town in Roberts County, South Dakota. An Indian word meaning "swamp village," a subtribe of the Sioux.
- Sisson**; village in Siskiyou County, California, named for a former hotel keeper.
- Sissowkissink**; creek on the west side of Delaware River, Pennsylvania. Derived from the Indian word *shihuwen*, "place of black ducks."
- Sitgreaves**; pass in Arizona, named for Captain Sitgreaves, United States Army.
- Sitkum**; village in Coos County, Oregon. A Chinook Indian word meaning "half," or "part."
- Skagit**; county in Washington, named for an Indian tribe.
- Skamania**; county in Washington. An Indian word meaning "swift waters," and probably applied to the troubled waters of the Columbia River.
- Skanawono-Weshance**; tributary of Wisconsin River. An Indian word meaning "creek that runs through bluffs."
- Skanateles**; lake, town, and village in Onondaga County, in New York. An Indian word meaning "long lake."
- Skilesville**; town in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, named for James R. Skiles.
- Skinner**; island in Lake Memphremagog, Vermont, named for Uniak Skinner, the first settler.
- Skippack**; stream and village in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Derived from the Indian word *schki-peek*, "pool of stagnant water."
- Skitticook**; branch of the Mattawamkeag River, Maine. An Indian word meaning "dead-water stream."
- Skokomish**; river in Washington, named for an Indian tribe, the Skokomish; the word is said to mean "river people."
- Skookumchuck**; village in Lewis County, Washington. An Indian word meaning "strong water."
- Skowhegan**; town in Somerset County, Maine. An Indian word said to mean "spearing" or "place of watch."

- Skull**; valleys in Utah and Yavapai County, Arizona;
- Skull Valley**; village in Yavapai County, Arizona. So named on account of the many skulls of Indians found there.
- Skunk**; river in Iowa. A translation of the Indian name *checauqua*.
- Skunkscut**; range of Hills in Hartford County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "at the high place."
- Slateford**; village in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, so named because it is the center of manufacture of school slates.
- Slater**; city in Saline County, Missouri, named for W. A. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut.
- Slatersville**; village in Providence County, Rhode Island, named for Samuel Slater, its founder.
- Slatington**; borough in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; so named on account of its extensive slate quarries.
- Slaughtersville**; town in Webster County, Kentucky, named for G. G. Slaughter, an old settler.
- Sleepy Eye**; lake and village in Brown County, Minnesota, named for the Indian chief *Ihanumbak*, "man whose eyes have the appearance of sleep."
- Slide**; highest summit of the Catskill Mountains, Ulster County, New York, so named because an avalanche stripped a part of the mountain of earth and vegetation.
- Slidell** town in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, named for the celebrity of that name.
- Sligo**; borough in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and six other towns and villages, named from the town in Ireland.
- Slipperyrock**; stream and borough in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Derived from the Indian word *uesch-ach-ach-epochka*, meaning "slippery rock."
- Sloansville**; village in Schoharie County, New York, named for John R. Sloan, an early settler.
- Slocums**; island in Michigan, named for its owner.
- Slough**; creek in Yellowstone Park, which was erroneously so described by its discoverer; it being, in fact, a swift running stream.
- Smackover**; stream in Union County, Arkansas. Corrupted from the French *chemin couvert*, "covered road."
- Smethport**; borough in McKean County, Pennsylvania, named for Theodore Smethe, a friend of the original proprietor.
- Smith**; county in Kansas, named for J. Nelson Smith, of the Second Colorado Regiment.
- Smith**; county in Mississippi, named for Maj. David Smith.
- Smith**; river in Montana, named for Robert Smith, former Secretary of the Navy.
- Smith**; river in Nevada, named for Lieut. Kirby Smith.
- Smith**; county in Tennessee, named for Gen. Daniel Smith, a patriot and early settler of the State.
- Smith**; county in Texas, named for John W. Smith, killed at the Alamo.
- Smith Center**; city in center of Smith County, Kansas, named for J. Nelson Smith, of the Second Colorado Regiment.
- Smithfield**; town in Dutchess County, New York, named for Peter Smith.
- Smithfield**; town in Johnson County, North Carolina, named for John Smith, State senator.
- Smiths Ferry**; village in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, named for Jesse Smith, the man who established the ferry.
- Smithtown**; town in Suffolk County, New York, named for Richard Smith, an early proprietor.

- Smithville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Jesse Smith, a lumber dealer.
- Smithville**; village in Ritchie County, West Virginia, named for the former owner of the land.
- Smithville**; town in Clay County, Missouri, named for Humphrey Smith, the first settler.
- Smokes**; creek in Erie County, New York, named for an Indian who resided near its mouth.
- Smyrna**; town in Cobb County, Georgia, and village in Chenango County, New York, and sixteen other places, the name being transferred from the ancient seaport of Asia Minor on the Gulf of Smyrna.
- Smyth**; county in Virginia, named for Gen. Alexander Smyth, Member of Congress from that State.
- Snake**; river in Idaho and Washington and Yellowstone Park, so named from the Snake or Shoshoni Indians.
- Snapeene**; stream in Montana. An Indian word meaning "crooked mouth."
- Snelling**; military post in Hennepin County, Minnesota, named for Colonel Josiah Snelling, under whose direction it was built.
- Sniabar**; township and village in Lafayette County, Missouri. Corrupted from *schuyte ober*, from the circumstance of an early German hunter having lost his life there.
- Snohomish**; river, county, and town in same county, in Washington, named for an Indian tribe.
- Snoqualmie**; river in Washington, named for an Indian tribe.
- Snowden**; township in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for Judge Snowden, of Pittsburg.
- Snowmass**; mountain in Colorado, so named because of the snow field near its summit.
- Snyder**; county in Pennsylvania;
- Snydertown**; borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Named for Governor Simon Snyder of the State.
- Socatean**; stream in Maine, named for Standing Atean, a warrior of an Indian tribe, or from an Indian word, meaning "half burned land, and half standing lumber."
- Socorro**; county, and city in same county, in New Mexico, and village in El Paso County, Texas. A Spanish word meaning "succor" or "relief."
- Solano**; county in California, named for a chief of the Suisun Indians.
- Soledad**; town in Monterey County, California. A Spanish word meaning "solitude" or "desert."
- Solomon**; city in Dickinson County and river in Kansas, originally known as the Wiskapella, from two Indian words, meaning "salt water." Name changed to Solomon as being more euphonic.
- Solon**; towns in Somerset County, Maine, and Cortland County, New York, named for one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Solon**; township in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named for Lorenzo Solon Bull.
- Solution**; creek in Yellowstone Park, so named because it is the outlet to Riddle Lake.
- Solvay**; village in Onondaga County, New York, so named because the Solvay Process works are situated there.
- Somers**; town in Tolland County, Connecticut, named for Lord Somers.
- Somers**; town in Westchester County, New York, named for Capt. Richard Somers, naval officer in the Tripolitan war.
- Somerset**; counties in Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, named from the county in England.

- Somerset**; county in Maryland, named for Edward Somerset, husband of the daughter of Lord Baltimore.
- Somerset**; village in Perry County, Ohio, named from the county in Pennsylvania.
- Somers Point**; borough in Atlantic County, New Jersey, named for a family of residents.
- Somerton**; station in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, named for Jacob Sommer, associate justice of the district court of Philadelphia.
- Somervell**; county in Texas, named for Alexander Somerville, a brigadier-general of the Texas Militia.
- Somerville**; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Capt. Richard Somers, naval officer in the Tripolitan war.
- Somerville**; town in Somerset County, New Jersey, probably named for an English nobleman.
- Somonauk**; village in Dekalb County, Illinois, derived from the Indian word, *essemiauk*, meaning "pawpaw tree."
- Sonoma**; county, and town in same county, in California, said to have been named for the chief of the Chocuyens, the word meaning "valley of the moon."
- Sopris**; peak of the Elk Mountains in western Colorado, named for Capt. Dick Sopris, one of the early settlers of the State.
- Souderton**; borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, named for a family of early settlers.
- Souhegan**; river in New Hampshire. An Indian word meaning "worn-out lands."
- Souneunk**; stream in Maine. An Indian word meaning "that runs between mountains."
- Southampton**; towns in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and Suffolk County, New York, and county in Virginia, named from the town in England.
- South Anna**; river in Virginia, said to have been named for Anne, Queen of England.
- South Berwick**; town in York County, Maine, named from the city in England.
- Southboro**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, so named because formed of the south part of Marlboro.
- Southbridge**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named with reference to the bridge over the Quinebaug River.
- South Carolina**; one of the thirteen original States, first named for Charles IX of France, and later for Charles II of England.
- South Hero**; town in Grand Isle County, Vermont, named for one of the two islands which were called Two Heroes, granted to Ethan Allen. It was intended that they should be owned only by brave men warmly disposed toward the Revolution.
- Southington**; borough and town in Hartford County, Connecticut. A contraction of South Farmington, of which town it was originally a part.
- South Pittsburg**; town in Marion County, Tennessee, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Southport**; city in Brunswick County, North Carolina, so named because it is situated in the southern part of the State.
- South River**; borough in Middlesex County, New Jersey, so named to distinguish it from the North River district.
- Southwick**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named for its first settler.
- Spafford**; town in Onondaga County, New York, named for Horatio Gates Spafford, author of the first gazetteer of that State.
- Spalding**; county in Georgia, named for the Hon. Thomas Spaulding.
- Sparland**; village in Marshall County, Illinois, named for John Sparr, owner of the site.
- Sparta**; city in Randolph County, Illinois, named from Sparta in Greece.

- Spartanburg**; county, and city in same county, in South Carolina, so called from the rigorous self-discipline practiced by the inhabitants during the Revolutionary war.
- Spearville**; town in Ford County, Kansas, named for Alden Speare, of Boston.
- Spencer**; township, and city in Clay County, in Iowa, named for George E. Spencer, United States Senator from Alabama.
- Spencer**; county in Kentucky, and county, and city in Owen County, in Indiana, named for Capt. Spier Spencer, killed at Tippecanoe.
- Spencer**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Spencer Phipps, lieutenant-governor 1732-1757; or, according to another authority, for Charles Spencer, second Duke of Marlborough.
- Spencerport**; village in Monroe County, New York, named for William H. Spencer, a pioneer settler.
- Sphinx**; mountain in Montana, so named on account of its resemblance in shape to the Sphinx in Egypt.
- Spink**; county in South Dakota, named for S. L. Spink, a former Congressman.
- Spirit Lake**; town in Dickinson County, Iowa, named from the lake which the Indians called "spirit water."
- Spivey**; city in Kingman County, Kansas, named for R. M. Spivey, president of the Arkansas Valley Town and Land Company.
- Split Rock**; village in Essex County, New York, so named because situated near a curiously formed rock.
- Spokane**; county, city in same county, river, and falls in Washington, named for an Indian tribe, the name meaning "children of the sun."
- Spoon**; river in northern Illinois, so named by the first white settler because of the spoon-shaped course of the stream. The Indian name was *Maquon*, meaning "feather."
- Spottsylvania**; county in Virginia, named for Alexander Spotswood, early lieutenant-governor.
- Sprague**; town in Lincoln County, Washington, named for Gen. John W. Sprague, interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Springfield**; city in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Essex County, England.
- Springfield**; city in Greene County, Missouri; village in Sarpy County, Nebraska, and city in Clark County, Ohio, so named because of the numerous springs.
- Springfield**; village in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, so named by its founder because he "expected to see a town spring up in the old fields."
- Springfield**; town in Windsor County, Vermont, named from the city in Massachusetts.
- Spring Lake**; borough in Monmouth County, New Jersey, named from a lake in the vicinity which is fed by springs.
- Spring Valley**; township and village in Fillmore County, Minnesota, and village in Pierce County, Wisconsin, named from the springs which are notable features of the valleys.
- Springville**; villages in Laporte County, Indiana, and Erie County, New York, so named because of the abundance of springs.
- Sproul**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Squam**; lake in New Hampshire. Derived from the Indian word, *nesquamsauke*, meaning "pleasant water place."
- Squaw**; mountain and township in Piscataquis County, Maine. An abridged version of the translation of its Indian name, meaning "the mountain which belongs to a woman."
- Stafford**; town in Tolland County, Connecticut, and county in Virginia, named for the county in England.

Stafford; county, and town in same county, in Kansas, named for Lewis Stafford, captain Company E, First Kansas Regiment.

Stafford; village in Fort Bend County, Texas, named for a prominent citizen.

Stafford; county in Virginia, named from the county in England.

Stair; falls on the east branch of the Penobscot River, Maine. A translation of the Indian name.

Stambaugh; village in Iron County, Michigan, named for the man who opened the Iron River mine.

Stamping Ground; village in Scott County, Kentucky, so named because of the buffalo herds that congregated in the neighborhood.

Stanberry; city in Gentry County, Missouri, named for J. J. Stanberry, former owner of the town site.

Standish; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for Miles Standish.

Stanford; mountain in California, named for Governor Leland Stanford.

Stanislaus; county in California, named for a resident family.

Stanley; town in Gaston County, North Carolina, named for Elwood Stanley, member of Congress.

Stanley; town in South Dakota, named for Henry M. Stanley, the explorer.

Stanly; county in North Carolina, named for John Stanly, Member of Congress.

Stanton; county in Kansas, city in Montcalm County, Michigan, and county in Nebraska, named for Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln.

Stanton; town in Powell County, Kentucky, named for Hon. Richard H. Stanton, of Maysville.

Stanwix; village and fort in Oneida County, New York, named for Gen. John Stanwix, the builder of the fort in 1758.

Stark; county in Illinois, towns in Coos County, New Hampshire, and Herkimer County, New York, and counties in North Dakota and Ohio;

Starke; county in Indiana. Named for Gen. John Stark, of the Revolution.

Starkey; town in Yates County, New York, named for John Starkey, one of the first settlers.

Starks; town in Somerset County, Maine;

Starksboro; town in Addison County, Vermont;

Starkville; town in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Named for Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary fame.

Starr; county in Texas, named for James H. Starr, secretary of the treasury of the republic of Texas.

Starr King; lake and mountains in California and New Hampshire, named for the Rev. Thomas Starr King.

State Center; town in Marshall County, Iowa, so named because it is thought to be a geographical center.

State College; borough in Center County, Pennsylvania, so named because it is the seat of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

State Line; town in Wayne County, Mississippi, near the boundary line between that State and Alabama.

Staten; island, part of Richmond County, New York, named by the Dutch for the Staaten general.

Staunton; river, and city in Augusta County, in Virginia, named from the parish in England.

Steamboat Rock; town in Hardin County, Iowa, so named because there is a large rock in the river near which resembles a steamboat in form.

Steamboat Springs; town in Routt County, Colorado, so named because of the sound which issues from an opening in the rocks.

- Stearns**; county in Minnesota, named for Charles T. Stearns, a member of the State legislature.
- Steel**; mountain in Washington, named for William G. Steel, of Portland, Oregon.
- Steele**; counties in Minnesota and North Dakota, named for Franklin Steele, a resident of Minneapolis, a town-site promoter.
- Steele**; village in Jefferson County, Nebraska, named for D. M. Steele, a railroad man.
- Steeleville**; village in Randolph County, Illinois, named for the man who built the first mill in the settlement.
- Steelton**; borough in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, named from the steel works.
- Steelville**; city in Crawford County, Missouri, named from the mines near by.
- Steen**; mountain in Oregon, named for Col. Enoch Steen.
- Steilacoom**; town in Pierce County, Washington, named for an Indian tribe.
- Stephens**; county in Texas, named for Alexander H. Stephens, the American statesman.
- Stephenson**; county in Illinois, named for Col. Benjamin Stephenson of the War of 1812.
- Stephenson**; village in Menominee County, Michigan, named for Robert Stephenson.
- Stephentown**; town in Rensselaer County, New York, named for Stephen van Rensselaer.
- Steptoe**; town in Whitman County, Washington, named for Colonel Steptoe, United States Army.
- Sterling**; township and city in Whiteside County, Illinois, named for Colonel Sterling, of Pennsylvania.
- Sterling**; city in Rice County, Kansas, named for Sterling Rosan, father of C. W. and J. H. D. Rosan, early settlers.
- Sterling**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Lord Sterling, an American general.
- Sterling**; county in Texas, named for a noted frontiersman.
- Sterlingburg**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for James Sterling, the builder of an iron furnace there.
- Stetson**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for the original proprietor, Amasa Stetson.
- Steuben**; county in Indiana, town in Washington County, Maine, and county, and town in Oneida County, in New York;
- Steubenville**; city in Jefferson County, Ohio. Named for Baron von Steuben, a Prussian soldier who fought in the American Revolution.
- Stevens**; town in Kern County, California, and county in Kansas, named for Thaddeus Stevens.
- Stevens**; counties in Minnesota and Washington, named for Isaac I. Stevens, governor of Washington Territory in 1853.
- Stevens**; stream in Caledonia County, Vermont, named for Capt. Phineas Stevens.
- Stevenson**; mountain, and island in Yellowstone Lake, named for James Stevenson, of the United States Geological Survey.
- Stevens Point**; city in Portage County, Wisconsin, named for the Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary to the Indians.
- Stevensville**; village in Berrien County, Michigan, named for Thomas L. Stevens, who laid out the town.
- Stevensville**; town in Ravalli County, Montana, named for Isaac I. Stevens, the first governor of Washington.
- Stewart**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. Daniel Stewart.
- Stewart**; county in Tennessee, named for Duncan Stewart.
- Stewartstown**; town in Coos County, New Hampshire, named for John Stewart, one of the original proprietors.

- Stewartsville**; city in Dekalb County, Missouri, named for Robert M. Stewart, a former governor.
- Stilesville**; village in Hendricks County, Indiana, named for Jeremiah Stiles, the proprietor.
- Stillman Valley**; village in Ogle County, Illinois, named for Gen. Joshua Stillman, an officer of the Black Hawk war.
- Stillwater**; city in Washington County, Minnesota, named for a lumber company which selected this site for its mill.
- Stillwater**; town in Saratoga County, New York, so named because of the "still water" in the Hudson River near the town.
- Stockbridge**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from Stockbridge in England.
- Stockbridge Bowl**; lake in the town of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, situated in a depression in the surrounding hills and mountains.
- Stockport**; town in Columbia County, New York, and Wayne County, Pennsylvania, named from the town in England.
- Stockton**; cities in San Joaquin County, California, and Cedar County, Missouri, and town in Chautauqua County, New York, named for Commodore R. F. Stockton, who participated in the conquest of California.
- Stockton**; city in Rooks County, Kansas, named from the city in California.
- Stockton**; borough in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, named for a resident family.
- Stockville**; village in Frontier County, Nebraska, so named because stock raising was an important industry.
- Stoddard**; county in Missouri, named for Amos Stoddard, a military officer and author.
- Stoddard**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named for Col. Samson Stoddard, one of the original proprietors.
- Stokes**; county in North Carolina, named for Col. John Stokes, a Revolutionary officer.
- Stone**; county in Arkansas, named for Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson.
- Stone**; county in Missouri;
- Stoneham**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. So named because of the sterile soil.
- Stonefort**; township in Saline County, Illinois, named from an old stone fort supposed to have been built for protection against Indians.
- Stonewall**; county in Texas and town in Pamlico County, North Carolina, named for Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson.
- Storey**; county in Nevada, named for Colonel Storey, killed in battle with the Pyramid Lake Indians.
- Story**; county in Iowa, named for Judge Joseph Story, of the Supreme Court.
- Stoughton**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named for William Stoughton, lieutenant-governor and chief justice of the province.
- Stoughton**; city in Dane County, Wisconsin, named for Luke Stoughton, who platted the village.
- Stoutsville**; village in Monroe County, Missouri, named for Robert P. Stout, of Kentucky.
- Stow**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Stow**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named for Judge Jonathan Stow.
- Stoystown**; borough in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, named for an early settler and Revolutionary soldier, John Stoy.
- Strafford**; county in New Hampshire, named from the town in England.
- Strasburg**; town in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and borough in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, named from the city in Germany.

- Stratford**; town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, named by an early English settler from his native town Stratford-on-Avon.
- Stratton**; town in Windham County, Vermont, named for Samuel Stratton, an early settler of Vernon.
- Strawberry Point**; town in Clayton County, Iowa, so named because of an abundance of these berries.
- Streator**; city in LaSalle County, Illinois, named for Worthy S. Streator, of Cleveland, Ohio.
- Streeter**; creek in Nansemond County, Virginia, named for a resident family.
- Streetsboro**; township in Portage County, Ohio, named for David Street, an early settler.
- Stromsburg**; city in Polk County, Nebraska, named by a Swedish colony from a suburb of Stockholm.
- Strong**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Strong**; city in Chase County, Kansas, named for W. B. Strong, president, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.
- Strong**; town in Franklin County, Maine, named for Caleb Strong, United States Senator.
- Strongsville**; township in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named for John S. Strong.
- Strother**; town in Monroe County, Missouri, named for Prof. French Strother.
- Stroudsburg**; borough in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, named for Col. Jacob Stroud, its first settler.
- Stuart**; township and city in Guthrie County, Iowa, named for Capt. Charles Stuart, of Vermont.
- Stuart**; village in Holt County, Nebraska, named for Peter Stuart, an early settler.
- Sturbridge**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named from Stourbridge, England.
- Sturgeon**; town in Boone County, Missouri, named for Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis.
- Sturgeon Bay**; city in Door County, Wisconsin, named from the bay, which abounds with this fish.
- Sturgis**; town in St. Joseph County, Michigan, named from the prairie which was named for Judge John Sturgis, first settler.
- Sturgis**; city in Meade County, South Dakota, named for Col. Samuel Sturgis, of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry.
- Stutzman**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. Enoch Stutzman, a pioneer settler prominent in the State's history.
- Stuyvesant**; town in Columbia County, New York, named for Governor Peter Stuyvesant.
- Suamico**; river in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "yellow sand."
- Subeet**; town in Solano County, California. A combination of "sugar" and "beet," from its location in the sugar-beet raising district.
- Sublett**; town in Cassia County, Idaho, named for Captain Sublette, a partner in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.
- Sublette**; township and village in Lee County, Illinois, so named because of the subletting of the contract for the grading on that part of the Illinois Central Railroad.
- Succasunna**; town in Morris County, New Jersey, in a locality famous for its iron ore. Derived from the Indian *sukru*, "black," and *achsun*, "stone;" hence "place where black stone is found."
- Sudbury**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Suffern**; town in Rockland County, New York, named from the Suffern family, which owned considerable property in the county.

- Suffield**; town in Hartford County, Connecticut, originally called Southfield, and situated in Massachusetts; so named because "being the southernmost towne that either at present or is like to be in that county."
- Suffolk**; counties in Massachusetts and New York, and town in Nansemond County, Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Sugar**; creek in North and South Carolina, named for the Indian tribe *Sugaree*.
- Sugarpine**; lumber town in Tuolumne County, California, so named for its location in the sugar-pine forests.
- Suisun**; town in Solano County, California, named from an Indian tribe. The word means "big expanse."
- Sullivan**; township and city in Moultrie County, Illinois, named by the county commissioners, who desired to associate the name with Moultrie, from Fort Moultrie on Sullivan Island, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.
- Sullivan**; county and town in Indiana, named for Daniel Sullivan, killed by the Indians when bearing messages from Captain Clark, after the capture of Vincennes.
- Sullivan**; county, and town in Franklin County, in Missouri, named from the county in Tennessee.
- Sullivan**; town in Hancock County, Maine, named for an original proprietor.
- Sullivan**; county, and town in Cheshire County, in New Hampshire, county, and town in Madison County, in New York, and counties in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, named for Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolutionary War.
- Sully**; county in South Dakota, named for Alfred Sully, who commanded a brigade in Dakota.
- Sulphur Springs**; town in Hopkins County, Texas, so named because of its local features.
- Summer**; lake in Oregon, so called because of the warm weather which was experienced there by the Fremont party.
- Summerfield**; city in Marshall County, Kansas, named for E. Summerfield, of Lawrence, Kansas.
- Summers**; county in West Virginia, named for George W. Summers, congressman from Virginia.
- Summerville**; town in Dorchester County, South Carolina, so named because it is a summer resort for residents.
- Summit**; county in Colorado, town in Pike County, Mississippi, city in Union County, New Jersey, and county in Ohio. So named because of the elevated situation.
- Summit**; village in Cook County, Illinois, named from its location on high land between two streams.
- Summit**; county in Utah, so named because of its mountains.
- Summit Hill**; borough in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, so named because of the elevation.
- Sumner**; county in Kansas, named for Charles Sumner, the American statesman.
- Sumner**; town in Oxford County, Maine, named for Governor Increase Sumner.
- Sumner**; county in Tennessee, named for Col. Jethro Sumner.
- Sumter**; counties in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, and county, town in same county, and fort in Charleston Harbor, in South Carolina, named for Gen. Thomas Sumter, an officer of the Revolutionary war.
- Sunapee**; lake in New Hampshire. From an Indian word, *shehunk-nippe*, "wild goose pond."
- Sunapee**; town in Sullivan County, and mountain in New Hampshire, named from the lake.
- Sunbury**; borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, named from a village on the Thames.

- Suncook**; river in New Hampshire. From an Indian word, *schunk-auke*, meaning "goose place."
- Sunderland**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
- Sunflower**; river and county in Mississippi, no doubt descriptively named.
- Sun Prairie**; town in Dane County, Wisconsin, so named because a party of pioneers, after a nine days' tramp over the prairies in the rain, came to this spot as the sun came out.
- Superior**; lake in Michigan. Translation of the original French name, *lac supérieur*, "upper lake."
- Superior**; city in Douglas County, Wisconsin, located on the border of Lake Superior; hence the name.
- Surprise**; creek in Yellowstone Park, so named because recent explorations find its course different than was formerly supposed.
- Surry**; county in North Carolina, named for Lord Surry, an advocate of American independence.
- Surry**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, and county in Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Survey**; peak in the Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, so named because a signaling point for the Indians.
- Suspecaugh**; stream in New Jersey. A Delaware Indian word meaning "muddy water."
- Susquehanna**; river, county, and borough in same county, in Pennsylvania. From an Indian word, *suckahanne*, "water."
- Sussex**; counties in Delaware, New Jersey, and Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Sutro**; village in Lyon County, Nevada, named for Adolph Sutro.
- Sutter**; county, and town in same county, in California, named for Col. John Sutter, on whose land the first gold was discovered in California by John Marshall.
- Sutton**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Sutton**; city in Clay County, Nebraska, and town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Sutton**; county in Texas, named for Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton, of the army of the Confederacy.
- Suwanee**; county, town in same county, and river in Florida, and creek and town in Gwinnett County, Georgia. Interpretations of this Indian word are various, but it seems to be derived from *sauani*, meaning "echo" or "echo river."
- Swain**; county in North Carolina, named for David L. Swain, an early governor.
- Swainsboro**; town in Emanuel County, Georgia, named for Col. Stephen Swain, of the State legislature.
- Swampscott**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts. Various derivations are given this word—from the Indian word, *wonnesquamauke*, "pleasant water place;" from *m'sqm-ompsk*, "red rock," or "at the red rock;" or from another Indian word meaning "broken waters."
- Swannanoa**; stream and town in Buncombe County, North Carolina. A Cherokee Indian word meaning "Swali trail," the Swali or Sara being an ancient trail of eastern North Carolina.
- Swansboro**; town in Onslow County, North Carolina, probably so named on account of the swans frequenting the neighborhood.
- Swansea**; town in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Wales.
- Swanton**; town in Franklin County, Vermont, named for Capt. William Swanton, an officer in the British army before the colonies gained their independence.
- Swanville**; village in Erie County, Pennsylvania, named for John L. Swan, its first settler.

- Swarthmore**; borough in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, named from the district in England.
- Sweathouse**; creek in Ravalli County, Montana. A translation of its Indian name (Flathead). The Indians built their sweathouses along the creek, believing its waters had medicinal qualities.
- Swedesboro**; town in Gloucester County, New Jersey, so named because settled by Swedes.
- Sweet Grass**; county in Montana, named from the sweet-grass hills.
- Sweet Springs**; city in Saline County, Missouri, so named because of its neighboring springs.
- Sweetwater**; town in Monroe County, Tennessee. Translation of an Indian word meaning "crooked stream."
- Sweetwater**; river in Wyoming, so named because its waters have a sweet taste.
- Sweetwater**; county in Wyoming, named from the river.
- Swepeonville**; village in Alamance County, North Carolina, named for George W. Swepeon, a capitalist.
- Swift**; county in Minnesota, named for Henry A. Swift, governor of the State in 1863.
- Swisher**; county in Texas, named for James G. Swisher, a signer of the Texas declaration of independence.
- Switzerland**; county in Indiana, named from the republic of Switzerland.
- Sycamore**; township and city in Dekalb County, Illinois, named from the abundance of sycamore trees within its limits.
- Sylva**; town in Jackson County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Sylvan Grove**; city in Lincoln County, Kansas, so named because situated near the Twin Groves, on the north bank of the Saline River.
- Symmes**; town in Hamilton County, Ohio, named for John Cleves Symmes, judge in the Northwest Territory.
- Syracuse**; town in Hamilton County, Kansas. In 1873 a colony emigrated from Syracuse, New York, to Kansas, and gave their settlement the same name.
- Syracuse**; village in Otoe County, Nebraska, named from the city in New York.
- Syracuse**; city in Onondaga County, New York, named from the ancient city of Sicily.
- Tabery**; village in Oneida County, New York, named from the iron-mining town in Sweden.
- Table Rock**; village in Pawnee County, Nebraska, so named because situated near a large, flat-topped rock.
- Tacoma**; city in Pierce County, Washington. From the Indian name meaning "mountain."
- Taconic**; village in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and range of hills in Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "forest" or "wilderness."
- Taghkanick**; creek and village in Columbia County, New York. An Indian word said to mean "there is water enough."
- Tahoe**; lake in California and Nevada. An Indian word meaning "big water."
- Talbot**; county in Georgia, named for Matthew Talbot, acting governor of the State in 1819.
- Talbot**; county in Maryland, probably named for a son of Sir Robert Talbot, of Ireland, who married Grace, the daughter of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, though some authorities state that it was named for the uncle of Lady Talbot.
- Talbott**; village in Jefferson County, Tennessee, named for Col. John Talbott.
- Talbotton**; town in Talbot County, Georgia, named for Matthew Talbot, acting governor of the State in 1819.
- Taliaferro**; county in Georgia, named for Col. Benjamin Taliaferro.

- Talladega**; county, and city in same county in Alabama. A Creek Indian name meaning "at the end," "on the border," hence a town on the frontier.
- Tallahassee**; city in Leon County, Florida. A Seminole Indian word meaning "old town;" so named because it is supposed to have been the site of Indian corn-fields in remote times.
- Tallahatchie**; county in Mississippi, named from the principal branch of the Yazoo River in the same State. An Indian word meaning "river of the rock."
- Tallapoosa**; county in Alabama and city in Haralson County, Georgia, named from the river.
- Tallapoosa**; river in Georgia and Alabama. An Indian word meaning "swift current," or, according to other authorities, "stranger" or "newcomer."
- Talleyville**; village in Newcastle County, Delaware, named for the Talley family, early residents.
- Tallmadge**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named for Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, an original land proprietor.
- Tama**; county in Iowa. An Indian word meaning "beautiful," "pleasant," "lovely," or the name of the wife of the Indian chief Poweshiek. Still another authority states that it is named for a chief whose name meant "bear whose voice makes the rocks tremble."
- Tamalpais**; village and mountain in Marin County, California. A Spanish word meaning "region of the Tamal Indians."
- Tamanend**; village in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, named for a celebrated Delaware Indian chief, better known as Tammany, the word meaning "beaver-like," or "amiable."
- Tamaqua**; borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. From an Indian word meaning "beaver stream."
- Tamaroa**; village in Perry County, Illinois, named from a tribe of Illinois Indians.
- Tampa**; city in Hillsboro County and bay on the west coast of Florida. From the Indian word *itimpi*, meaning "close to it," or "near it."
- Tampico**; township and village in Whiteside County, Illinois, named from Tampico in Mexico.
- Taney**; county in Missouri, named for Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States.
- Tangipahoa**; river, parish, and town in same parish, in Louisiana, named for an Indian tribe, the word meaning "those who gather maize stalks."
- Tankhanna**, creek in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "smaller stream."
- Taopi**; village in Mower County, Minnesota, said to be named for a Sioux Indian chief who befriended the whites in the Minnesota massacre, 1862, the word meaning "wounded."
- Tappan**; town in Harrison County, Ohio;
- Tappantown**; village in Rockland County, New York. Said to be from an Indian word meaning "cold stream."
- Tar**; creek in Ventura County, California, named from the asphaltum deposits.
- Tar**; river in North Carolina;
- Tarboro**; town in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Named from the river, which received its name on account of the tar made upon its banks by early colonial settlers. Wheeler gives the origin of the name of the river as from the Indian word *tau*, "river of health."
- Tarentum**; borough in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, named from the city of Taranto in Italy.
- Tarkio**; township, city, and river in Atchison County, in Missouri. An Indian word meaning "difficult to ford."

- Tarrant**; county in Texas, named for an early settler prominent in politics after the annexation.
- Tarrant**; creek in Virginia, named for the family who owned much land along its Western border.
- Tarryall**; peak and stream in Colorado, so named because of the rich placers found along the latter.
- Tarrytown**; village in Westchester County, New York. A modification of its former name of *terwen*, "wheat town," given on account of its large crops of that cereal.
- Tatamy**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, named for a chief of the Delaware Indians who was prominent in the colonial history of the State.
- Tate**; county in Mississippi, named for a prominent family, of which T. S. Tate was a member.
- Tatonka**; village in Ellsworth County, Kansas. A Sioux Indian word meaning "buffalo."
- Tattnall**; county in Georgia, named for Josiah Tattnall, an early governor.
- Tatum**; town in Marlboro County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Taunton**; river, and city in Bristol County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Tawas**; city in Iosco County, Michigan. A contraction of *tawawa*, "trader."
- Tawawa**; town in Shelby County, Ohio. An Indian word meaning "trader."
- Taycheedah**; village in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, so named because of the Indian camp made upon Lake Winnebago. An Indian word meaning "lake camp."
- Taylor**; town in Shasta County, and peak in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Taylor**; counties in Florida, Georgia, Iowa, and Kentucky, and towns in Cortland County, New York, and Williamson County, Texas, named for Gen. Zachary Taylor.
- Taylor**; town in Lafayette County, Mississippi, named for an early settler.
- Taylor**; county in Texas, named for a family of early settlers.
- Taylor**; county in West Virginia, named for John Taylor, of Caroline County, Virginia.
- Taylor**; county in Wisconsin, named for David Taylor, justice of the supreme court.
- Taylor Center**; village in Wayne County, Michigan, named for Gen. Zachary Taylor.
- Taylor Ridge**; mountains in Floyd County, Georgia, named for Richard Taylor, a Cherokee chief, who lived near their base.
- Taylor Falls**; village in Chisago County, Minnesota, named for one of the first settlers, member of the Northwest Lumber Company.
- Taylorville**; village in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Gen. Zachary Taylor.
- Taylorville**; town in Spencer County, Kentucky, named for Richard Taylor, the former proprietor of the land.
- Taylorville**; town in Alexander County, North Carolina, named for John L. Taylor, a former judge of the State.
- Taylorville**; village in Muskingum County, Ohio, named for James Taylor, who laid it out.
- Taylorville**; township and city in Christian County, Illinois, named for John Taylor, one of the commissioners who located the county seat.
- Tazewell**; village in Marion County, Georgia, and county, and town in same county, in Virginia, named for Senator Henry Tazewell of Virginia.
- Tazewell**; county in Illinois, named for Governor Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, 1834-1836.

- Tchemanahaut**; stream in Hot Springs County, Arkansas. A corruption of the French *chemin en haut*, "high road."
- Tecumseh**; village in Lenawee County, Michigan, cities in Johnson County, Nebraska, and Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, and several other places named for the Shawnee chief. The name refers to a panther, and figuratively to a shooting star.
- Tehachapi**; town and pass in Kern County, California, named for the Indian tribe *Ta hi cha pa han na*.
- Tehama**; county in California. The name is derived from one of the Indian languages, and is said to mean "high water." The name was applied from the fact that at certain seasons the Sacramento River overflowed its banks at this point, partially submerging the settlement.
- Tejon**; post-office, fort, and mountain pass in Kern County, California. A Spanish word meaning "badger."
- Tekonsha**; village in Calhoun County, Michigan, named for the Indian chief of the tribe who formerly occupied the town site.
- Telfair**; county in Georgia, named for Edward Telfair, one of the early governors of the State.
- Tell City**; city in Perry County, Indiana, named by its Swiss colonists for William Tell.
- Teller**; county, and town in Mineral County, in Colorado, named for Senator Teller of the State.
- Telluride**; town in San Miguel County, Colorado, named from the ore found in the vicinity.
- Temescal**; town in Riverside County, California. From a Spanish word meaning "sweat house."
- Temple**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for John Temple, a relative of Earl Temple, of England.
- Temple**; city in Bell County, Texas, named for Major B. M. Temple.
- Templeton**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, said to have been named for Earl Temple.
- Tenafly**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey. A Dutch word meaning "at the meadow."
- Tenasillihee**; island in the Columbia River, Oregon. An Indian word meaning "little land."
- Tenino**; town in Thurston County, Washington, named for an Indian tribe.
- Tenley**; substation in Washington, D. C. Named for two sisters, weavers, who lived near the old toll-gate.
- Tennessee**; State of the Union, and a tributary of the Ohio River. The word is of Cherokee origin, being the name of several former settlements of that tribe, but has lost its meaning, attempted interpretations being purely fanciful.
- Tennessee**; township and village in McDonough County, Illinois, named from the native State of its founders.
- Tensas**; parish in Louisiana, named for a tribe of Indians now extinct.
- Teocalli**; mountain in Colorado, so named because shaped like a Mexican pyramid.
- Terrebonne**; parish in Louisiana, named for a place in Canada. A French name meaning "good land."
- Terre Haute**; city in Vigo County, Indiana, built upon a bank 60 feet above the river. A French name meaning "high land."
- Terrell**; county in Georgia, named for Dr. William Terrell, an early member of Congress from that State.
- Terrell**; city in Kaufman County, Texas, named for Capt. Robert A. Terrell, the first settler in the neighborhood.
- Terre Noir**; creek in Arkansas. A French name meaning "black land."

- Terrill**; mountain in Utah, named for the wife of J. H. Renshawe, of the United States Geological Survey.
- Terry**; town in Hinds County, Mississippi, named for Bill Terry, a resident.
- Terry**; county in Texas, named for Frank Terry, commander of the Texas Rangers in the civil war.
- Terryville**; village in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named for a manufacturer of wooden clocks in the village.
- Teton**; town in Fremont County, Idaho, county, river, and mountain in Montana, and range of mountains in Wyoming, named for a division of the Sioux tribe, whose name was variously written *Teton*, *Titon*, or *Titowan*, and means "prairie dwellers."
- Teutopolis**; village in Effingham County, Illinois, originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. From *Teuton*, an ancient tribe of Germans, and *opolis*.
- Tewksbury**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, probably named from the town in England.
- Texarkana**; city in Miller County, Arkansas, near the border between Arkansas and Texas. The name is a combination of these two names.
- Texas**; largest State of the Union. The generally accepted version of the name is that it is an Indian word used as a token of friendship.
- Texas**; county in Missouri, named from the Republic of Texas.
- Thames**; river in Connecticut, named from the river in England.
- Thatchers**; island in Massachusetts, named for Anthony Thacher, who was shipwrecked there in 1635.
- Thayer**; city in Neosho County, Kansas, named for Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston.
- Thayer**; county in Nebraska, named for Governor John M. Thayer.
- The Clips**; ridge of hills extending from the Adirondack Mountains into Fulton County, New York. From the German *klippe*, meaning "high, steep rocks."
- The Dalles**; city in Wasco County, Oregon, named for the rapids, or "dalles" in the Columbia River, near which the city is located.
- The Geysers**; town in Sonoma County, California, named from the hot springs.
- Theresa**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for the daughter of James Le Ray de Chaumont.
- Thermal**; town in Riverside County, California, named from the hot springs.
- Thibodaux**; town in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, named for H. S. Thibodeaux.
- Thielsen**; mountain in Oregon, named for Hans Thielsen, chief engineer of the Oregon and California Railroad.
- Thomas**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. Jett Thomas.
- Thomas**; county in Kansas, named for Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.
- Thomas**; mountains in Utah, named for Col. L. Thomas.
- Thomasboro**; village in Champaign County, Illinois, named for John Thomas, an early settler.
- Thomaston**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named for a family of manufacturers.
- Thomaston**; town in Upson County, Georgia, named for Gen. Jett Thomas.
- Thomaston**; town in Knox County, Maine, named for Gen. John Thomas, of Massachusetts.
- Thomasville**; town in Thomas County, Georgia, named for Gen. Jett Thomas.
- Thomasville**; town in Davidson County, North Carolina, named for State senator Thomas.
- Thompson**; township in Geauga County, Ohio, named for Matthew Thompson, of Connecticut.
- Thorndike**; town in Waldo County, Maine, named for Thomas Thorndike, one of the original proprietors.

- Thornton**; town in Holmes County, Mississippi, named for Dr. C. C. Thornton, a large landowner.
- Thornton**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire. Probably named for three brothers, Thornton, early settlers, but by some credited to Hon. Mathew Thornton.
- Three Oaks**; village in Berrien County, Michigan; so named on account of three large oaks near the village.
- Three Rivers**; peak in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming; so named because the three rivers, Gallatin, Madison, and Gardiner, take their rise on its slopes.
- Three Rivers**; city in St. Joseph County, Michigan; so named because situated at the junction of the St. Joseph, Portage, and Rocky rivers.
- Throckmorton**; county in Texas, named for Dr. William E. Throckmorton, one of the first pioneers of northern Texas.
- Throgs Neck**; cape in Westchester County, New York, named for John Throckmorton, an original patentee.
- Throop**; town in Cayuga County, New York, named for Hon. Enos T. Throop, governor.
- Thurman**; town in Warren County, New York, named for John Thurman.
- Thurston**; county in Nebraska, named for Senator John M. Thurston.
- Thurston**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for William R. Thurston, a landholder.
- Thurston**; county in Washington, named for Samuel R. Thurston, Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory.
- Tia Juana**; post-office in San Diego County, California. The Spanish form of "Aunt Jane."
- Tibbetts**; creek in Westchester County, New York, named for the family who have owned the adjoining land for one hundred and thirty years.
- Tibee**; creek in Mississippi. For derivation see *Oktibbeha*.
- Tiburon**; island in the Gulf of California. A Spanish word meaning "shark."
- Ticonderoga**; town in Essex County, New York. Said to be a modification of the Indian word *chiderogo*, "sounding waters;" other meanings given are "brawling water," or "noisy."
- Tidioute**; borough in Warren County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning, according to one authority, "see far," and according to others, "straight water" and "cluster of islands."
- Tiffin**; city in Seneca County, Ohio, named for Edward Tiffin, the first governor of the State.
- Tillery**; town in Halifax County, North Carolina, named for a prominent citizen.
- Tilton**; town in Belknap County, New Hampshire, named for Charles E. Tilton, of New York.
- Tiltonsville**; town in Jefferson County, Ohio, named for a family of early proprietors.
- Timmons**; town in Florence County, South Carolina, named for the Timmons family.
- Tin Cup**; town in Gunnison County, Colorado, so named because in its early days, when a mining camp, gold was so plentiful that it was measured in a tin cup.
- Tintah**; town in Traverse County, Minnesota. From a Sioux Indian word meaning "prairie."
- Tinton Falls**; town in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Corruption of Tintern, Monmouthshire, England.
- Tioga**; county in New York, county and borough in same county in Pennsylvania, and river traversing both States. An Indian word given various interpretations, "at the forks," "swift current," and "gate."

- Tioinati**; tributary of the St. Lawrence River, in New York. An Indian word, meaning "beyond the point."
- Tioughnioga**; river in central New York. An Indian word meaning "meeting of the waters."
- Tippah**; county in Mississippi, named for the wife of Pontotoc, a Chickasaw Indian chief, the word meaning "cut off."
- Tippecanoe**; river and county in Indiana, and village in Harrison County, Ohio. From an Indian word given the various meanings of "at the great clearing," "long-lipped pike," and "buffalo fish."
- Tipton**; county, and city in same county, in Indiana, named for Gen. John Tipton, Senator from Indiana.
- Tipton**; county in Tennessee, named for Capt. Jacob Tipton, father of Gen. Jacob Tipton.
- Tisbury**; town in Dukes County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Tiahomingo**; county in Mississippi, named for the king of the Chickasaw Indians, the name meaning "warrior chief."
- Tiahtang**; creek in Humboldt County, California, fancifully named to suggest the sound of the water.
- Tiskilwa**; village in Bureau County, Illinois. Said to be derived from various Indian words with the meanings "plover," "old boy," meaning a bachelor, and "beautiful valley."
- Titonka**; village in Kossuth County, Iowa. A Sioux Indian word meaning "big house."
- Titus**; county in Texas, named for James Titus, a prominent citizen.
- Titusville**; town in Brevard County, Florida, named for its founder, Colonel Titus, who was a leader in the Kansas crusade.
- Titusville**; city in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, named for Jonathan Titus, the former owner of the town site.
- Tivoli**; village in Dutchess County, New York, named from the town in Italy.
- Tobesofka**; creek in Georgia, so named because an Indian lost a dish of meal while crossing it. *Sofkee*, meaning "dish of meal," and *tobe*, "I have lost."
- Tobyhanna**; stream in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, thickly banked with alder bushes. A Delaware Indian word meaning "alder stream."
- Tocomo**; river in Florida. A transposition of Tomoco, alias Timucus, a former tribe of that region.
- Todd**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. John Todd.
- Todd**; county in Minnesota, named for Gen. John B. Todd, of the Regular Army, commander at Fort Ripley, Maine, 1849-1856.
- Tohickon**; stream in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "driftwood stream," or "stream with a driftwood bridge."
- Toledo**; town in Cumberland County, Illinois, named from the city in Ohio.
- Toledo**; city in Lucas County, Ohio, named from the city in Spain.
- Tolland**; county in Connecticut. The name is transferred from England.
- Tolly**; point at the junction of Severn River and Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, where Captain Tolly was wrecked.
- Tolono**; township and village in Champaign County, Illinois; a name coined by the founders for individuality.
- Toluca**; city in Marshall County, Illinois, named by the founders from Toluca in Mexico.
- Tomah**; city and town in Monroe County, Wisconsin, named for a chief of the Menominee Indians.
- Tomahawk**; town in Searcy County, Arkansas, and city in Lincoln County, Wisconsin. From *tomahawk*, or *tomahican*, the Indian hatchet.

- Tomasaki**; mountain in Utah, named for a Ute Indian.
- Tom Ball**; mountain in the town of West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for an early inhabitant living near the mountain.
- Tombicon**; stream in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "place of crab apples."
- Tombigbee**; river in Mississippi. Derived from the Indian *itumbi-bikpe*, "coffin makers."
- Tombstone**; town in Pima County, Arizona, so named by its founder, because when starting out on his prospecting tour he was assured he would "find his tombstone."
- Tome**; village in Valencia County, New Mexico. A contraction of Santo Tomás, Spanish for St. Thomas.
- Tom Green**; county in Texas, named for Gen. Tom Green, distinguished in the early history of the State, and later in the civil war.
- Tomoka**; river in Florida, named for an Indian tribe, the Tomoco or Timucus.
- Tompkins**; county, and town in Delaware County, New York;
- Tompkinsville**; villages in Monroe County, Kentucky, and Richmond County, New York. Named for Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of New York in 1807.
- Toms**; river in Ocean County, New Jersey, said to have been named for Capt. William Tom, an early English settler.
- Tonawanda**; stream, and town in Erie County, New York. An Indian word meaning "swift water."
- Tonganoxie**; town in Leavenworth County, Kansas, named for a Delaware Indian who kept a stopping place near the present town site.
- Tonica**; village in LaSalle County, Illinois, probably named from the Indian, the word said to mean "place inhabited."
- Tonti**; township and village in Marion County, Illinois, named for Tonti, the partner of La Salle.
- Tooele**; county in Utah, so named on account of a species of rush which grows in the mountains.
- Topeka**; village in Mason County, Illinois, and city in Shawnee County, Kansas. Said to be the Sioux or Omaha Indian name for the so-called "Indian potato."
- Topfield**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the parish in England.
- Topsham**; town in Sagadahoc County, Maine, named from the seaport in England.
- Toronto**; township, and city in Woodson County, Kansas; village in Jefferson County, Ohio; and town in Deuel County, South Dakota. An Indian word meaning "oak tree rising from the lake."
- Torowcap**; valley in Arizona. An Indian word meaning "clayey locality."
- Torrey**; peak in Colorado, named for the botanist.
- Torrey**; town in Yates County, New York, named for Henry Torrey.
- Torrington**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named from the town in England.
- Tortuga**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "turtle."
- Totowa**; borough in Passaic County, New Jersey. From the Indian word *tosawei*, meaning "to sink," "dive," or "go under water," as timbers do when carried over a waterfall.
- Totoganic**; river in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "place of floating logs."
- Totoket**; hill in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Probably an Indian word meaning "on the great tidal river."
- Tottenville**; village in Richmond County, New York, named for the Tottens, a family of early residents.
- Toulbah**; mountain in Maine, in shape resembling a turtle. An Indian word meaning "turtle."

- Toulou;** township and town in Stark County, Illinois, named from a discontinued post-office in Tennessee.
- Towaliga;** river in Georgia, so named, it is claimed, because the Indians roasted the scalps of the whites upon its banks. From *towelaggie*, meaning "roasted scalps."
- Towanda;** village in McLean County, Illinois, and borough in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "where we bury the dead."
- Tower;** city in Saint Louis County, Minnesota, named for the explorer of the Vermillion Iron Range.
- Tower City;** town in Cass County, North Dakota, and borough in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, named for Charlemagne Tower.
- Towner;** county in North Dakota, named for O. M. Towner, a member of the Territorial council.
- Towns;** county in Georgia, named for George W. B. Towns, former governor of the State.
- Townsend;** town in Newcastle County, Delaware, named for Samuel Townsend, a large land owner.
- Townsend;** town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts;
- Townshend;** town in Windham County, Vermont. Named for Charles Townshend, a member of the ministry during Governor Wentworth's term of office.
- Townsend;** town in Broadwater County, Montana, named for an official of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
- Towson;** town in Baltimore County, Maryland, named for the family of which Gen. Nathan Towson was a member.
- Tracy;** city in San Joaquin County, California, and village in Platt County, Missouri, named for an official of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
- Trail;** county in North Dakota, named for W. J. S. Trail, a representative of the Hudson Bay Company.
- Transylvania;** county in North Carolina, so named on account of its geographical position—"beyond the forest."
- Trappe;** borough in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, so named on account of the high steps which led up to one of the early taverns, designated by the German settlers as *trappe*.
- Travellers Rest;** town in Greenville County, South Carolina, named for an inn situated there in early days.
- Traverse;** county and lake in Minnesota; a translation of the Dakota (Sioux) name of the lake, referring to the transverse position of this long lake across the course of the neighboring long lakes—Big Stone and Lac qui Parle—and the Minnesota River.
- Traverse City;** city in Grand Traverse County, Michigan. The name, meaning "lying across," was given by early French voyagers to an indentation of the coast line of Lake Michigan, which they were accustomed to cross from headland to headland.
- Travis;** county in Texas, named for Col. William B. Travis, one of Texas's most prominent men during its early days, who fell at the Alamo.
- Treadwell;** bay in New York, named for Thomas Treadwell, an old resident.
- Treasury;** mountain in Colorado, so named on account of the mines which it contains.
- Trego;** towns in Los Angeles and San Joaquin counties, California, in the wheat-growing districts. The Spanish form of "wheat."
- Trego;** county in Kansas, named for Edward P. Trego, captain Company H, Eighth Kansas Regiment, killed during the civil war.
- Trempealeau;** county, and village in same county, in Wisconsin, named from the island in the Mississippi River.

- Trempealeau**; island in the Mississippi River, designated by the French *mont qui trempe à l'eau* meaning "mountain which stands in the water."
- Trenton**; township and city in Grundy County, Missouri, named from the city in New Jersey.
- Trenton**; city in Mercer County, New Jersey, named for Col. William Trent, speaker of the assembly.
- Tres Pinos**; town in San Benito County, California. A Spanish name meaning "three pines."
- Trexlerstown**; town in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, named for John Trexler.
- Tribune**; city in Greeley County, Kansas, named for the Tribune (New York), Greeley's newspaper.
- Trident**; mesa in Colorado, so named because of the three spurs which rise from it.
- Trigg**; county in Kentucky, named for Col. Stephen Trigg, slain by the Indians at the battle of Blue Licks.
- Trimble**; county in Kentucky, named for the Hon. Robert Trimble.
- Trincheras**; creek in Colorado. A Spanish word meaning "cut-bank river."
- Trinity**; river in California, so named from the supposition of its first American explorers that it emptied into the Bay of Trinidad, which was entered by its Spanish discoverers on Trinity Sunday.
- Trinity**; county in California, named from the river.
- Trinity**; town in Randolph County, North Carolina, named from Trinity College, formerly located there.
- Trinity**; river, and county, named for the river in Texas, named for the Triune God.
- Tripp**; county in South Dakota, named for Bartlett Tripp, United States minister to Austria in 1893.
- Tropico**; town in Los Angeles County, California. The Spanish form of "tropic."
- Troup**; county in Georgia, named for Hon. George M. Troup, senator from that State.
- Trousdale**; county in Tennessee, named for Governor William Trousdale.
- Troy**; city in Pike County, Alabama, named for Alexander Troy, of Columbus County, North Carolina.
- Troy**; cities in Doniphan County, Kansas; Pontotoc County, Mississippi; Rensselaer County, New York; Miami County, Ohio; and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, named from ancient Troy of Asia Minor.
- Troy**; town in Montgomery County, North Carolina, named for Matthew Troy, a prominent lawyer.
- Truckee**; river in California, named for the old Indian guide of General Fremont.
- Truesdale**; town in Warren County, Missouri, named for William Truesdale, former owner of the town site.
- Trumansburg**; village in Tompkins County, New York, named for the Tremaines, family of early settlers.
- Trumbull**; county in Ohio, named for Jonathan Trumbull, first governor of Connecticut, the land formerly being within Connecticut's Western Reserve.
- Truro**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Truxton**; town in Cortland County, New York, named for Commodore Thomas Truxton.
- Tryon**; town in Polk County, North Carolina, named for William Tryon, colonial governor.
- Tuckahoe**; creek in New Jersey, probably named from the tuckahoe root.
- Tucker**; village in Kankakee County, Illinois, named for J. T. Tucker, a railroad official.
- Tucker**; county in West Virginia, named for St. George Tucker, an eminent Virginia jurist.
- Tucson**; city in Pima County, Arizona, derived from an Indian word meaning "black creek."

- Tuftonboro;** town in Carroll County, New Hampshire, named for J. Tufton Mason, to whom the grant was made.
- Tukuhnikavats;** peak of the Sierra la Sal, in Utah, named for a Ute Indian. The word means "dirt seer."
- Tulare;** county, and city in same county, in California. An Indian word, "place of tules," or "place of reeds."
- Tule;** town in Tulare County, California, and lake lying in Modoc and Siskiyou counties, California, and Klamath County, Oregon, named from the willow growths, a grass used by Indians for making mats and baskets.
- Tule;** river in Kings and Tulare counties, California. An Indian word meaning "reeds."
- Tuleys;** creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Tullahoma;** town in Coffee County, Tennessee. An Indian word meaning "nearest town."
- Tully;** town in Onondaga County, New York, named for Marcus Tullius Cicero, the Roman orator.
- Tulpehocken,** stream in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word, "land of turtles."
- Tumwater;** town in Thurston County, Washington. An Indian word meaning "waterfall."
- Tunkhannock;** township and borough in Wyoming County, and creek in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. From the Delaware Indian *tank hanne*, meaning "small stream."
- Tuolumne;** county, city in same county, and river in California, named for an Indian tribe. Bancroft states the name to be a corruption of *talmalamne*, meaning a "group of stone huts" or "collection of wigwams."
- Tuppeckhanna;** stream in Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "stream which flows from a large spring."
- Turbutville;** borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, named for a family who had large land holdings in the State.
- Turin;** town in Lewis County, New York, named from the city in Italy.
- Turkey;** river in Iowa, so named because much frequented by wild turkeys.
- Turmans;** creek in Sullivan County, Indiana, named for Benjamin Turman, first settler on the west side of the county.
- Turner;** town in Androscoggin County, Maine, named for the Rev. Charles Turner, of Scituate, Massachusetts.
- Turner;** county in South Dakota, named for J. W. Turner, legislator.
- Turners Falls;** falls on the Connecticut River and village in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Captain Turner, who led in the massacre of the Indians in King Philip's war.
- Turnersville;** town in Robertson County, Tennessee, named for Major Turner.
- Turnwall;** creek in Clark County, Arkansas, corruption of the French *terre noir*, "black land."
- Turret;** mountain in Yellowstone Park, so named from its shape.
- Tuscaloosa;** county, and city in same county, in Alabama, named for an Indian chief, the name meaning "black warrior."
- Tuscarawas;** river, county, and village in same county, in Ohio. A Delaware Indian word, to which authorities give two meanings, "old town," because the oldest Indian town in that part of the State was situated on the banks of the river; and "open mouth."
- Tuscarora;** village in Livingston County, New York, and river in Pennsylvania, named for the Tuscarora, one of the confederated Iroquois tribes. The meaning of the name is uncertain.

- Tuscola**; city in Douglas County, Illinois, and county in Michigan. The word is said to refer to "level place."
- Tuscumbia**; city in Colbert County, Alabama, and village in Miller County, Missouri, named for a Chickasaw Indian chief.
- Tusquitee**; village in Clay County, North Carolina. From the Cherokee name signifying "rafters," or "roof poles."
- Tusten**; town in Sullivan County, New York, named for Col. Benjamin Tusten.
- Tuttle**; lake in Wisconsin, named for an early settler.
- Tuxedo**; town in Orange County, New York. Probably from the Indian word *p'tauk-seet-tough*, meaning "place of bears."
- Twiggs**; county in Georgia, named for Gen. John Twiggs.
- Twin Rivers**; two small streams, so named because entering Lake Michigan, from Wisconsin at the same point.
- Twinsburg**; township in Summit County, Ohio, named for twin brothers, Moses and Aaron Wilcox, who were born there.
- Two Hearted**; river in Michigan. An erroneous translation of the Indian word *nizhodesibi*, "twin river."
- Two Licks**; branch of the Conemaugh in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. A translation of the Delaware Indian word *nischahoni*.
- Two Rivers**; city and town in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, named from Twin Rivers.
- Twowater**; branch of the White River in Eastern Utah, so named because of having two main sources—Bitterwater and Sweetwater forks.
- Tygart**; valley and river in West Virginia, named for David Tygart, an early settler.
- Tyler**; county in Texas, named for John Tyler, President of the United States.
- Tyler**; county in West Virginia, named for John Tyler, governor of Virginia.
- Tylerville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Josiah and Frederick Tyler, early settlers.
- Tymochtee**; stream, and town in Wyandot County, in Ohio, the former flowing around a large plain. An Indian word, meaning "around the plain."
- Tyndall**; mountain in California, named for the English physicist.
- Tyngsboro**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Ebenezer Tyng, but, according to Mason, it received its name from Mrs. Sarah Tyng Winslow.
- Tyringham**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for the family of Tyringham, of which Governor Bernard was a descendant and representative.
- Tyrone**; township and borough in Blair County, Pennsylvania, and eight other places bear the name of the county in Ireland.
- Tyrrel**; county in North Carolina, named for Sir John Tyrrel, a lord proprietor.
- Uchee**; village in Russell County, Alabama. The name of an ancient tribe of that region.
- Udall**; city in Cowley County, Kansas, named for Cornelius Udall.
- Uhrichsville**; city in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, named for a family of early settlers.
- Uinkaret**; plateau in group of volcanic mountains in Grand Canyon, Colorado, and Arizona. An Indian word meaning "pine mountain."
- Uinta**; county and mountain range in Utah, and county in Wyoming, named for a branch of the Ute Indians, the word being said to mean "pine land."
- Uiukufki**; stream in Indian Territory. An Indian word meaning "muddy water."
- Ukiah**; city in Mendocino County, California, and precinct in Umatilla County, Oregon. A corruption of *Yokaia*, the name of an Indian tribe. The word is said to mean "lower valley" or "stranger."
- Ullin**; village in Pulaski County, Illinois, named for a hero of the poet Ossian.
- Ulmers**; town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, named for the Ulmer family.
- Ulster**; county in New York, named from the province in Ireland.

- Ulysses**; city in Grant County, Kansas, and village in Butler County, Nebraska, named for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
- Umatilla**; river and county in Oregon, named for a tribe of Indians.
- Umbagog**; lake, partly in New Hampshire and partly in Maine. An Indian word said to mean "doubled up." Other authorities favor "clear lake," "shallow," or "great waters near another."
- Umcolcus**; lake and stream in Maine. An Indian word meaning "whistling duck."
- Umno**; mountain in Mariposa County, California. An Indian word meaning "lost arrow."
- Umpachene**; falls in a stream in the town of New Marlboro, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for an Indian chief.
- Unalaska**; island in the Aleutian Archipelago. Indian word meaning "land near Alayeska (or Alakshak)."
- Unadilla**; village in Dooly County, Georgia, and river, town, and village in Otsego County, New York. An Iroquois Indian word meaning "place of meeting."
- Unaweep**; canyon in Colorado, so named because of the color of its sandstone. An Indian word meaning "red rock."
- Uncasville**; village in New London County, Connecticut, named for a war chief of the Mohegan Indians.
- Uncompahgre**; river and mountain in Colorado. Derived from the Indian, *unca*, "hot;" *pah*, "water;" *gre*, "spring;" "hot water spring."
- Underhill**; town in Chittenden County, Vermont, named for two brothers, shareholders under the original charter.
- Unicoi**; county in Tennessee. A corrupted form of the name of the Onika Indians.
- Umno**; mountain in Mariposa County, California. An Indian word said to mean "lost arrow."
- Union**; counties in Arkansas, Georgia, and Iowa, parish in Louisiana, and counties in Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Tennessee; so named as an expression of the sentiment which actuates the American people.
- Union**; county in Illinois, so named because of a successful union meeting held in the vicinity about 1817 by two preachers of different denominations.
- Union**; county in Indiana, formed by the union of parts of Wayne and Fayette counties.
- Union**; mountain in Nevada, so named because it appears to be made up of many peaks.
- Union**; county, and town in same county, in New Jersey, founded during the civil war, so named to express the patriotic sentiment of that section.
- Union**; county in South Carolina, named from the Union Church on Brown Creek.
- Union City**; city in Randolph County, Indiana, and Darke County, Ohio, so named because of its location in two States.
- Union City**; village in Branch County, Michigan, so named because of its location at the junction of the Saint Joseph and Coldwater rivers.
- Union City**; town in Obion County, Tennessee, so named with the expectation that it would eventually be a large railroad center.
- Union Springs**; town in Bullock County, Alabama, so named because of Methodists assembling at the springs for camp meetings.
- Union Springs**; village in Cayuga County, New York, so named because several springs unite at this place.
- Uniontown**; borough in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, so named because of its being built on two farms, the owners of which disputed as to whose name the town should bear.
- Unionville**; city in Putnam County, Missouri, so named because of the union of Putnam and Dodge counties, of which that city is the county seat.

- Unionville**; town in Orange County, New York, named to commemorate the friendly adjustment of the matter of the questioned ownership of the locality of the present town site.
- Upotog**; stream in Muscogee County, Alabama. An Indian word meaning "covering," "spreading out."
- Upshur**; counties in Texas and West Virginia, named for Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state under President Tyler.
- Upson**; county in Georgia, named for Stephen Upson, an eminent lawyer of the State.
- Upton**; county in Texas, named for John and W. F. Upton, prominent citizens of the State, the former an officer of the Civil war.
- Urbana**; city and township in Champaign County, Illinois, named from the city in Ohio.
- Urbana**; township and city in Champaign County, Ohio. The name is derived from urban, "pertaining to a city."
- Ursina**; borough in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, named for Mr. Bear, one of its founders. The Latin form of "bear."
- Utah**; State of the Union, and county and lake in same State, named for the Ute Indians. The meaning is unknown.
- Utica**; township in LaSalle County, Illinois, village in Macomb County, Michigan, and towns in Hinds County, Mississippi, and Livingston County, Missouri, named from the city in New York.
- Utica**; city in Oneida County, New York, named from the ancient city in Africa.
- Utsayantha**; mountain in Delaware County, and lake in Delaware and Schoharie counties, New York, named for the daughter of a legendary Indian chief.
- Utuhu**; lake in Michigan. An Indian word meaning "oak."
- Uvalde**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for Jose Uvalde.
- Uxbridge**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named for Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge.
- Vacaville**; township and city in Solano County, California, so named because of the large number of cattle in the surrounding country, *vaca* being the Spanish word for "cow."
- Vaiden**; town in Carroll County, Mississippi, said to be named for Doctor Vaiden, a resident planter.
- Vailsburg**; borough in Essex County, New Jersey, named for the Vail family, residents of the neighborhood.
- Valatie**; village in Columbia County, New York, situated near a small falls. Derived from a Dutch word meaning "little falls."
- Valdosta**; city in Lowndes County, Georgia. From the Spanish, meaning "vale of beauty."
- Valentia**; county in New Mexico, named from the city in Spain.
- Valentine**; village in Cherry County, Nebraska, named for Hon. E. K. Valentine, of the State.
- Vallejo**; city in Solano County, California, named for Gen. Mariano G. Vallejo, a Mexican officer.
- Valley**; counties in Montana and Nebraska, so named on account of the topography of the county.
- Valley**; town in Douglas County, Nebraska, so named because situated at the junction of the Republican Valley branch and the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Valley Forge**; village in Chester County, Pennsylvania, so named because situated at the mouth of Valley Creek, where a forge was erected by Isaac Potts previous to the Revolution.
- Valley Junction**; town in Polk County, Iowa; so named because situated at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Des Moines Valley railroads.

- Valley Ridge**; town in Dunklin County, Missouri, so named because of the peculiar formation of the land.
- Val Verde**; town in Riverside County, California, and county in Texas. A descriptive Spanish name meaning "green valley."
- Van Buren**; counties in Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, and Tennessee, named for Martin Van Buren, President of the United States.
- Vance**; county in North Carolina;
- Vanceboro**; town in Craven County, North Carolina. Named for Z. B. Vance, governor and Senator.
- Vances**; town in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, named for the Vance family, who formerly kept the ferry.
- Vancouver**; town and military fort in Clarke County, Washington, named for Capt. George Vancouver, Royal Navy, who explored that part of the country in 1791.
- Vandalia**; city in Audrain County, Missouri, and village in Cass County, Michigan, named from the city in Illinois.
- Vandemere**; town in Pamlico County, North Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Vanderbilt**; mining district in San Bernardino County, California, named for Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York.
- Vanderburg**; county in Indiana, named for Henry Vanderburgh, judge of the first court formed in the State.
- Van Deusen**; village in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Isaac L. Van Deusen, an early manufacturer.
- Van Etten**; village in Chemung County, New York, named for James B. Van Etten, member of the assembly in 1852.
- Van Leuven Corners**; village in Albany County, New York, named for Isaac Van Leuven.
- Van Orin**; village in Bureau County, Illinois, named for Van Orin Greesap, an extensive landowner.
- Van Wert**; county in Ohio, named for Isaac Van Wert, one of the militiamen who assisted in the capture of Major Andre.
- Van Zandt**; county in Texas, named for Isaac Van Zandt, member of the Texas congress.
- Varinagrove**; town in Henrico County, Virginia, named from the town in Spain, because the same kind of tobacco is raised in both places.
- Varna**; village in Marshall County, Illinois, named by its founders from Varna in Bulgaria.
- Varnville**; town in Hampton County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Varysburg**; village in Wyoming County, New York, named for William Vary, one of the first settlers.
- Vashon**; island in Washington, named for a captain in the British navy.
- Vassalboro**; town in Kennebec County, Maine, named for Florentins Vassall, a proprietor of the Plymouth patent.
- Vaughns**; creek in Simpson County, Mississippi, named for an early settler.
- Veazie**; town in Penobscot County, Maine, named for Gen. Samuel Veazie, a large property owner.
- Vega**; town in Monterey County, California. A Spanish name descriptively applied, meaning a "tract of level, fruitful ground."
- Venable**; creek in Fluvanna County, Virginia, named for Lewis Venable.
- Venango**; county, and borough in Crawford County, in Pennsylvania. From the Indian *innungah*, in reference to a figure found on a tree, carved by the Eries.
- Ventura**; river, county, and township and city in same county, in California. A Spanish word meaning "luck," "fortune," "favorable chance."
- Vera**; village in Fayette County, Illinois; from the Latin *veritas*, meaning "truth."

- Vera Cruz**; town in Wells County, Indiana, named from the city in Mexico. From the Spanish, meaning "true cross."
- Veras**; town in Santa Barbara County, California. The Spanish word for "truth."
- Verde**; river in Arizona with water of a greenish cast. A Spanish word meaning "green."
- Verdery**; town in Greenwood County, South Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Verdugo**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "young shoot of a tree" or "bud."
- Vergennes**; city in Addison County, Vermont, named for Charles Granvier, Count de Vergennes.
- Vermilion**; counties in Illinois and Indiana, parish in Louisiana, and village in Erie County, Ohio, named from the rivers.
- Vermilion**; village in Edgar County, Illinois, named for Edward S. Vermilion, owner of the site.
- Vermilion**; rivers in Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, and South Dakota; said to have been so named because of the red earth produced by the burning of the shale overlying the outcrop of coal.
- Vermont**; State of the Union, so named because of the appearance of its mountains. Derived from the French *vert mont*, "green mountain."
- Vermontville**; village in Eaton County, Michigan, named from the State.
- Vernal Fall**; waterfall in Yosemite Valley, California, so named because of the beautiful greenish tints which it displays.
- Vernon**; village in Marion County, Illinois, named for William Vernon, a railroad official.
- Vernon**; parish in Louisiana and many other places, being generally named for the home of Gen. George Washington—Mount Vernon.
- Vernon**; county in Missouri, named for Miles Vernon, of Laclede County.
- Vernon**; county in Wisconsin, given this name to suggest the greenery of the surrounding country.
- Verona**; towns in Hancock County, Maine, and Oneida County, New York, and seventeen other towns and villages, named from Verona in Italy.
- Verplanck**; village in Westchester County, New York, named for Philip Verplanck.
- Versailles**; town in Ripley County, Indiana, and eight other places bear the name of the palace in Paris.
- Vershire**; town in Orange County, Vermont, name formed by a combination of the first syllable of the State name and "shire," the English suffix designating county.
- Vevay**; city in Switzerland County, Indiana, named from the town in Switzerland.
- Vicksburg**; city in Warren County, Mississippi, named for Neivitt Vick, its founder.
- Victor**; town in Ravalli County, Montana, named for Victor, a chief of the Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend'd Oreille tribes.
- Victor**; village in Ontario County, New York, so named because the French commander in a battle fought there defeated the Iroquois Indians.
- Victoria**; county in Texas, indirectly named for D. Felix Victoria, first president of Mexico, known as Guadalupe Victoria.
- Vidalia**; town in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, named for Vidal, the Spanish governor of the district in which the town is situated.
- Viejos**; town in San Diego County, California. A Spanish word meaning "ancients."
- Vienna**; township in Montgomery County, Michigan, and eighteen other places, bear the name of the capital city of Austria-Hungary.
- Vigo**; county in Indiana, named for Col. Francis Vigo.
- Vigo**; town in Concho County, Texas, named from the seaport in Spain.
- Vilas**; county in Wisconsin, named for Senator William F. Vilas.
- Villa Rica**; town in Carroll County, Georgia, having gold mines. Spanish words meaning "rich city."

- Villanova**; town in Chautauqua County, New York. A Spanish name meaning "new town."
- Vinalhaven**; island and town in Knox County, Maine, named for John Vinal, of Boston.
- Vincennes**; city in Knox County, Indiana, named from the fort built by Sieur de Vincennes.
- Vineland**; borough in Cumberland County, New Jersey, so named because it was the intention of its founder to raise grapes on an extensive scale, which was realized to a considerable extent.
- Vineyard Haven**; town in Dukes County, Massachusetts, so named because of the quantity of vines found on the island at the time of discovery. Haven from the harbor or haven on which the village is situated.
- Vining**; city in Clay County, Kansas, named for E. P. Vining, an officer of the Union Pacific Railroad.
- Vinton**; township and city in Benton County, Iowa, named for Hon. Plyn Vinton.
- Vinton**; county in Ohio, named for S. F. Vinton, member of Congress from that State.
- Viola**; village in Richland County, Wisconsin, named for Viola Buck.
- Virden**; township and city in Macoupin County, Illinois, named for John Virden, founder.
- Virgil**; town in Cortland County, New York, named for the poet, Publius Vergilius Maro.
- Virgin**; river in Utah. Derived from the original Spanish name, Rio Virgen, "river of the virgin."
- Virginia**; one of the original thirteen States, named for Elizabeth, Queen of England.
- Virginia**; cities in Cass County, Illinois, and Storey County, Nevada, named from the State.
- Virginia**; cascade in Yellowstone Park, named for the wife of Hon. Charles Gibson, president of the Yellowstone Park Association.
- Virginia City**; city in Storey County, Nevada, named for an early prospector known as "Old Virginia," who is said to have been the finder of the largest gold nugget in America.
- Viroqua**; town in Vernon County, Wisconsin, named from a version of the title given to Columbus and his descendents, Duke of Veragua.
- Visalia**; city in Tulare County, California, named for Vise, a hunter.
- Vista**; town in San Diego County, California. A descriptive Spanish name, meaning "view."
- Volney**; villages in Allamakee County, Iowa, and Oswego County, New York, named for Count Volney, the French writer.
- Voluntown**; village in New London County, Connecticut, so named because the greater part of the town was granted to the volunteers of the Narragansett war.
- Volusia**; county in Florida, named for a town within its limits supposed to have been named for Volus, an English settler.
- Voorheesville**; village in Albany County, New York, named for Theodore Voorhees, director of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.
- Waas**; mountain in Utah, named for a Ute Indian chief.
- Wabash**; county in Illinois, county, and city in same county, in Indiana, and river traversing both States. From the Indian word, *wuabache*, meaning "cloud borne by an equinoctial wind," or, according to another authority, "white water."
- Wabasha**; county, and town in same county, in Minnesota, named for the Dakota (Sioux) chief Wapashaw, meaning "red leaf," "red cap," or "red flag," from a gift of a military uniform and flag of England to the first of three hereditary chiefs who bore the name.

- Wabaunsee**; county, and town in same county, in Kansas, named for a Pottawatomí Indian chief, the name signifying "dim daylight," or "causer of paleness," given because he captured an enemy's camp just at the break of day.
- Wabeno**; town in Forest County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "men of the dawn," or "eastern men."
- Wacasassee**; river, and bay in Florida, so named because of the herds of cattle frequenting it. A Seminole word meaning "cow range."
- Waccamaw**; town in Georgetown County, South Carolina, and river, lake, and township in Brunswick County, North Carolina, named for an Indian tribe.
- Wachusett**; mountain in Massachusetts. An Indian word meaning "near the little mountain."
- Waco**; town in Smith County, Mississippi, village in Cleveland County, North Carolina, and city in McLennan County, Texas, named for an Indian tribe.
- Waconia**; village in Carver County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "living spring."
- Waconda**; village in Mitchell County, Kansas. An Indian word meaning "spirit."
- Wacouta**; village in Goodhue County, Minnesota. A Sioux Indian word meaning "shooter," the name of an Indian chief who lived at Red Wing.
- Waddams**; township in Stephenson County, Illinois, named for William Waddams, one of the first settlers in the county.
- Waddington**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Waddington**; village in St. Lawrence County, New York, named for Joshua Waddington, proprietor.
- Wadena**; county, and town in same county, in Minnesota, an archaic Ojibway word meaning "little round hill."
- Wadesboro**; town in Anson County, North Carolina, named for Col. Thomas Wade.
- Wading River**; village in Suffolk County, New York, named from the river, which was so called because the Indians waded into it for the shellfish.
- Wadsworth**; township and village in Medina County, Ohio, named for Col. E. Wadsworth.
- Wady Petra**; village in Stark County, Illinois. From the Arabian, *wady*, meaning "valley," and the Latin *petra*, "rock."
- Waga**; tributary to the Minnesota River. An Indian word meaning "cottonwood."
- Wagara**; stream in New Jersey. Derived from the Indian word *woakeu*, "crooked," or "bent," and *aki*, "a place."
- Wagener**; town in Aiken County, South Carolina, named for F. W. Wagener, capitalist, of Charleston.
- Wahkiakum**; county in Washington, named for a tribe of Indians, said to have received their name from their first chief.
- Wahoo**; village in Lumpkin County, Georgia, and precinct in Saunders County, Nebraska. An Indian word said to mean a species of elm.
- Wahpeton**; city in Richland County, North Dakota. A Sioux Indian word meaning "leaf village."
- Waitsfield**; town in Washington County, Vermont, named for Gen. Benjamin Waite, the first settler.
- Wakatomika**; village in Coshockton County, Ohio. An Indian word meaning "other side town."
- Wake**; county in North Carolina, named for the wife of Governor Tryon.
- Wakeeney**; city in Trego County, Kansas, named for its founders, A. E. Warren and J. F. Keeney.
- Wakefield**; city in Clay County, Kansas, named for the Rev. Richard Wake, one of its founders.
- Wakefield**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Cyrus Wakefield.

- Wakefield**; village in Wake County, North Carolina;
- Wake Forest**; town in Wake County, North Carolina. Named for the wife of Governor Tryon.
- Wakenda**; town in Carroll County, Missouri. An Indian word meaning "worshipped."
- Wakulla**; county in Florida, named for the famous spring near the Gulf coast. An Indian word meaning "mystery."
- Walden**; town in Orange County, New York, named for Jacob T. Walden, a prominent citizen.
- Walden**; town in Caledonia County, Vermont, named for commanding officer of the military forces present during the building of a road in the vicinity.
- Waldo**; county in Maine;
- Waldoboro**; town in Lincoln County, Maine. Named for Brig. Gen. Samuel Waldo, of Boston.
- Waldron**; island in Washington, named for W. T. Waldron, of the ship *Porpoise*.
- Wales**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, named for James Lawrence Wales.
- Walesboro**; village in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for John P. Wales, its founder.
- Walhalla**; towns in Pembina County, North Dakota, and Oconee County, South Carolina. A Scandinavian name meaning "palace of immortality."
- Walhonding**; river in Ohio. An Indian word meaning "white woman."
- Walke**; point in North Landing River, Virginia, named for the oldest resident family of Princess Anne County.
- Walker**; county in Alabama, named for Senator J. W. Walker, of the State.
- Walker**; pass in California, and lake and river in Esmeralda County, Nevada, named for Joseph Reddeford Walker, guide of Fremont's second expedition.
- Walker**; county in Georgia, named for Freeman Walker.
- Walker**; village in Macon County, Illinois, named for J. W. Walker, one of the founders.
- Walker**; county in Texas, named for Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury during President Polk's Administration.
- Walkerville**; city in Silverbow County, Montana, named for the owner of the "Alice" mine.
- Wallace**; county, and town in same county, in Kansas, named for Gen. William H. L. Wallace, a veteran of the Mexican war.
- Wallace**; town in Duplin County, North Carolina, named for a prominent resident.
- Wallace**; county in North Dakota, named for "Farmer" Wallace, a pioneer of the State in 1870.
- Wallawalla**; county, and city in same county, in Washington. From a Nez Percé Indian word used to designate a rapid stream.
- Wallenpaupack**; stream in Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "deep, dead water."
- Waller**; county in Texas, named for Edwin Waller, formerly postmaster-general under the republic.
- Wallface**; mountain on the west side of the Indian Pass in the Adirondack Mountains, so called because it terminates at this place in a precipice hundreds of feet high.
- Wall Hill**; town in Marshall County, Mississippi, named for William Wall.
- Wallington**; borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, named for Walling Van Winkle, the former owner.
- Walloostook**; river in Maine. An Indian word meaning "stream where you get boughs," or "fine, beautiful river."

- Wallowa**; county and river in Oregon. An Indian word meaning a tripod for holding a fish trap in the water.
- Walnut**; township and village in Bureau County, Illinois, so named from the large number of walnut trees within the limits.
- Walpack**; township in Sussex County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "sudden bend of a stream around the base of a rock."
- Walpole**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named for Sir Robert Walpole.
- Walpole**; town in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, named from the town in England.
- Walsenburg**; town in Huerfano County, Colorado, named for Fred Walsen, a banker and old settler.
- Walsh**; County in North Dakota, named for George H. Walsh.
- Walterboro**; town in Colleton County, South Carolina, named for the Walter family, prominent residents of the State.
- Walthall**; town in Webster County, Mississippi, named for Gen. Edward Walthall.
- Waltham**; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, supposedly named from Waltham Abbey, England.
- Waltham**; town in Addison County, Vermont, named from the city in Massachusetts.
- Walton**; county in Florida, named for Colonel Walton, of Georgia.
- Walton**; county in Georgia, named for George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Walton**; city in Harvey County, Kansas, named for a stockholder of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
- Walton**; town in Delaware County, New York, named for William Walton, a large land proprietor.
- Walworth**; town in Wayne County, New York, and county in Wisconsin, named for Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth.
- Walworth**; county in South Dakota, named from the county in Wisconsin.
- Wamego**; city in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, said to be so named because formerly there was no water in the village. An Indian word meaning "clear of springs." Other authorities say that it was named for an Indian chief whose name meant "running waters."
- Wamesit**; village in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. From the Indian word *wame*, "all," or "whole," and *auke*, "place."
- Wampum**; borough in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The name of the Indian shell money.
- Wanaque**; river and valley in New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "sassafras place."
- Wanatah**; town in Laporte County, Indiana, named from an Indian chief, whose name signified "he that charges on his enemies."
- Wangunbog**; pond in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "bent pond."
- Wapakoneta**, village in Auglaize County, Ohio. An Indian word meaning "clay river."
- Wapanucka**; town in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. Derived from *Wappanocca*, the name given the Delawares by other Indians, it signifying "Eastlanders."
- Wapato**; village in Washington County, Oregon. The Indian designation of a bulbous root resembling a potato.
- Wapella**; village in Dewitt County, Illinois, named for a chief of the Fox tribe, the name meaning "he who is painted white."
- Wapiti**; village in Summit County, Colorado. An Indian word meaning "elk."
- Wappinger**; creek and town in Dutchess County, New York;
- Wappingers Falls**; village in Dutchess County, New York. Named for an Indian tribe.

- Wapsipincon**; river in Iowa, so named because of the root which is found in great abundance upon its banks. An Indian word meaning "white potatoes."
- Wapwallopen**; stream and village in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian name said by some to mean "place where the messengers were murdered;" by others, "where white hemp grows."
- Waquapaug**; stream in Rhode Island. An Indian word meaning "at the end of the pond."
- Ward**; town in Boulder County, Colorado, named for the Ward lode, discovered in 1860.
- Ward**; village in Boone County, Indiana, named for Thomas Ward, Congressman from that State.
- Ward**; peak in Montana, named for Artemus Ward.
- Ward**; point on Staten Island, New York, named for the man who formerly owned that part of the island.
- Ward**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. Mark Ward, of South Dakota.
- Ward**; county in Texas, named for Thomas W. Ward, the commissioner of the general land office under the first State governor of Texas.
- Wards**; island in New York, named for Jasper and Bartholomew Ward, former proprietors.
- Wards**; town in Saluda County, South Carolina, named for the Ward family, prominent residents of the State.
- Wardsboro**; town in Windham County, Vermont, named for William Ward, of Newfane, the principal proprietor.
- Ware**; county in Georgia named for Nicholas Ware, an early Senator from Georgia.
- Ware**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, so named on account of the weirs, or weirers, formerly constructed in the river to catch salmon.
- Wareham**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Waresboro**; town in Ware County, Georgia, named for Nicholas Ware, an early Senator from that State.
- Warm Springs**; town in Alameda County California, named from the hot springs.
- Warner**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named for Col. Jonathan Warner, of Portsmouth.
- Warnerville**; village in Schoharie County, New York, named for Capt. George Warner, the first settler.
- Warramaug**; pond in Litchfield County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "good fishing place."
- Warren**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for a settler.
- Warren**; town in Litchfield County, Connecticut, named for Samuel Warren of Revolutionary fame.
- Warren**; counties in Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, and Kentucky; town in Knox County, Maine; fortification in Boston Harbor, and town in Worcester County, Massachusetts; counties in Mississippi, Missouri, and New Jersey; county and town in Herkimer County, New York; counties in North Carolina and Ohio; county, and borough in same county, in Pennsylvania; and counties in Tennessee and Virginia; named for Joseph Warren, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill.
- Warren**; township and village in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, named for the first white child born in the settlement.
- Warren**; county in Indiana, named for Gen. Francis Warren.
- Warren**; city in Trumbull County, Ohio, named for Gen. Moses Warren, of Lyme, Connecticut.
- Warren**; towns in Grafton County, New Hampshire, and Bristol County, Rhode Island, named for Admiral Sir Peter Warren, of the royal navy.

- Warrensburg**; town in Macon County, Illinois, named for a family prominent in the county.
- Warrensville**; township in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, named for Moses Warren, an early settler.
- Warrenton**; towns in Warren County, North Carolina, and Fauquier County, Virginia, named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill.
- Warrick**; county in Indiana, named for Capt. Jacob Warrick, killed in the battle of Tippecanoe.
- Warsaw**; township and town in Hancock County, Illinois, city in Kosciusko County, Indiana, and town in Benton County, Missouri, named from the capital city of Poland.
- Warwick**; towns in Franklin County, Massachusetts; Orange County, New York, and Kent County, Rhode Island, and county in Virginia, named for the Earl of Warwick.
- Washburn**; village in Woodford County, Illinois, named for the Washburne family.
- Washburn**; town in Aroostook County, Maine, named for Israel Washburn, jr., governor of the State during the civil war.
- Washburn**; mountain in Yellowstone Park, named for Gen. Henry Dane Washburn.
- Washburn**; county, and town in Bayfield County, in Wisconsin, named for Cadwalader C. Washburn, former governor.
- Wasco**; county in Oregon, named for an Indian tribe, the name signifying "grass."
- Washabaugh**; county in South Dakota, named for Frank Washabaugh, a prominent State politician.
- Washington**; State of the Union; counties in Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky; parish in Louisiana; counties in Maine and Maryland; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts; counties in Mississippi and Missouri; highest peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; counties in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin; and probably the counties in Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, and Utah; and many cities, towns, and villages. Named for Gen. George Washington.
- Washington**; city in the District of Columbia, the capital of the United States, named for George Washington, first President of the United States.
- Washing**; **Washinee**; lakes in the town of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, connected by a small stream. The names are of Indian origin, expressing beauty, *washing* indicating a higher degree of charm than *washinee*.
- Washita**; village in Montgomery County, Arkansas, and county in Oklahoma. Another form of "Wichita."
- Washoe**; county, and city in same county, in Nevada, named for a tribe of Indians in that vicinity.
- Washta**; town in Cherokee County, Iowa. A Sioux Indian word meaning "good."
- Washtenaw**; county in Michigan, named from the east branch of Grand River; the name is said to be derived from the Indian word *washtenong*, "river that is far off."
- Wasioja**; town in Dodge County, Minnesota, so named because of the pine trees growing near. An Indian word meaning "pine grove."
- Wassaic**; village in Dutchess County, New York. An Indian word meaning "difficult," or "hard work."
- Wastedo**; town in Goodhue County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "good."
- Watab**; village in Benton County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "root of pine," or "to sew a canoe."

- Wataga;** village in Knox County, Illinois. From the Pottawatomi Indian word meaning, "I heard;" or, if derived from *ahweataga*, "he has gone to ramble."
- Watch Hill;** town in Washington County, Rhode Island. From this promontory the Narragansett Indians watched for their enemies, the Montauks.
- Waterree;** river, and town in Richland County, in South Carolina, named for an Indian tribe.
- Waterford;** town in Marshall County, Mississippi, so named on account of the great volume of water contained in Spring Creek at this point.
- Waterford;** village in Saratoga County, New York, and town in Caledonia County, Vermont, named from the city in Ireland.
- Waterford;** town in Loudoun County, Virginia, named by an early settler from Waterford in Ireland, his native place.
- Waterloo;** city in Monroe County, Illinois, village in Douglas County, Nebraska, and many other places; named from the battlefield in Belgium.
- Watertown;** town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, so called because it was a "well-watered place," and the first means of communication between this place and Boston was by water.
- Watertown;** town in Jefferson County, New York, so named on account of the extraordinary amount of water power.
- Water Valley;** city in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, so named on account of the continuous flow of water in the valley.
- Waterville;** town in Marshall County, Kansas, named from Waterville, New York, the home of Colonel Osborne, who was the contractor for the construction of the railroad.
- Waterville;** city in Kennebec County, Maine, so named because of its situation at Ticonic Falls on the Kennebec River, which furnishes the motive power for the factories of the city.
- Watervliet;** city on the Hudson, in Albany County, New York. From the Dutch, meaning "flowing stream."
- Wathena;** city in Doniphan County, Kansas, named for a chief of the Kickapoo Indians.
- Watkins;** village in Schuyler County, New York, named for Dr. Samuel Watkins, of London, one of the first proprietors.
- Watkinsville;** town in Oconee County, Georgia, named for Col. Robert Watkins, of Augusta, member of the State legislature.
- Watsonwan;** county and river in Minnesota. A Dakota (Sioux) name, meaning "fish bait," or "where fish bait abounds."
- Watrous;** town in Mora County, New Mexico, named for Samuel B. Watrous, an early settler.
- Watseka;** city in Iroquois County, Illinois, named for a mythical Indian girl who saved her tribe from disaster. Another authority gives it as a corruption of an Indian word, meaning "pretty woman."
- Watson;** township and village in Effingham County, Illinois, named for George Watson, a constructing railroad engineer.
- Watson;** town in Lewis County, New York, named for James Watson, a former proprietor.
- Watson;** town in Hampshire County, West Virginia, named for Joseph Watson, the former owner of the land.
- Watsontown;** borough in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, named for John Watson, the original proprietor.
- Watsonville;** city in Santa Cruz County, California, named for Col. James Watson, a first settler.
- Wattsburg;** borough in Erie County, Pennsylvania, named for David Watts, an early settler.

- Waubay**; village in Day County, South Dakota. An Indian word meaning "place of hatching."
- Waubek**; towns in Linn County, Iowa, and Dunn County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "metal," or "metallic substance."
- Waubesa**; lake in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "swan."
- Wauconda**; village in Lake County, Illinois. A Sioux Indian word signifying "sacred," or "god."
- Waukarusa**; stream in Kansas. An Indian word meaning "hip deep."
- Waukau**; a town in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "habitually," or "often."
- Waukegan**; township and city in Lake County, Illinois, first called Little Fort. In 1849 the name was changed to the present form, said to be the Indian translation of the old name.
- Waukesha**; county, and city in same county, in Wisconsin. From the Indian *wauk-isha*, meaning "fox."
- Waukon**; town in Allamakee County, Iowa. An Indian word meaning "moss on trees that is eatable."
- Waunakee**; village in Dane County, Wisconsin. From the Indian word *wunaki*, "he lies," or "he lives in peace."
- Wauwata**; village in Chase County, Nebraska. An Indian word meaning "winter camp."
- Waupaca**; county in Wisconsin, named for the Menominee Indians, the meaning being "pale water."
- Wauponsee**; town in Grundy County, Illinois. For derivation see *Wabaunsee*.
- Waupun**; town in Fond du lac County, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "early," or "early day," or, according to another authority, from *waba*, meaning "east."
- Wauregan**; village in Windham County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "good thing."
- Wausau**; city in Marathon County, Wisconsin. A corruption of *wassa*, meaning "far away."
- Wausaukee**; river in Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "distant land."
- Wauseon**; village in Fulton County, Ohio, named for an Indian chief. The word means "far off."
- Wauwatosa**; city in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. A corruption of *wewatessi*, meaning "fire-fly."
- Wauzeka**; village in Crawford County, Wisconsin, named for an Indian chief; the name is said to mean "pine."
- Waverly**; city in Morgan County, Illinois, and villages in Tioga County, New York, and Pike County, Ohio, named from Scott's novels.
- Waxahachie**; town in Ellis County, Texas, so named because of the large number of cattle in the vicinity. An Indian word meaning "cow town," or "cow creek."
- Waxhaw**; creek in North Carolina and South Carolina, towns in Union County, North Carolina, and Lancaster County, South Carolina, named for an Indian tribe.
- Waycross**; town in Ware County, Georgia, named from the crossing of two ways or roads.
- Wayland**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for Francis Wayland.
- Wayland**; village in Steuben County, New York, named for Rev. Francis Wayland, of Rhode Island.
- Waymansville**; village in Bartholomew County, Indiana, named for Charles L. Wayman, its founder.

- Wayne**; counties in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia, and probably the counties in Nebraska and Utah;
- Waynesboro**; towns in Burke County, Georgia, and Wayne County, Mississippi, and borough in Franklin County, Pennsylvania;
- Waynesburg**; town in Stark County, Ohio, and borough in Greene County, Pennsylvania;
- Waynesfield**; town in Auglaize County, Ohio;
- Waynesville**; township and village in Dewitt County, Illinois, and towns in Haywood County, North Carolina, and Warren County, Ohio. Named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, hero of the Revolution.
- Wayzata**; village in Hennepin County, Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "at the mouth."
- Weakley**; county in Tennessee, named for Robert Weakley, a member of the House of Representatives and the reviser of the constitution of Tennessee.
- Weare**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named for Meshech Weare, chief justice of the province of New Hampshire.
- Weatherford**; city in Parker County, Texas, said to be named for Jefferson Weatherford, one of its early settlers.
- Weatogue**; village in Hartford County, Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "wigwam place."
- Weauatucket**; river in Connecticut. From the Indian, "land at the end of tide water."
- Weaverville**; town in Trinity County, California, named for a pioneer.
- Weaerville**; town in Buncombe County, North Carolina, named for a family numerous in the State.
- Webb**; county in Texas, named for Judge James Webb, politician in the early days of the State.
- Webb City**; city in Jasper County, Missouri, so named because lead and zinc were first discovered in that locality on the farm of John C. Webb.
- Webberville**; village in Ingham County, Michigan, named for Herbert Webber, an early settler.
- Weber**; county and river in Utah, named for a well-known trapper and guide.
- Webster**; counties in Georgia, Iowa, and Kentucky; parish in Louisiana; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts; counties in Mississippi and Missouri; town in Merrimac County, and mountain in New Hampshire; county in West Virginia; and many cities, towns, and villages; probably, also, the county in Nebraska;
- Webster Groves**; city in St. Louis County, Missouri. Named for Daniel Webster, the statesman.
- Wecuppeme**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "linden" or "basewood."
- Wedge**; mountain in Montana, so named on account of its shape.
- Weedsport**; village in Cayuga County, New York, named for Elisha and Edward Weed, the first settlers.
- Weehawken**; town in Hudson County, New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "maize land."
- Weeping Child**; stream in Ravalli County, Montana, so named, according to tradition, from the circumstance of an Indian child being carried off by a mountain lion, causing insanity in the mother.
- Weeping Water**; river in Nebraska. A translation of the Indian word *nehaga*.
- Weir**; city in Cherokee County, Kansas, named for T. M. Weir, its founder.
- Weisner**; mountain in Idaho, named for a topographer with the Mullan expedition.
- Weissport**; borough in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, named for Col. Jacob Weiss, an officer of the Revolution, who early settled in the Lehigh Valley.

- Weitchpec**; town in Humboldt County, California, named for an Indian town called *Weitchpus*; the word is said to mean "junction of rivers."
- Welaka**; town in Putnam County, Florida. An Indian word meaning "river of lakes."
- Welch**; town in McDowell County, West Virginia, named for Capt. J. A. Welch, of that county.
- Weld**; county in Colorado, named for Lewis Ledyard Weld, first secretary of Colorado Territory.
- Weld**; town in Franklin County, Maine, named for Benjamin Weld, one of the original owners.
- Weldon**; village in Dewitt County, Illinois, named for Judge Lawrence M. Weldon.
- Weldon**; town in Halifax County, North Carolina, named for a resident family.
- Wellfleet**; town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The name is doubtless a corruption of "whale fleet."
- Wellington**; city in Sumner County, Kansas, and township and village in Lorain County, Ohio, named for the Duke of Wellington.
- Wells**; county in Indiana, named for Capt. William Wells, killed at the Fort Dearborn massacre.
- Wells**; town in York County, Maine, supposed to be named from the town in England.
- Wells**; town in Hamilton County, New York, named for Joshua Wells, the first settler.
- Wells**; county in North Dakota, named for the Hon. E. P. Wells, of Jamestown, an old settler.
- Wellsboro**; borough in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, named for Mrs. Henry Wells Morris, an early resident.
- Wellsburg**; town in Chemung County, New York, named for a family who formerly owned most of the town site.
- Wellsburg**; city in Brooke County, West Virginia, named for Alexander Wells.
- Wells River**; stream which rises in Caledonia County, Vermont, named for Captain Wells, who was drowned in it.
- Wells River**; village in Orange County, Vermont, named from the river.
- Wellston**; township and city in Jackson County, Ohio, named for Harvey Wells, its founder.
- Wellsville**; town in Allegany County, New York, named for Gardiner Wells, a prominent resident.
- Wellsville**; city in Franklin County, Kansas, named for D. L. Wells, a railroad contractor.
- Wellsville**; town in Montgomery County, Missouri, named for Judge Carly Wells.
- Wellsville**; city in Columbiana County, Ohio, named for William Wells, who laid it out.
- Wendell**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Oliver Wendell, a Boston banker.
- Wenham**; town in Essex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in Suffolk County, England.
- { **Wenona**; city in Marshall County, Illinois;
- { **Wenonah**; borough in Gloucester County, New Jersey. Derived from the Sioux Indian, meaning "first-born daughter."
- Wentworth**; town in Grafton County, New Hampshire, named for Benning Wentworth, former governor of the State.
- Wentzville**; town in St. Charles County, Missouri, named for the man who laid it out.
- Wepatuck**; mountain in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "place at the narrow pass or strait."
- Wesaw**; river in Miami County, Indiana, named for an Indian chief.

- Wesley**; township in Washington County, Ohio, and town in Washington County, Maine, named for John Wesley, the founder of Methodism.
- Wesson**; town in Cophiah County, Michigan, named for Col. J. M. Wesson, its founder.
- West**; town in McLean County, Illinois, named for Henry West.
- West Baton Rouge**; parish in Louisiana. See *Baton Rouge*.
- West Bend**; city in Washington County, Wisconsin, so named because of the bend in Milwaukee River at this point.
- Westboro**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, formerly a part of Marlboro, hence its name.
- Westby**; village in Vernon County, Wisconsin, named for O. T. Westby, an early settler.
- West Carroll**; parish in Louisiana, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
- Westchester**; county in New York, named from the town in England.
- West Creek**; town in Ocean County, New Jersey. Derived from an Indian word meaning "place to get meat."
- Westerlo**; town in Albany County, New York, named for Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, of Albany.
- Westerly**; town in Washington County, Rhode Island, so named because of its location in the most westerly part of the State.
- West Feliciana**; parish in Louisiana. See *East Feliciana*.
- Westfield**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, so named because situated on the west boundry of an early survey.
- Westhampton**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, so named because, until its incorporation, it was the west parish of Northampton.
- West Haverstraw**; town in Rockland County, New York, named from *haverstraw*, a Dutch word, originally written *haverstroo*, and meaning "oat straw." Believed to have been suggested by wild oats growing there.
- West Jersey**; township and village in Stark County, Illinois, named by the first settlers from the State of New Jersey.
- Westminster**; town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, named from the borough of London.
- Westmoreland**; town in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, named from the county in Pennsylvania.
- Westmoreland**; counties in Pennsylvania and Virginia, named from the county in England.
- Weston**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and city in Platte County, Missouri, so named because situated at the western edge of their respective counties.
- Weston**; county in Wyoming, named for a man prominent in the building of railroads in eastern and northern Wyoming.
- Westphalia**; village in Clinton County, Michigan, named from the province in Germany.
- West Plains**; city in Howell County, Missouri, so named because the settlement was in a prairie in a westerly direction from the nearest town.
- West Point**; city in Troup County, Georgia, probably named from its location at the most westerly point of the Chattahooche River.
- West Point**; town in Clay County, Mississippi, so named because of its location in the extreme westerly part of the county.
- West Point**; United States military academy in Orange County, New York. The promontory known as Gees Point was called West Point by the early settlers on the opposite bank of the river, as in their descriptions they designated it as "the point to the west."

- Westport**; town in Clatsop County, Oregon, named for John West.
- West Salem**; town in Edwards County, Illinois, named by Moravian settlers from Salem, North Carolina.
- West Station**; town in Holmes County, Mississippi, named for A. M. West, a prominent citizen and president of the Mississippi Central Railroad.
- West Stockbridge**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named from its relation to Stockbridge, of which it was originally a part.
- Westville**; town in Simpson County, Mississippi, named for Col. Cato West.
- Westville**; town in Chariton County, Missouri, named for Dr. William S. West, the first postmaster.
- Westville**; town in Kershaw County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Wet**; mountains in Colorado, so named because of the heavy rains upon them in the summer season.
- Wetmore**; city in Nemaha County, Kansas, named for W. T. Wetmore, vice-president of the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad.
- Wetumka**; city in Elmore County, Alabama, near the falls of the Coosa River. An Indian word meaning "waterfall," "tumbling water."
- Wetzel**; county in West Virginia, named for Lewis Wetzel, a noted pioneer and Indian fighter.
- Wewoka**; stream, and village in Seminole Nation, in Indian Territory. An Indian word meaning "barking water."
- Wexford**; county, and town in same county, in Michigan, probably named from the county in Ireland.
- Weyauwega**; village in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. Probably a corruption of the Indian word *ouawikan*, "he embodies it," but, according to another authority, it is the name of a trusted Indian guide in the employ of Governor Doty, the name meaning "whirling wind."
- Weyers Cave**; town and cavern in Augusta County, Virginia, named for Bernard Weyer.
- Weymouth**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Wharton**; county, and town in same county, in Texas, named for William H. and John A. Wharton, of a family prominent in the State.
- What Cheer**; township and city in Keokuk County, Iowa, so named by a Scotch miner when he discovered coal in the vicinity.
- Whatcom**; county, and town in same county, in Washington. An Indian word, said to mean "noisy water."
- Whately**; town in Franklin County, Massachusetts, named for Thomas Whately, member of the board of trade.
- Wheatfield**; town in Niagara County, New York, named from the general character of the locality—wheat producing.
- Wheatland**; township in Bureau County, Illinois, named from the home of President James Buchanan.
- Wheatland**; borough in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, named for the estate of the Hon. James Buchanan.
- Wheaton**; city in Dupage County, Illinois, named for Warren L. and Jesse Wheaton, first settlers.
- Wheeler**; mountain in Nevada, named for Capt. George M. Wheeler.
- Wheeler**; county in Nebraska, named for D. H. Wheeler, a local politician.
- Wheeler**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Capt. Silas Wheeler, the first settler.
- Wheeler**; county in Oregon, named for H. H. Wheeler, the first mail carrier between The Dalles and Canyon City.

- Wheeler**; county in Texas, named for Royal T. Wheeler, former chief justice of the State supreme court.
- Wheeling**; village in Livingston County, Missouri, named from the city in West Virginia.
- Wheeling**; city in Ohio County, West Virginia, from the Indian, *weal-ink*, meaning "place of a human head," from the circumstance of the Indians having displayed the head of a white man on a pole at this point. Another authority gives *whitink*, "at the head of the river."
- Wheelock**; town in Caledonia County, Vermont, named for Eleazer Wheelock, president of an Indian charity school situated there, but another authority states that it was named for John Wheelock.
- Whippany**; river in Morris county, New Jersey. A Delaware Indian word meaning "arrowwood stream."
- Whipple**; peak in the Monument range, California, named for Lieutenant Whipple, of the Pacific railroad explorations.
- Whiskah**; river of Grays harbor, Washington. An Indian word meaning "stinking water."
- Whitakers**; town in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, named for a family numerous in the State.
- White**; county in Arkansas, named for the river which forms the eastern boundary.
- White**; branch of the Green River in Colorado and eastern Utah, so named because of the white cliffs of its canyon.
- White**; county in Georgia, named for the Rev. George White.
- White**; counties in Illinois and Indiana, named for Col. Isaac White, killed at Tippecanoe, 1811.
- White**; rivers in Indiana and South Dakota. A translation of the name originally given by the French, *rivière la blanche*.
- White**; city in Morris County, Kansas, named for F. C. White, superintendent of the Union Pacific Southern Branch.
- White**; river in Minnesota, so named because of the color of the water.
- White**; river in Nebraska, so named because the soil near its head is white clay.
- White**; county in Tennessee, named for Hugh L. White, a pioneer settler of Knoxville.
- White Bluffs**; town in Dickson County, Tennessee, named for the White Bluff Iron Forge, which was formerly in operation near the present town site.
- White Castle**; town in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, named for the large, white plantation house visible from the river.
- White Cloud**; towns in Mills County, Iowa, and Doniphan County, Kansas, named for the Indian chief, Mahu-ska.
- White Creek**; town in Washington County, New York, named from the creek, whose bed is formed of white quartz pebbles.
- White Deer**; creek in Union County, Pennsylvania. A translation of its Indian name, *woaptuchanne*.
- Whiteface**; mountain peak near Lake Placid in Essex County, New York, so called because of the white appearance of the rock of its upper part.
- Whitesfield**; towns in Lincoln County, Maine, and Coos County, New Hampshire, named for the Rev. George Whitesfield.
- Whitehall**; town in Bladen County, North Carolina, named for an old resident.
- White Haven**; borough in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, named for Josiah White.
- Whiteheath**; town in Piatt County, Illinois, named for two early residents, White and Heath.
- White Pigeon**; village in St. Joseph County, Michigan, named for an Indian chief.
- White Pine**; county in Nevada, so named because of the trees of this species growing there.

- White Plains**; village in Westchester County, New York, so named because of the white balsam (*Gnaphalium Polycephalum*) which grows abundantly in that section.
- Whitesboro**; village in Oneida County, New York, named for Judge Hugh White, the pioneer settler of the county.
- Whitesboro**; town in Grayson County, Texas, named for Capt. A. B. White, a pioneer settler.
- Whitesburg**; town in Letcher County, Kentucky, named for C. White, member of the State legislature at the time of the formation of the town.
- Whiteside**; county in Illinois, named for Capt. Samuel Whitesides, of the war of 1812 and Black Hawk war.
- Whitestown**; town in Oneida County, New York, named for Judge Hugh White, pioneer settler of the county.
- White Sulphur Springs**; town in Meagher County, Montana, named for the medicinal springs located in the vicinity.
- Whitesville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Thomas White, one of the first settlers.
- Whiteville**; town in Columbus County, North Carolina, named for James B. White, first member of the State assembly.
- Whitewater**; river, and town in Wayne County, in Indiana, so named because of the whitish cast of the waters of the river.
- Whitfield**; county in Georgia, named for George Whitfield, a missionary.
- Whiting**; town in Monona County, Iowa, named for Senator Whiting.
- Whiting**; town in Jackson County, Kansas, named for Mrs. Whiting, wife of Senator C. S. Pomeroy.
- Whiting**; town in Addison County, Vermont, so named because three of the proprietors bore that name; another authority states that it is named for John Whiting, of Massachusetts.
- Whitingham**; town in Windham County, Vermont, named for Nathan Whiting, one of the grantees.
- Whitley**; counties in Indiana and Kentucky, named for Col. William Whitley.
- Whitman**; town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, named for Jared Whitman and his son Augustus, who donated land to the town.
- Whitman**; county and college in Washington, named for Dr. Marcus Whitman, an early missionary.
- Whitmires**; town in Newberry County, South Carolina, named for the Whitmire family.
- Whitney**; loftiest peak of the Sierra Nevadas, named for Prof. J. D. Whitney, State geologist of California.
- Whitney**; peak in Colorado, named for W. D. Whitney, the philologist.
- Whitney Point**; town in Broome County, New York, named in 1824 for Thomas Whitney, first postmaster.
- Whitneyville**; village in New Haven County, Connecticut, named for Eli Whitney, its founder.
- Wichita**; county, and city in Sedgwick County, in Kansas, and county and river in Texas;
- Wichita Falls**; town in Wichita County, Texas. Named for the Indian tribe.
- Wickenburg**; town in Maricopa County, Arizona, named for Henry Wickenburg, a pioneer.
- Wickliffe**; town in Ballard County, Kentucky, named for a prominent family of the State.
- Wicomico**; county and river in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "where houses are building."

- Wiconisco**; stream and a village in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "wet and muddy."
- Wicopee**; mountain in New York. An Indian word meaning "long hill."
- Wilbarger**; county in Texas, named for Josiah and Mathias Wilbarger, early settlers.
- Wilber**; village in Saline County, Nebraska, named for C. D. Wilber, who laid it out.
- Wilbraham**; town in Hampden County, Massachusetts, supposed to have been named for a family of that name from England.
- Wilcox**; county in Alabama, named for Lieut. Joseph M. Wilcox.
- Wilcox**; county in Georgia, named for Capt. John Wilcox.
- Wilcox**; township in Newaygo County, Michigan, named for S. N. Wilcox.
- Wilcox**; village in Elk County, Pennsylvania, named for A. I. Wilcox.
- Wild Rice**; stream in Minnesota, so named because this plant grows abundantly upon its banks.
- Wilkes**; counties in Georgia and North Carolina, named for John Wilkes, member of British Parliament.
- Wilkesbarre**; city in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, named for two members of the British Parliament, American sympathizers, John Wilkes and Colonel Barre.
- Wilkesboro**; town in Wilkes County, North Carolina, named for John Wilkes member of the British Parliament and American sympathizer.
- Wilkin**; county in Minnesota, named for Col. Alexander Wilkin of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment of the Civil war, and second secretary of the Territory.
- Wilkinsburg**; town in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, named for William Wilkins, secretary of war under President Tyler.
- Wilkinson**; counties in Georgia and Mississippi, named for Gen. James Wilkinson, of Maryland.
- Will**; county in Illinois, named for Dr. Conrad Will, member of the State legislature, 1818-1834.
- Willamette**; river in Oregon. An Indian word said to have been originally *wallamet*, derived from the same root as Walla Walla and Wallula; when applied to water, meaning "running." Another authority gives its definition as "long and beautiful river."
- Willey**; peak in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, named for the Willey family, killed in an avalanche in 1826.
- Williams**; river and mountain in Arizona, named for one of the guides of the Fremont expedition.
- Williams**; creek in Humboldt County, California, named for an early settler.
- Williams**; town in Colusa County, California, named for its founder.
- Williams**; county in North Dakota, named for Hon. E. A. Williams, one of the Territorial pioneers, and prominent in the political life of the State.
- Williams**; county in Ohio, named for David Williams, one of the captors of Major André.
- Williams**; river in Vermont, named for the Rev. John Williams.
- Williamsburg**; town in Iowa County, Iowa, named for an early settler.
- Williamsburg**; town in Piscataquis County, Maine, named for William Dood, of Boston, an early settler.
- Williamsburg**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for a family resident of the neighborhood.
- Williamsburg**; village in Clermont County, Ohio, named for Gen. William Lytle, its founder.
- Williamsburg**; county in South Carolina and city in James City County, Virginia, named for William III, of England.
- Williamsfield**; village in Knox County, Illinois, named for a railroad official.
- Williamsfield**; township in Ashtabula County, Ohio, named for Gen. Joseph Williams.

- Williamson**; county in Illinois named from Williamson County, Tennessee, whence many of the early settlers came.
- Williamson**; town in Wayne County, New York, named for Charles Williamson, first agent of the Pulteney estate.
- Williamson**; river in Oregon, named for Lieut. R. S. Williamson, an early explorer of that part of the country.
- Williamson**; county in Tennessee, named for General Williamson, of Virginia, of Revolutionary fame.
- Williamson**; county in Texas, named for Judge Robert Williamson, last of the alcaldes of Texas.
- Williamsport**; city in Warren County, Indiana, said to be named for James D. Williams, former governor.
- Williamsport**; city in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, named for William Hepburn, one of the first associate judges of the county of Lycoming.
- Williamston**; township and village in Ingham County, Michigan, named for three brothers who were the first settlers.
- Williamston**; town in Martin County, North Carolina, named for a family numerous in the State.
- Williamston**; town in Anderson County, South Carolina, named for the family of Col. James Williams, an officer of the Revolution.
- Williamstown**; town in Grant County, Kentucky, named for William Arnold, probably the first settler.
- Williamstown**; town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College.
- Williamstown**; town in Orange County, Vermont, named from the town in Massachusetts.
- Williamsville**; city in Wayne County, Missouri, named for Asa E. Williams, who laid it out.
- Williamsville**; village in Erie County, New York, named for Jonas Williams, an early settler.
- Willimantic**; river, and city in Windham County, in Connecticut. An Indian word meaning "good lookout," or, according to another authority, "good cedar swamps."
- Willis**; city in Brown County, Kansas, named for Martin Cleveland Willis, an early settler.
- Williston**; town in Williams County, North Dakota, named for Associate Justice Lorenzo P. Williston.
- Williston**; town in Barnwell County, South Carolina, named for the Willis family, prominent residents of the vicinity.
- Williston**; town in Chittenden County, Vermont, named for Samuel Willis, one of the grantees.
- Willmar**; township and village in Handiyohi County, Minnesota, named for a railroad official.
- Willoughby**; village in Lake County, Ohio, named for Professor Willoughby, of New York.
- Willows**; town in Glenn County, California, so named because of the prevalence of of this species of tree.
- Willshire**; village in Van Wert County, Ohio, named for the man who ransomed Capt. James W. Riley from captivity by the Arabs.
- Wills Point**; town in Van Zandt County, Texas, named for Mrs. N. A. Wills, former owner of the town site.
- Wilmette**; village in Cook County, Illinois, named for Quilmette, an Indian half-breed.

- Wilmington**; city in Newcastle County, Delaware; the present name is a corruption of the name Willington, given it in honor of Thomas Willing.
- Wilmington**; township and city in Will County, Illinois, named from Wilmington, Ohio.
- Wilmington**; towns in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, New Hanover County, North Carolina, and Windham County, Vermont, named for Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.
- Wilmington**; city in Clinton County, Ohio, named from the town in North Carolina, whence many of the early settlers came.
- Wilmot**; town in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, named for Doctor Wilmot, an Englishman.
- Wilna**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named from the town in Russia.
- Wilpiquin**; stream in Maryland. An Indian word meaning "place of interring skulls," so called because the Nanticokes carried the skulls and bones of the dead and buried them in the caverns.
- Wilson**; mountains in Colorado and Utah, named for A. D. Wilson, topographer.
- Wilson**; county, and town in Ellsworth County, in Kansas, named for Hiero T. Wilson, merchant of Fort Scott.
- Wilson**; village in Niagara County, New York, named for Reuben Wilson, an early settler.
- Wilson**; county, and town in same county, in North Carolina, named for Louis D. Wilson, State senator and officer of Mexican war.
- Wilson**; county in Tennessee, named for Maj. David Wilson.
- Wilson**; county in Texas, named for James C. Wilson.
- Wilson**; point in Washington, named for Capt. George Wilson of the British navy.
- Wilton**; town in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, named from the town in England.
- Winamac**; town in Pulaski County, Indiana. An Indian word meaning "catfish."
- Winchendon**; town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, named from the estate in England to which Governor Francis Bernard was heir.
- Winchester**; town in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named for William P. Winchester, who donated money to the town.
- Winchester**; town in Franklin County, Tennessee, named for Gen. James Winchester, who served in the battle of Raisin River, 1813.
- Winchester**; city in Frederick County, Virginia, named from the town in England.
- Wind Gap**; borough in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, which takes its name from the gap in the Blue Mountains, the first below the Delaware watergap.
- Windham**; county, and town in same county, in Connecticut, named from the town in England.
- Windham**; village in Portage County, Ohio, and county in Vermont, named from the county in Connecticut.
- Windham Center**; town in Cumberland County, Maine, named for the earls of Egremont.
- Windom**; town in McPherson County, Kansas, and village in Cottonwood County, Minnesota, named for the Hon. William Windom, member of the cabinet during President Harrison's administration.
- Windsor**; towns in Kennebec County, Maine, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and Broome County, New York, and county in Vermont; also many other cities, towns, and villages in the United States. Named, directly or indirectly, from the town in England.
- Winfield**; town in Cowley County, Kansas, named for the Rev. Winfield Scott, of Leavenworth.
- Winfield**; town in Herkimer County, New York, named for Gen. Winfield Scott.

- Wingohocking**; south branch of Frankford Creek, Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "favorite spot for planting."
- Winhall**; town in Bennington County, Vermont, named for its two proprietors, Winn and Hall.
- Winkler**; county in Texas, named for C. M. Winkler, judge of the State court of appeals.
- Winn**; parish in Louisiana, named for Gen. Richard Winn, a noted lawyer of the State.
- Winnebago**; counties in Illinois and Iowa, village in Faribault County, Minnesota, and county in Wisconsin, named for a tribe of Indians, the name meaning "people of the stinking waters."
- Winnebigoishish**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "turbid water."
- Winneconne**; village in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. From an Indian word *winkaning*, "dirty place."
- Winnegance**; village in Sagadahoc County, Maine, named from a near-by river. An Indian word meaning "beautiful water."
- Winnemucca**; town in Humboldt County, and mountain peak and lake in Nevada, named for a chief of the Piute Indians.
- Winnepe**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "place of dirty water."
- Winnepesaukee**; lake in New Hampshire. An Indian word given various meanings, "beautiful lake of the highlands," "good water outlet."
- Winneshiek**; county in Iowa, named for an Indian chief.
- Winnetka**; village in Cook County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "beautiful place."
- Winniboro**; city in Fairfield County, South Carolina, named for Gen. Richard Winn, its founder.
- Winona**; county, and city in same county, in Minnesota, and town in Montgomery County, Mississippi. A Sioux Indian word meaning "first-born daughter."
- Winooski**; village in Chittenden County, Vermont. An Indian word meaning "beautiful river."
- Winslow**; town in Kennebec County, Maine, named for Gen. John Winslow.
- Winsted**; borough in Litchfield County, Connecticut. A coined name from *Winchester* and *Barkhamsted*, of which towns it was originally a part.
- Winston**; county in Alabama, named for John A. Winston, former governor of the State.
- Winston**; county in Mississippi, named for Col. Louis Winston.
- Winston**; city in Forsyth County, North Carolina, named for Joseph Winston, soldier of the Revolution.
- Winthrop**; towns in Kennebec County, Maine, and Suffolk County, Massachusetts, named for the Winthrop family, whose founder in America was John Winthrop, governor of the Massachusetts colony in 1629.
- Winton**; town in Hertford County, North Carolina, named for a member of Congress.
- Winyah**; bay in Georgetown County, South Carolina. A corrupted name of the tribe of Winyaw Indians.
- Wirt**; county in West Virginia, named for William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States during President Monroe's administration.
- Wisacky**; town in Sumter County, South Carolina. A corruption of the name of the Waxhaw Indians.
- Wiscasset**; town in Lincoln County, Maine. An Indian word meaning "place of the yellow pine."
- Wisconk**; river in New Jersey. An Indian word meaning "the elbow."
- Wisconsin**; State of the Union, and river tributary to the Mississippi. A Sauk Indian word having reference to holes in the banks of a stream, in which birds nest.

- Wiscony**; village in Allegany County, and stream in Wyoming County, New York. An Indian word meaning "under the banks," or, according to another authority, "many fall creek."
- Wise**; counties in Texas and Virginia, named for Henry A. Wise, a prominent politician of Virginia.
- Wissahickon**; creek in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "catfish stream."
- Wissinoming**; north branch of Frankford Creek, Pennsylvania. A Delaware Indian word meaning "where we were frightened."
- Witakantu**; lake in Minnesota. An Indian word meaning "high islands."
- Withlacochee**; river, and town in Hernando County, Florida. A Seminole Indian word meaning "little river," or, according to another authority, "long, narrow river."
- Wiwoka**; tributary of the Coosa River, Alabama. A Creek Indian word meaning "roaring water."
- Woburn**; city in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Wolcott**; town in New Haven County, Connecticut, named for Frederick Wolcott.
- Wolcott**; town in Wayne County, New York;
- Wolcottville**; village in Litchfield County, Connecticut. Named for Oliver Wolcott, secretary of the treasury during the administrations of Presidents Washington and Adams.
- Wolf**; river in Kansas. A translation of the French name, *rivière de loup*.
- Wolf**; rapids in the Yellowstone River, Montana, so named by Clark because a wolf was seen there.
- Wolf**; stream in Pennsylvania. From the Indian word *tummeink*, "where there is a wolf."
- Wolfe**; county in Kentucky, named for Nathaniel Wolfe, member of the State legislature.
- Wolfeboro**; town in Carroll County, New Hampshire, named for General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec.
- Wolhurst**; station in Arapahoe County, Colorado, named for Senator Wolcott, real estate owner.
- Wolverton**; creek in California, named for a settler.
- Womelsdorf**; borough in Berks County, Pennsylvania, named for John Wommelsdorf, its founder.
- Wonakaketuk**; stream in Vermont. An Indian word meaning "river of otters."
- Wonewoc**; village in Juneau County, Wisconsin. A corruption of the Indian word *wonowag*, "they howl," referring to the wolves.
- Wononsco**; lake in Litchfield County, Connecticut. A colloquial abbreviation of *wononscopomuc*, an Indian word meaning "bend of the pond land."
- Wood**; county in Ohio, named for Col. Eleazer D. Wood, distinguished at the battle of Niagara.
- Wood**; county in Texas, named for George T. Wood, former governor.
- Wood**; county in West Virginia, named for James Wood, an early governor of Virginia.
- Wood**; county in Wisconsin, named for Joseph Wood, a member of the legislature creating the county.
- Woodbridge**; village in Hillsdale County, Michigan, named for William Woodbridge, secretary of Michigan Territory.
- Woodbridge**; town in Bergen County, New Jersey, so named because of the wooded ridge rising from the Hackensack meadows. Others say the name was transferred from the town in Suffolk, England.

- Woodbury**; county in Iowa, named for Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire.
- Woodbury**; city in Gloucester County, New Jersey, named from the English town.
- Woodbury**; town in Washington County, Vermont, named for Col. Ebenezer Wood, the first grantee.
- Woodford**; county in Illinois, named from the county in Kentucky, the birthplace of many of the first settlers.
- Woodford**; county in Kentucky, named for Gen. William Woodford, of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.
- Woodhull**; village in Henry County, Illinois, named for its founder, Maxwell Woodhull.
- Woodhull**; town in Steuben County, New York, named for Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, a Revolutionary officer.
- Woodland**; township and city in Yolo County, California, so named because of the abundance of timber in the locality.
- Wood River**; village in Hall County, Nebraska, so named because situated on the banks of the river of that name.
- Woodruff**; county in Arkansas, named for William E. Woodruff, sr., a pioneer.
- Woodruff**; valley in Nevada, named for Capt. I. C. Woodruff.
- Woodruff**; town in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Woods**; county in Oklahoma, named for Samuel Wood, of Kansas, the "s" being added through a mistake of the printer.
- Woodsfield**; village in Monroe County, Ohio, named for Archibald Woods, of Wheeling, West Virginia.
- Woodson**; county in Kansas, named for Daniel Woodson, former secretary of the Territory of Kansas.
- Woodsonville**; village in Hart County, Kentucky, named for Senator Thomas Woodson.
- Woodstock**; towns in Windham County, Connecticut, originally in Massachusetts, and in Windsor County, Vermont, named from the town in England.
- Woodstock**; city in McHenry County, Illinois, named from the town in Vermont.
- Woodstown**; borough in Salem County, New Jersey, named for an early resident.
- Woodville**; village in Jefferson County, New York, named for Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob Wood, the first settlers.
- Woodward**; county in Oklahoma, named for an army officer.
- Woolwich**; town in Sagadahoc County, Maine, named from the military depot in England.
- Woonsocket**; cities in Providence County, Rhode Island, and Sanborn County, South Dakota. From the Indian word meaning "at the place of mist."
- Wooster**; city in Wayne County, Ohio, named for Gen. David Wooster, an officer of the Revolution.
- Woosung**; township and village in Ogle County, Illinois, named from Woosung in China.
- Worcester**; county in Maryland, named for the Earl of Worcester, who married a Calvert.
- Worcester**; county, and city in same county, in Massachusetts, named from the county in England.
- Worth**; counties in Georgia, Iowa, and Missouri, and town in Jefferson county, New York, named for Gen. W. J. Worth, an officer in the Mexican war.
- Worthington**; town in Greene County, Indiana, named from the village in Minnesota.
- Worthington**; town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, named for its proprietor, Col. John Worthington.

- Worthington**; village in Nobles County, Minnesota, named for the Worthington family of Ohio.
- Worthville**; town in Jefferson County, New York, named for Gen. William J. Worth, an officer of the Mexican war.
- Worthville**; town in Randolph County, North Carolina, named for Governor Jonathan Worth and State Treasurer J. M. Worth.
- Wray**; town in Yuma County, Colorado, named for John Wray, foreman for I. P. Olive.
- Wrentham**; town in Norfolk County, Massachusetts, named from the town in England.
- Wright**; county in Iowa, named for Hon. Joseph A. Wright, at that time governor of Indiana.
- Wright**; counties in Minnesota and Missouri, and town in Schoharie County, New York, named for Hon. Silas Wright, United States Senator from New York, and later governor of the State.
- Wright City**; village in Warren County, Missouri, named for Dr. H. C. Wright, an early settler.
- Wrightsboro**; town in McDuffie County, Georgia, named for Judge Augustus R. Wright.
- Wrightson**; mountain in Arizona, named for the manager of the Salero Company.
- Wrightstown**; village in Brown County, Wisconsin, named for H. S. Wright, who early established a ferry.
- Wrightsville**; borough in York County, Pennsylvania, named for Samuel Wright, an early settler.
- Wrightsville Beach**; town in New Hanover County, North Carolina, named for a family of Wilmington.
- Wrightville**; town in Dunklin County, Missouri, named for the Wright brothers, its founders.
- Wurtsboro**; village in Sullivan County, New York, named for Maurice Wurtz.
- Wyalusing**; borough and stream in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. From the Delaware Indian, meaning "place of the hoary veteran."
- Wyandot**; county in Ohio;
- Wyandotte**; nation in Indian Territory, county in Kansas, and city in Wayne County, Michigan. Named for the Wyandot Indian tribe.
- Wyandot**; village in Bureau County, Illinois. An Indian word meaning "beautiful."
- Wymore**; city in Gage County, Nebraska, named for G. S. Wymore, an early settler.
- Wyncoops**; town in Chemung County, New York, named for William Wyncoop, an early settler.
- Wynooche**; river in Washington, so named because of its varying course. An Indian word meaning "shifting."
- Wyoming**; State of the Union, and valley in Pennsylvania. A corruption of the Delaware Indian word meaning "large plains," "extensive meadows."
- Wyoming**; city in Stark County, Illinois, and counties in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, named from the valley in Pennsylvania.
- Wysox**; tributary of the Susquehanna. An Indian word meaning "place of grapes."
- Wythe**; county in Virginia;
- Wytheville**; town in Wythe County, Virginia. Named for George Wythe, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- Xenia**; city in Green County, Ohio. A Greek word meaning "friendly hospitality."
- Yadkin**; county in North Carolina. A corruption of the Indian word "reatkin."
- Yager**; creek in Humboldt County, California;
- Yagerville**; town in Humboldt County, California. Named for an early settler.
- Yahara**; tributary of Rock River, Wisconsin. An Indian word meaning "catfish river."

- Yakima**; county, city in same county, and river in Washington, said to have been named for a tribe of Indians, the name meaning "black bear," or, according to other authorities, "coward."
- Yale**; university in New Haven, Connecticut, named for Elihu Yale, of London, England.
- Yale**; mountain in Colorado, and many cities, towns, and villages, named from the university.
- Yalobusha**; county in Mississippi. An Indian word meaning "tadpole place."
- Yamhill**; county and river in Oregon, named for the Yamel Indians.
- Yancey**; county in North Carolina, named for Bartlett Yancey, prominent politician of the State.
- Yankee**; this name, with various suffixes, forms the name of many places in the United States. The name is a corruption of the Massachusetts' Indian pronunciation of the word "English" (*Yengeese*), and was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the people of Virginia when they refused to aid them in a war with the Cherokees, it meaning to them "cowards." After the battle of Bunker Hill the people of New England, having established a reputation for bravery, accepted the name.
- Yankton**; county, and city in same county, in South Dakota. A corruption of the Sioux Indian name *Thanktonwan*, meaning "end village."
- Yantic**; river in Connecticut. An Indian word, meaning "extending to the tidal river."
- Yaquina**; bay and town in Lincoln County, Oregon, probably named for Yaquina, a female Indian chief.
- Yardley**; borough in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, named for a family of early settlers.
- Yarmouth**, town in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, named from the seaport town of England.
- Yates**; township in McLean County, Illinois, named for Gov. Richard Yates.
- Yates**; county in New York, named for Joseph C. Yates, an early governor of the State.
- Yates Center**; town in Woodson County, Kansas, named for Abner Yates, the former owner.
- Yates City**; village in Knox County, Illinois, named from Yates County, New York.
- Yavapai**; county in Arizona, named for a small tribe of Indians, now nearly extinct, which formerly resided in the vicinity.
- Yell**; county in Arkansas, named for Col. Archibald Yell, former governor of the State.
- Yellow Jacket**; pass in Colorado, so named because infested with these insects.
- Yellow Medicine**; county and river in Minnesota; a translation of the Dakota (Sioux) name of the river, referring to the long, slender, bitter, yellow root of the moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*) which abounds there, and was used by the Dakotas as a medicine.
- Yellowstone**; county in Montana, and river in Montana and Wyoming. The name is a translation of the original French name, *roche jaune*, meaning "yellow rock." Another authority states it is from the Indian, *mi-tsi-a-da-zi*, "rock yellow river."
- Yellowstone**; national park lying mostly in Wyoming, but includes a small part of Montana, and is about 65 miles long and 55 miles wide; lake in Yellowstone National Park, 7,788 feet above sea level. Its outlet is Yellowstone River. Named from the river.
- Yellville**; town in Marion County, Arkansas, named for Col. Archibald Yell, former governor of the State.

- Yemassee**; village in Hampton County, South Carolina, named for a former noted Indian tribe.
- Yerba**; town in Los Angeles County, California. A Spanish word meaning "herb."
- Yoakum**; county in Texas, named for H. Yoakum, the Texan historian.
- Yokuns Seat**; mountain in the town of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, named for an Indian chief.
- Yolo**; county in California. From the Indian, meaning "place abounding with rushes," or according to another authority, "possession of royal blood."
- Yonkers**; city in Winchester County, New York, named for a manor house built by the Dutch, the word meaning "young lord," and first applied in this country to Adrien Van der Douck, a patentee.
- York**; county, and town in same county, in Maine, named for the Duke of York, James II, of England.
- York**; county, and city in same county, in Nebraska, named for a resident family.
- York**; counties in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia;
- Yorktown**; town in York County, Virginia. Named from the county in England, or for the Duke of York, Charles I, of England.
- Yorkville**; village in Kendall County, Illinois, named from New York, the native State of most of the settlers.
- Yorkville**; town in York County, South Carolina, named from the city in Pennsylvania.
- Yosemite**; valley in California. From *uzumaiti*, meaning "grizzly bear," the name applied by other tribes to the Awani tribe of Indians.
- Youghiogheny**; river in Maryland and Pennsylvania. An Indian word meaning "stream flowing in an opposite direction."
- Young**; county in Texas, named for William Cooke Young.
- Youngs**; bay and river in Washington, named for Sir Charles Young, of the royal navy.
- Youngstown**; village in Niagara County, New York, named for John Young, a merchant of the place.
- Youngstown**; city in Mahoning County, Ohio, named for John Young, an early resident.
- Youngsville**; town in Franklin County, North Carolina, named for a prominent family.
- Yount**; peak in the Yellowstone Park, named for Harry Yount, an early hunter and guide.
- Ypsilanti**; township and city in Washtenaw County, Michigan, named for Dimitrius Ypsilanti, a Greek patriot.
- Yreka**; county seat of Siskiyou County, California. The name was made by a transposition of the letters in "bakery."
- Yreka**; town in Siskiyou County, California, named for an Indian tribe.
- Yuba**; river and county in California. Derived from the original Spanish name of the river, *el Rio de las Uvas*, "the river of the grapes."
- Yucca**; station in San Bernardino County, and town in Yuba County, named from the abundant growths of the yucca plant.
- Yuma**; county, and city in same county, in Arizona, and county, and town in same county, in Colorado, named for an Indian tribe, the name meaning "sons of the river."
- Zanesfield**; village in Logan County, Ohio, named for Col. Isaac Zane.
- Zanesville**; city in Ohio, named for Ebenezer Zane, who, with John McIntire, founded the city.
- Zapata**; county in Texas, named for a Mexican colonel who led a force of Mexicans and Texans against Mexico in 1839.

Zavalla; county in Texas, named for Gen. Lorenzo de Zavala, a Mexican who espoused the cause of Texan independence and was vice-president of the Republic.

Zearing; village in Bureau County, Illinois, named for a resident family.

Zebulon; town in Pike County, Georgia, named for Col. Zebulon M. Pike.

Zion; village in Carroll County, Illinois, named from Mount Zion in Palestine.

Zionsville; town in Boone County, Indiana, named for William Zion, a pioneer.

Zuni; river in New Mexico, named for an Indian tribe.

Zwingle; village in Jackson County, Iowa, named for Ulrich Zwingle, a Swiss reformer.

O

PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

[Bulletin No. 258.]

The publications of the United States Geological Survey consist of (1) Annual Reports, (2) Monographs, (3) Professional Papers, (4) Bulletins, (5) Mineral Resources, (6) Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers, (7) Topographic Atlas of United States—folios and separate sheets thereof, (8) Geologic Atlas of United States—folios thereof. The classes numbered 2, 7, and 8 are sold at cost of publication; the others are distributed free. A circular giving complete lists may be had on application.

The Professional Papers, Bulletins, and Water-Supply Papers treat of a variety of subjects, and the total number issued is large. They have therefore been classified into the following series: A, Economic geology; B, Descriptive geology; C, Systematic geology and paleontology; D, Petrography and mineralogy; E, Chemistry and physics; F, Geography; G, Miscellaneous; H, Forestry; I, Irrigation; J, Water storage; K, Pumping water; L, Quality of water; M, General hydrographic investigations; N, Water power; O, Underground waters; P, Hydrographic progress reports. This bulletin is the forty-fifth in Series F, the complete list of which follows (all are bulletins thus far):

SERIES F, GEOGRAPHY.

5. Dictionary of altitudes in United States, by Henry Gannett. 1884. 325 pp. (Out of stock; see Bulletin 160.)
6. Elevations in Dominion of Canada, by J. W. Spencer. 1884. 43 pp. (Out of stock.)
13. Boundaries of United States and of the several States and Territories, with historical sketch of territorial changes, by Henry Gannett. 1885. 135 pp. (Out of stock; see Bulletin 171.)
48. On form and position of sea level, by R. S. Woodward. 1888. 88 pp. (Out of stock.)
49. Latitudes and longitudes of certain points in Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, by R. S. Woodward. 1889. 133 pp.
50. Formulas and tables to facilitate the construction and use of maps, by R. S. Woodward. 1890. 124 pp. (Out of stock.)
70. Report on astronomical work of 1889 and 1890, by R. S. Woodward. 1890. 79 pp.
72. Altitudes between Lake Superior and Rocky Mountains, by Warren Upham. 1891. 229 pp.
76. Dictionary of altitudes in United States (second edition), by Henry Gannett. 1891. 393 pp. (Out of stock; see Bulletin 160.)
115. Geographic dictionary of Rhode Island, by Henry Gannett. 1894. 31 pp.
116. Geographic dictionary of Massachusetts, by Henry Gannett. 1894. 126 pp.
117. Geographic dictionary of Connecticut, by Henry Gannett. 1894. 67 pp.
118. Geographic dictionary of New Jersey, by Henry Gannett. 1894. 131 pp.
122. Results of primary triangulation, by Henry Gannett. 1894. 412 pp., 17 pls. (Out of stock.)
123. Dictionary of geographic positions, by Henry Gannett. 1895. 183 pp., 1 map. (Out of stock.)
154. Gazetteer of Kansas, by Henry Gannett. 1898. 246 pp., 6 pls.
160. Dictionary of altitudes in United States (third edition), by Henry Gannett. 1899. 775 pp. (Out of stock.)
166. Gazetteer of Utah, by Henry Gannett. 1900. 43 pp., 1 map.
169. Altitudes in Alaska, by Henry Gannett. 1900. 13 pp.
170. Survey of boundary line between Idaho and Montana from international boundary to crest of Bitterroot Mountains, by R. U. Goode. 1900. 67 pp., 14 pls.
171. Boundaries of United States and of the several States and Territories, with outline of history of all important changes of territory (second edition), by Henry Gannett. 1900. 142 pp., 53 pls. (Out of stock.)
174. Survey of northwestern boundary of United States, 1857-1861, by Marcus Baker. 1900. 78 pp., 1 pl.
175. Triangulation and spirit leveling in Indian Territory, by C. H. Fitch. 1900. 141 pp., 1 pl.
181. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, fiscal year 1900-1901, by H. M. Wilson, J. H. Renshaw, E. M. Douglas, and R. U. Goode. 1901. 240 pp., 1 map.
183. Gazetteer of Porto Rico, by Henry Gannett. 1901. 51 pp.

185. Results of spirit leveling, fiscal year 1900-1901, by H. M. Wilson, J. H. Renshawe, E. M. Douglas, and R. U. Goode. 1901. 219 pp.
187. Geographic dictionary of Alaska, by Marcus Baker. 1901. 446 pp. (Out of stock.)
190. Gazetteer of Texas, by Henry Gannett. 1902. 162 pp., 8 pls. (Out of stock.)
192. Gazetteer of Cuba, by Henry Gannett. 1902. 113 pp., 8 pls. (Out of stock.)
194. Northwest boundary of Texas, by Marcus Baker. 1902. 51 pp., 1 pl.
196. Topographic development of the Klamath Mountains, by J. S. Diller. 1902. 69 pp., 13 pls.
197. The origin of certain place names in the United States, by Henry Gannett. 1902. 280 pp. (Out of stock.)
201. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, fiscal year 1901-2, by H. M. Wilson, J. H. Renshawe, E. M. Douglas, and R. U. Goode. 1902. 184 pp., 1 pl.
214. Geographic tables and formulas, compiled by S. S. Gannett. 1903. 234 pp.
218. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, fiscal year 1902-3, by S. S. Gannett. 1903. 222 pp., 1 pl.
224. Gazetteer of Texas (second edition), by Henry Gannett. 1904. 177 pp., 7 pls.
226. Boundaries of the United States and of the several States and Territories, with an outline of the history of all important changes of territory (third edition), by Henry Gannett. 1904. 145 pp., 54 pls.
230. Gazetteer of Delaware, by Henry Gannett. 1904. 15 pp.
231. Gazetteer of Maryland, by Henry Gannett. 1904. 84 pp.
232. Gazetteer of Virginia, by Henry Gannett. 1904. 159 pp.
233. Gazetteer of West Virginia, by Henry Gannett. 1904. 164 pp.
234. Geographic tables and formulas (second edition), compiled by S. S. Gannett. 1904. 310 pp.
245. Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, fiscal year 1902-3, by S. S. Gannett. 1904. 328 pp., 1 pl.
248. Gazetteer of Indian Territory, by Henry Gannett. 1904. 70 pp.
258. The origin of certain place names in the United States (second edition), by Henry Gannett. 1905. 334 pp.

Correspondence should be addressed to

The DIRECTOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1905.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE SLIPS.

[Mount each slip upon a separate card, placing the subject at the top of the second slip. The name of the series should not be repeated on the series card, but the additional numbers should be added, as received, to the first entry.]

Gannett, Henry, 1846-

Author. . . . The origin of certain place names in the United States; 2d ed., by Henry Gannett. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1905.

334, iii p. 231^m. (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 258)

Subject series: F, Geography, 45.

1st ed. issued as Bulletin no. 197.

"Authorities": p. 10-14.

1. Names, Geographical.

Gannett, Henry, 1846-

Subject. . . . The origin of certain place names in the United States; 2d ed., by Henry Gannett. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1905.

334, iii p. 231^m. (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 258)

Subject series: F, Geography, 45.

1st ed. issued as Bulletin no. 197.

"Authorities": p. 10-14.

1. Names, Geographical.

U. S. Geological survey.

Bulletin.

Series. no. 258. Gannett, Henry. The origin of certain place names in the United States; 2d ed. 1905.

U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

see also

Reference **U. S. Geological survey.**

2.2

|

|

|

Bulletin No. 259

Series A, Economic Geology, 52

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

REPORT
ON
PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATIONS
OF
MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA
IN
1904
BY

ALFRED H. BROOKS AND OTHERS



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1905

CONTENTS.

	Page.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	11
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT, BY ALFRED H. BROOKS	13
Introduction.....	13
Progress of investigations	15
General.....	15
Southeastern Alaska.....	15
Controller Bay region.....	16
Copper River region.....	16
Turnagain Arm region.....	16
Kachemak Bay coal field.....	16
Southwestern Alaska.....	16
Seward Peninsula.....	16
Cape Lisburne coal field.....	17
Yukon-Tanana region.....	17
PLACER MINING IN ALASKA IN 1904, BY ALFRED H. BROOKS	18
Introduction.....	18
Seward Peninsula	19
Introduction.....	19
Winter operations.....	20
Summer operations.....	21
Solomon River region.....	22
Bluff region.....	22
Casadepaga River.....	23
Council region.....	23
Kruzgamepa region.....	23
Kougarok region.....	24
Port Clarence precinct.....	24
Fairhaven precinct.....	24
Goodhope precinct.....	24
Kobuk district.....	24
Yukon district.....	25
Rampart region.....	25
Fairbanks district.....	25
Bonnerville district.....	28
Birch Creek district.....	29
Fortymile and Eagle region.....	29
Koyukuk district.....	30
Cook Inlet region.....	31
Copper River basin.....	31
Southeastern Alaska.....	31
METHODS AND COST OF GRAVEL AND PLACER MINING IN ALASKA, BY CHESTER WELLS PURINGTON	32
General statement of Alaskan conditions.....	32
Classification of alluvial gold deposits in Alaska.....	33
Mining methods and conditions.....	36
Mining costs.....	41

	Page.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, BY F. E. AND C. W. WRIGHT	
Introduction	47
Geology	48
Structure	48
Distribution of rocks	48
Mineralization	49
Ore deposits	50
Placer deposits	51
Mines and developments	51
Skagway mining district	51
Juneau mining district	52
Treadwell group	52
Mines south of Juneau	53
Mines north of Juneau	54
Mines on Admiralty Island	54
Funter Bay	54
Young Bay	55
Coal	56
Sitka mining district	57
Cache mine	57
Bauer mine	58
Lucky Chance mine	58
Billy basin	58
Rodman Bay	58
Freshwater Bay	59
Wrangell mining district	59
Duncan Canal	59
Glacier basin	60
Bradfield Canal	61
Ketchikan mining district	61
Copper	61
Niblack Anchorage	62
Kasaan Peninsula	63
Hetta Inlet	64
Alaska Copper Company	64
Alaska Industrial Company	64
Gold	64
Dolomi	65
Hollis	66
Gravina Island	67
Dall Island	67
Revillagigedo Island	67
Other prospects	68
Marble	68
THE TREADWELL ORE DEPOSITS, DOUGLAS ISLAND, BY ARTHUR C. SPENCER	69
Introduction	69
Geology of the region	69
The ore bodies	70
General features	70
Greenstone	72
Black slate	73
Albite-diorite	74
Basalt dikes	77

	Page.
THE TREADWELL ORE DEPOSITS, ETC.—Continued.	
The ore bodies—Continued.	
The ores.....	77
General description	77
Shape of the ore bodies	78
Persistence in depth.....	79
Veining in the ore bodies	79
Gangue minerals	81
Metallic minerals.....	81
Occurrence of gold	82
Metasomatic alteration	83
Rôle of the basalt dikes.....	84
Origin of the fractures	85
Source of the vein-forming waters	86
Summary.....	87
CAPE YAKTAG PLACERS, BY GEORGE C. MARTIN.....	88
Introduction	88
Geology	88
Occurrence of gold.....	89
GOLD PLACERS OF TURNAGAIN ARM, COOK INLET, BY FRED H. MOFFIT	90
General statement.....	90
Geography	90
Geology	93
Gold	94
Placer deposits.....	95
Resurrection Creek district.....	95
Bear Creek	95
Palmer Creek	95
Sixmile Creek district	96
Canyon Creek.....	96
Mills Creek	96
Glacier Creek district.....	97
Crow Creek.....	97
Cooper and Stetson creeks	98
Character and origin of the placer gold.....	98
Auriferous lodes.....	98
Bear Creek	98
Sawmill and Slate creeks.....	98
Copper	99
GOLD DEPOSITS OF THE SHUMAGIN ISLANDS, BY GEORGE C. MARTIN.....	100
Apollo consolidated mine.....	100
Location and output.....	100
Previous work	100
Character.....	100
Age	100
Neighboring deposits	101
Sand Point beach-placers	101
GOLD MINE ON UNALASKA ISLAND, BY ARTHUR J. COLLIER	102
Introduction.....	102
Topography.....	102
Geology	102
Quartz veins	103
Development	103

	Page.
RAMPART PLACER REGION, BY L. M. PRINDLE AND F. L. HESS	104
General statement	104
Previous work	104
Location	104
Communication and transportation facilities	104
Mining activity	106
Geographic sketch	106
Relief	106
Drainage	106
Yukon	107
Tanana	108
Vegetation	109
Geologic sketch	109
Stratified rocks	109
Igneous rocks	110
Economic development	111
Northern area	111
Little Minook Creek	111
Hunter Creek	112
Little Minook, Jr., Creek	112
Hoosier Creek	112
Florida Creek	113
Interstream or "bar" gravels	113
Ruby Creek	114
Slate Creek	114
Minook Creek	114
Quail Creek, of Troublesome	114
Southern area	115
Pioneer Creek	115
Eureka Creek	117
Glenn Creek	117
Shirley bench	118
Rhode Island Creek and Gold Run	118
Omega Creek	118
Thanksgiving Creek	118
Summary	119
General outlook	119
Outlook for hydraulic mining	119
RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKAN TIN DEPOSITS, BY ARTHUR J. COLLIER	120
Introduction	120
Lode deposits	120
Lost River lodes	121
Location	121
Cassiterite Creek developments	121
Tin Creek developments	123
Cape Mountain lode	124
Location and geologic relations	124
Bartels Company developments	124
Brooks Mountain prospects	125
Ears Mountain prospects	125
Darby Mountains	125
Placer tin deposits	126
General characters of Alaskan stream tin	126

	Page.
RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKAN TIN DEPOSITS—Continued.	
Placer tin deposits—Continued.	
York region	126
Buck Creek	126
York River	126
Other localities	127
Fairbanks district	127
Cleary Creek occurrence	127
NOTES ON THE PETROLEUM FIELDS OF ALASKA, BY GEORGE C. MARTIN	128
Introduction	128
Controller Bay petroleum field	128
Location	128
Geology	128
Stratigraphy	128
Structure	129
Development of the field	131
Previous drilling and its results	131
Relation of the petroleum to structure	132
Cook Inlet petroleum fields	133
Cold Bay petroleum fields	134
Geology	134
Stratigraphy	134
Structure	135
Indications of petroleum	135
Seepages	135
Developments	136
Character of the Oil Bay and Cold Bay petroleum	137
Other possible petroleum fields	138
BERING RIVER COAL FIELD, BY GEORGE C. MARTIN	140
Introduction	140
Geology	140
Coal seams	143
Character of the coal	146
Development	149
COAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, BY RALPH W. STONE	151
Introduction	151
Geology	152
Development	152
Description of localities	153
Introduction	153
Matanuska River	153
Tyonok	154
Kachemak Bay	155
Coal beds west of Homer Spit	155
Coal beds east of Homer Spit	157
Port Graham	160
Cape Douglas	161
Amalik Harbor	161
Katmai	162
Cold Bay	162
Ugashik Lake	162
Kodiak Island	162
Sitkinak Island	163
Aniakchak Bay	163

COAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA—Continued.		Page.
Description of localities—Continued.		
Chignik Bay		163
Chignik River		164
Whalers Creek		165
Thompson Creek		165
Hook Bay		166
Other localities		166
Herendeen Bay		166
Unga Island		167
South coast, from Chignik Bay to end of peninsula		169
Aleutian Islands		169
Analyses		169
Market		171
COAL FIELDS OF THE CAPE LISBURNE REGION, BY ARTHUR J. COLLIER		172
Introduction		172
History and exploration		173
Geology		174
Paleozoic formations		174
Mesozoic formations		175
Quaternary formations		176
Detailed description of the coal fields		176
Mesozoic coal field		176
Geology, topography, and extent		176
Corwin group		177
Thetis group		179
Beds below the Thetis group		179
East of Cape Sabine		179
Cape Beaufort field		180
Inland extension		180
Character of Mesozoic coal		180
Conditions of mining and development		180
Paleozoic coal fields		181
Location		181
South of Cape Lisburne		182
Cape Lewis field		182
Cape Dyer field		183
Kukpuk River		183
Cape Thompson		183
Inland extension of Paleozoic coals		183
Character of Paleozoic coals		184
Conditions of development		184
Summary		184
INDEX		187

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
PLATE I. Map of Alaska, showing mineral deposits so far as known.....	14
II. Sketch map of southwestern Alaska	152
III. Sketch map of Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet.....	156
FIG. 1. Sketch map showing geology near Treadwell mines	71
2. Cross section through Alaska-Treadwell mine and northern side of Douglas Island	74
3. Ideal sketch showing manner in which faults of low dip may displace an inclined dike, giving appearance of alternate swelling and pinching..	76
4. Dike of albite-diorite in open cut of Ready Bullion mine	80
5. Sketch map of the Turnagain Arm placer gold field	91
6. Sketch map of the Rampart placer region	105
7. Diagram showing field relations of the tin-bearing lodes on Cassiter- ite Creek	122
8. Sketch map of Bering River coal field.....	141
9. Sketch map of Bering River coal field, showing location of openings from which samples of coal analyzed were obtained	142
10. Section of coal seams on Queen Creek	144

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a manuscript entitled "Report on Progress of Investigations of Mineral Resources of Alaska in 1904," and to recommend its publication as a bulletin. The report contains fourteen papers, prepared by ten members of the geologic corps, who have been engaged in Alaskan investigations during the last year.

In this report an attempt has been made to summarize the economic results of last season's field work. Geologic matter has been entirely excluded, except where it has a direct bearing on the subjects under discussion. While such a report can have no permanent value, other than as a record of mining conditions during the year, it is believed that its prompt publication will help the mining industry of Alaska.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED H. BROOKS,
Geologist in Charge Division of Alaskan Mineral Resources.
Hon. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Director of United States Geological Survey.



REPORT ON PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATIONS OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA IN 1904.

By ALFRED H. BROOKS and others.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

By ALFRED H. BROOKS

INTRODUCTION.

During the last two years the United States Geological Survey has met the demand of the mining public for early publication of economic results by issuing an annual bulletin entitled^a "Contributions to Economic Geology." Though these volumes have made no attempt to treat exhaustively any of the subjects discussed, and while many of the included papers have been but the barest outlines, they have met a cordial reception from those interested in developing the mineral resources of the country.

Among the many papers in these bulletins were a number devoted to the mineral deposits of Alaska. In view of the rapid extension of the Alaskan work of the Geological Survey and its segregation in a distinct division, it has seemed desirable to issue a separate publication containing the papers summarizing the previous year's work.

It is proposed to present here papers of the same character as those which have in previous years been included in the economic bulletins, namely: (1) preliminary reports on investigations in progress or completed; (2) an account of the less important results which will not find publication elsewhere, and (3) summary statements of the progress of mining developments in various parts of the Territory.

The appropriations for the Alaskan work are specifically made for an investigation of mineral resources. In this fact lies the justification of the policy consistently followed of doing work that promises to be of immediate service to the mining interests, rather than of entering upon minute studies which have for their purpose the ultimate determination of the laws of occurrence of mineral deposits. Furthermore,

^aBulls. U. S. Geol. Survey Nos. 213 and 225.

in this field the developments have not yet reached the stage which makes it possible to gather the detailed facts necessary for the exhaustive study of any given area. Of necessity much of the work has been of a preliminary character, but if this fact is specifically stated in the publication of results, intelligent mining men will not give undue weight to the conclusions presented. The attempt has been made to cover the whole mining field, as far as circumstances permitted, and to give the public the immediate benefit of the facts collected.

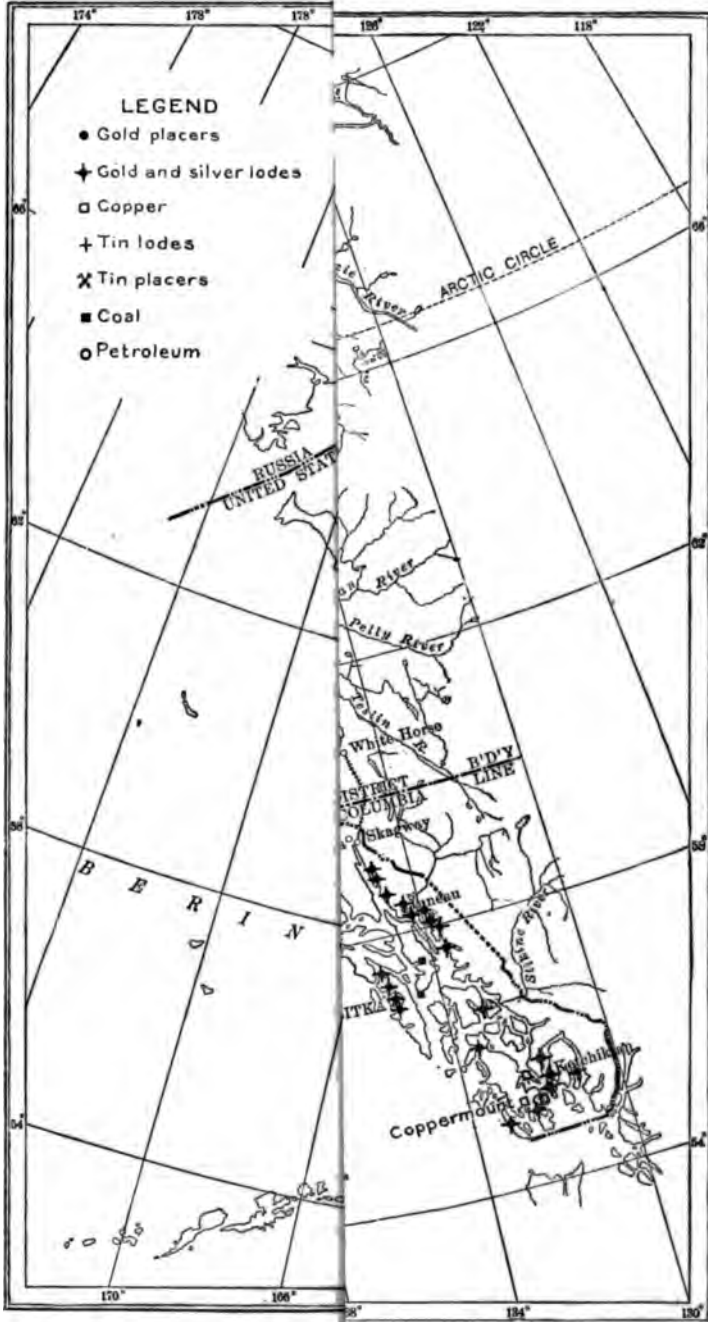
Though it is self-evident that final statements concerning the mineral wealth of a region must be based on a comprehensive knowledge of the geology, it is equally true that many of the facts collected, and even the tentative conclusions reached while the study of the geology is being carried on, may be of very great value to the miner and prospector. If, however, the geologic work stops after the attainment of only such incomplete data and conclusions, its value is soon lost, for the knowledge obtained by the miner during the progress of developments will soon be more complete and reliable than that of the geologist. Reconnaissance investigations must therefore be supplemented by detailed surveys, as fast as warranted by the mining developments.

In Alaska the exploitation of ore bodies has not progressed far, and for the present in most of the mining districts general investigations would appear to best fulfill the purposes for which the appropriation is made.

Much of the attention of the Survey in this field has been devoted to the gold placers, where the conditions of occurrence are so simple that even a hasty examination may lead to important conclusions. As an example, in 1899 a few weeks of field work near Nome indicated that the region had suffered a general uplift, and that very probably old seabeaches and high benches would be found which might contain workable placers. The probable location of such deposits was indicated before any excavation had been made in this type of deposits. Subsequent developments showed that these conclusions, though based on very incomplete data, were correct, for the ancient seabeach and high-bench placers near Nome have since yielded millions of dollars in gold.

Much the larger part of this report will treat of the placer mines, because they are at present the largest wealth producers, and more attention has been given to their investigation by this division. An attempt has been made, however, to summarize the general developments in mining for the year 1904, so far as data are available. If this volume meets with the approval of the mining public an annual bulletin will be issued.

It is a matter of regret that the plan of prompt publication has made it necessary to limit the illustrations to a few outline maps. The important reports here abstracted will, however, be published in *more complete form*, with all necessary illustrations.



The authorship of this bulletin is composite, for all the geologists of the Alaskan division have made contributions, and each paper will be found credited to its writer. Mr. Cleveland Abbe, jr., has rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the various contributions for publication.

PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATIONS.

Nine parties were dispatched to Alaska during the summer of 1904; of these five were engaged in geologic investigations, two in topographic surveys, one was a combined geologic and topographic party, and one studied the methods and costs of placer mining. As several of the expeditions were subdivided after reaching the field, there were in all fourteen parties engaged in these surveys during most of the summer.

The geologic work included a reconnaissance of parts of southeastern Alaska, a study of the gold, coal, and oil fields of the Cook Inlet region, a continuation of the investigation of the Fairbanks and Rampart districts, a survey of the Cape Lisburne coal field, and a continuation of the work in the Seward Peninsula. Topographic reconnaissance surveys (scale 1:250,000) were made over about 4,000 square miles in the Yukon-Tanana region and about 1,500 square miles in the Cook Inlet placer district, and a detailed map (scale 1:45,000) was made of about 600 square miles near Nome. A special study of methods and costs of placer mining was made in the Juneau, Eagle, and Birch Creek regions and in the Seward Peninsula, and an examination of some of the Canadian placer districts was made for comparative purposes.

General.—Mr. C. W. Purington, accompanied by Mr. Sidney Paige, spent some three months in the study of placer mining methods, as already outlined. A part of his results are presented in this bulletin, and his final report^a is almost completed. This is the first attempt that has ever been made at a systematic investigation of this subject in this northern field, and it is believed that the results will be of value to those engaged in exploiting Alaskan placers.

The writer's time has been largely given to administrative duties and to the preparation of a summary of existing knowledge of the geology and geography of Alaska, which has been submitted for publication. A brief visit was made to some of the Alaskan placer camps during the summer, and special attention was given to collecting data for the summary of mining developments which follows. Much of the matter, however, contained in this summary should be credited to the men who have been making detailed examinations of the placer districts.

Southeastern Alaska.—Mr. Fred E. Wright, assisted by Mr. C. W. Wright, continued the geologic reconnaissance of southeastern Alaska

^aBulletin No. 263.

begun by Mr. A. C. Spencer the previous season. The mineral deposits of Sitka, of Admiralty Island, and of a belt of the mainland between Sumdum and Behm Canal were examined and a supplementary study of some of the principal ore bodies of the Ketchikan district, previously reported on by Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, was also made. An outline of the economic results is here presented; the details will be given in later publications.

Mr. Spencer's report on the Juneau district, based on the field work of 1903, will soon be submitted for publication and will include an account of the geology and resources of Admiralty Island by Mr. C. W. Wright. The part of the Juneau report dealing with the Treadwell deposits forms a section of this bulletin.

Controller Bay region.—Mr. George C. Martin made a supplementary examination of the coal and oil fields of this district. His complete report^a is now in press, and only a summary appears here.

Copper River region.—No surveys have been made in the Copper River basin since 1902. The final results of the latter investigations are now ready for publication.^b

Turnagain Arm region.—Mr. F. H. Moffit completed a reconnaissance survey of the gold placer fields tributary to Turnagain Arm. An outline of his report is included in this bulletin. Mr. E. G. Hamilton, who accompanied him as topographer, made reconnaissance surveys of the same area.

Kachemak Bay coal field.—Mr. R. W. Stone, under the direction of Mr. George C. Martin, made an examination of the coal fields tributary to Kachemak Bay. The results of his work are embodied in his account of the coal of southwestern Alaska in this bulletin. The more complete report, with maps and photographs, will be submitted later.

Southwestern Alaska.—Mr. George C. Martin, aided by Mr. R. W. Stone, continued his geologic work of the previous year along the west shore of Cook Inlet. He was fortunate in having the cooperation of Mr. T. W. Stanton, who spent the season in collecting fossils and studying the stratigraphy of this region. Mr. Martin's results are not yet submitted, but his observations on the oil region are given on another page.

Seward Peninsula.—Mr. T. Gerdine, with the aid of Mr. R. B. Oliver and Mr. W. R. Hill, completed a detailed topographic map (scale 1:45,000) of the most important gold-producing area near Nome.

Mr. Arthur J. Collier made a supplementary examination of the tin deposits of the York region, an account of which is given on another page of this bulletin.

^a Martin, G. C., The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 250.

^b Mendenhall, W. C., Geology of the central portion of the Copper River basin: Prof. Paper U. S. Geol. Survey No. 41.

Cape Lisburne coal field.—This area was critically examined by Mr. Collier, whose results are briefly outlined on another page. Mr. Collier not only mapped the geology of the coal field, but made a topographic reconnaissance map of the same area.

Yukon-Tanana region.—Mr. L. M. Prindle, aided by Mr. Frank L. Hess, continued the geologic reconnaissance of the region lying between the Yukon and Tanana regions, and their work completes the preliminary mapping of about half this area. The economic work of this party included further studies of the Fairbanks placers and an examination of the placers of the Rampart region. The results of the first are embodied in Mr. Prindle's report on "The Gold Placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions,"^a now in course of publication. An article in this bulletin outlines the economic development in the Rampart region. A fuller report will be published later.

The topographic work in this same region was extended by Mr. D. C. Witherspoon, who, assisted by Mr. G. T. Ford, mapped an area of about 4,000 square miles. There still remains reconnaissance work for about three parties in this district, besides the detailed surveys which will be demanded by the developments in the richer mining districts.

^a Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 251.

PLACER MINING IN ALASKA IN 1904.

By ALFRED H. BROOKS.

INTRODUCTION.

An estimate based on such data as are available previous to the publication of the Director of the Mint's report indicates that the product of the Alaskan gold placers for the last year has been about \$6,000,000.

Approximate ^a production of placer gold.

[Based on estimates by Director of Mint.]

1899.....	\$3,000,000
1900.....	5,900,000
1901.....	4,800,000
1902.....	5,500,000
1903.....	5,750,000
1904 ^b	6,000,000

If these figures are correct there was an increase in 1904 of only \$250,000 over 1903. The reason that this increase is not greater is probably to be found in the unfavorable season, which prevented the anticipated increased production of the Seward Peninsula placers, and to the apparent falling off in the output of the Koyukuk district as compared with 1903. These facts, though possibly discouraging to those who are developing the northern fields, should not be interpreted as indicating that the maximum production has been reached. Placer mining in Alaska will continue for many years to come, and, in the opinion of the writer, its annual contribution to the world's wealth will at least double during the next decade.

It is unfortunate that so many of the larger mining enterprises of Alaska should have suffered both from lack of concise knowledge of the conditions of operation and from the inexperience of those to whom the management has been intrusted. At least half of the companies which have attempted legitimate placer mining in this field on a large scale have ended in dismal failures. The failures are due to many causes, but probably the most common is the omission of a careful study, not only of the gold contents of the placers to be

^a The production of lode mines, which in 1904 was about \$3,000,000, is not included in this table.

^b Based on estimates made by Alfred H. Brooks.

exploited, but also of the conditions of occurrence of the gold and the best methods of its extraction. Many instances have come to the writer's attention where plants, which are dependent on an abundant water supply, have been established without any exact knowledge of the supply available. Steam shovels have been installed without the knowledge that they are not adapted to work in frozen ground unless the ground is thawed. Thousands of dollars have been invested in ditches to hydraulic shallow deposits when the material could be handled more economically by some mechanical means. This is particularly true in the Seward Peninsula, where the successful operation of several ditches has led many to believe that a fortune is assured if a ditch is constructed. It need hardly be stated that Alaska, where the cost of labor and transportation is great and the season short, is an expensive place to gain experience in mining. Corporations could well afford to make more careful choice of managers than in the past, for this is eminently not a field for the hit-or-miss policy occasionally successful in more favored regions.

SEWARD PENINSULA.

INTRODUCTION.

The placers of Seward Peninsula, with their output of probably over \$4,500,000, still hold the first rank in gold production of Alaska. This field, embracing an area of about 20,000 square miles, will excel for many years to come, both by reason of the widespread distribution of its alluvial gold and because in methods of exploitation it is far in advance of all other parts of Alaska except the Pacific coastal belt. Improved methods are the result not so much of the good judgment used by mine operators as of rapid development due to the comparative accessibility of the gold-bearing districts to tide water. In spite of this ease of access, the Seward Peninsula miner who has progressed beyond the pick-and-shovel methods has in most cases still to face serious transportation problems. The twenty-odd miles of completed railway help only a few camps, and freighting by wagon during a wet season is sometimes well-nigh impossible.

Three conditions seriously enhance the cost of hydraulic mining in the peninsula: (1) The comparative shallowness of most of the auriferous gravels; (2) the low stream gradients, which entail additional cost in disposing of the tailings, and (3) the frequent scarcity of water. It is evident that the first two conditions are absent in the case of the high-bench gravels near Nome, and the extension of the ditches into the Kigluaik Mountains will to a certain extent alleviate the third condition. A further discussion of these questions by Mr. Purington will be found elsewhere in this bulletin.

WINTER OPERATIONS.

There is a steady increase of underground alluvial mining during the closed season, and the product of the winter of 1903-4 on the peninsula exceeded \$1,000,000.

Drifting methods are in many cases the most economical for the exploitation of rich pay streaks which are covered by great thicknesses of gravel. Wages in winter are 50 per cent less than in summer. Near Nome drifting has been used extensively in mining the high-bench gravels, whose thickness varies from 40 to 150 feet. It appears, however, that deposits might often well be hydraulicked if water be available, for their topographic position makes it possible to find dumping ground for the tailings. Underground mining may involve much expense in locating the pay streaks, the horizontal distribution of which is often very irregular. It is, then, an open question whether drifting is the best method of procedure for many of the high-bench placers, for by it only a part of the values are extracted and, the deposits being gutted, the extraction of the gold that is left might be profitable. It is estimated that high-bench deposits near Nome produced over \$500,000 during the winter of 1903-4. High benches are known in other localities, but it appears that they have been but little prospected.

The low-lying gravels of the coastal plain near Nome have been spasmodically worked for several years. Among the most successful operations are some winter diggings along an ancient beach deposit which is parallel to the present shore line from the mouth of Hastings Creek westward to Nome. A deposit which appears to be an old stream channel, near the head of Little Creek, was also worked by drifting methods during the past winter. This is not far from a locality where extraordinarily rich gravels were found in October, 1904. A statement was made to the writer, on good authority, that this bonanza yielded 200 pounds of gold in 7 hours when worked with rocker. As was to be expected, within 24 hours the owner of this remarkable deposit had four injunctions served on him by rival claimants. Gravels of this extraordinary richness have been found at only a few localities, and their occurrence has little bearing on the placer region as a whole. Yet it is significant that such a find should be made very close to the locality of the first discovery in the Nome region six years ago.

Next to the Nome district proper the Solomon River region was the most important winter producer, with an estimated output of \$200,000. Here both bench and creek claims were worked by drifting methods. The winter dumps of the Ophir Creek and the Inmachuk regions each produced about \$100,000. Besides these large producers there were many localities where the drifting operations of the past winter gave an output of a few thousand dollars.

SUMMER OPERATIONS.

The open season of 1904 was very unfavorable for placer mining in the peninsula. There was a great scarcity of water, partly because of the light snowfall during the preceding winter and partly because of the low precipitation in the early summer. Until July 10 more than half the mines were idle, but from the 10th to the 15th there were heavy rains, and by the middle of the month most of the plants were in operation. There continued, however, to be a shortage of water practically throughout the season. Wages remained at \$5 a day and board in most of the camps throughout the season.

Summer mining, though limited to little over two months, was very successful, and much dead work in the way of ditch building was accomplished throughout the peninsula.

The construction of ditches has gone on with feverish activity; probably upwards of a hundred miles have been planned or are under construction, and an equal amount is in use.

It is a significant fact that while methods of mining involving ditch building are the favorites, on Anvil Creek the Pioneer Company has successfully introduced the steam shovel for handling gold-bearing gravels, and the Wild Goose Company is stripping the overburden by hydraulic methods and handling the pay gravels by track and incline. Across the divide, on Glacier Creek, the Miocene Company is continuing its hydraulic elevator work, and has one of the best equipped plants in the district. Some work was done on the Hot Air bench close at hand by the "shoveling in" method. On Dexter Creek only one hydraulic plant was at work, but a number of claims were worked by the sluice-box method. Many other creeks were worked in the Nome district, but most of these only in a comparatively small way. Noteworthy are the hydraulic operations on Dorothy Creek, where an elevator was installed near the head of Nome River. On Hickey Creek, in the same region, a little hydraulicking was also done. A ditch has been completed which is to furnish water for mining bench gravels along the east side of Snake Valley, above the mouth of Glacier Creek. Plans have been formulated to bring water from the Kigluaik Mountains by a pipe line 60 miles in length to hydraulic the high benches along the seaward slope of the hills between Newton Gulch and Anvil Creek. Another company proposes to mine the coastal plain or tundra placers by hydraulic methods, presumably with the use of elevators. The Nome Arctic Railway has extended its track about a mile.

There appears to be little of note in regard to the Penny and Cripple Creek regions west of Nome. Operations were continued throughout the season as far as the scarcity of water would permit. Here, too, ditch building is actively going on and planned.

Considerable mining was done on Osborn Creek east of Nome, but no large plants have been installed. A ditch is under construction which will carry water from near the head of Flambeau River to the heavy gravel deposits near the mouth of Hastings Creek. In the Eldorado basin operations appear to have been confined to "shoveling in" on Venetian Creek. The discovery of bench diggings on the creek is of importance.

SOLOMON RIVER REGION.

The Solomon River region has forged ahead more rapidly than any other district during the last two years, though its gold production is not yet so large as that of several other camps. Four ditches on the main river were in operation or practically completed at the close of the last season. Several ditches were in operation on Shovel Creek, a westerly tributary of Solomon River, and surveys have been made for many more. The extensive but rather shallow gravel deposits near the mouth of Solomon River have been thoroughly prospected and found to carry values, and it is reported that plans are under way to mine these with dredges. Heavier gravel beds occur along the rims of the valley as benches. These are known to carry good values, are well located for hydraulic mining, and are the objective point of several ditches. One small and one large dredge were in continuous operation on the main river during the last season.

The Council City and Solomon River Railway was running trains on regular schedule from Dickson, the coastal terminal, to the mouth of Big Hurrah Creek and beyond throughout the season, and at the same time the construction of roadbed continued inland. Before the close of the season trains were run to the East Branch, a substantial bridge was built across Solomon River at this point, and the grading extended for some distance beyond. Sixteen miles of track were reported completed when the winter set in. Construction work has the appearance of greater permanency than is usually the case in the Seward Peninsula. It is to be hoped that the line may be completed at an early date, as it will give access to many placers which can not be worked under present conditions of transportation. It is noteworthy that the Big Hurrah quartz mine continues to make a good showing. Twenty stamps have been installed and a depth of 150 feet reached in the workings. Some other lode deposits of the district appear promising, and augur well for a permanency of mining in this region.

BLUFF REGION.

At Daniels Creek, 20 miles east of Dickson, the Topkok Ditch Company operated its hydraulic plant practically throughout the season. The heavy gravel deposits which are here being exploited lie in such a *topographic position* as to be more favorable for hydraulic mining

than any other deposits thus far developed in the peninsula. The feasibility of piping frozen gravels where conditions permit a considerable face to be exposed has here received a practical demonstration. The last season witnessed the extension of the ditch so as to secure more water, but the summer was so dry that even then there was not water enough for continuous piping.

CASADEPAGA RIVER.

The developments on Casadepaga River, whose headwaters lie just across the divide from Solomon River, have shown renewed activity, now that the railway is approaching this district. Heavy bench gravels, which are more or less gold bearing, characterize this region. Most of the work so far has been confined to exploiting the placers found in creeks whose valleys intersect these benches, and in which the gold has been reconcentrated by a natural process of sluicing. Nothing but the crude pick-and-shovel methods could be used, because of the comparative inaccessibility of the district. These primitive methods of extraction were only applicable to the reconcentrated placers, and not to the heavy bench gravels. Ditches are proposed for working the latter deposits, and some of them are already under construction. In planning to use hydraulic methods, it should be borne in mind that the benches are not high, and here, as at many other localities, the disposal of the tailings will entail a heavy expense.

COUNCIL REGION.

Ophir Creek is to-day not only the greatest producer on the peninsula, but has the largest reserve of gravels of unknown value. Claims were worked throughout the length of the stream as far as Crooked Creek. The winter work has already been referred to, and the summer developments were along the lines reported last year.^a Various methods are employed, including hydraulicking benches, hydraulicking creek claims with elevator, "shoveling in," use of derricks, horse scrapers, etc. Some work was done with a dredge along the banks of Niukluk River near the mouth of Ophir Creek. Some lesser mining operations were carried on on Crooked, Ward, and Gold Bottom creeks in this region.

KRUZGAMEPA REGION.

A number of the tributaries of the upper Kruzgamepa River have been found to be gold bearing, but, of these, Iron Creek only has made any considerable production. Some rich stream placers have been exploited on the latter creek, but the operations have been chiefly confined to shoveling methods. With the extension of the railway this district will become more accessible.

^a Brooks, A. H., *Placer gold mining in Alaska, 1903*: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, p. 53.

KOUGAROK REGION.

The Kougarok region is rapidly increasing its gold output, though its isolation has made it an expensive camp to work. Several ditches were in operation in 1904, and a number of others were planned and under construction. Harris and Dahl creeks have been the heaviest producers, but several others besides the main Kougarok River have yielded gold in commercial quantities. Attention has repeatedly been called to the heavy bench gravels which are characteristic of the Kougarok Valley. Some of these are known to be gold bearing, and, exploited by proper methods, should become important producers. Drilling on Dahl Creek developed bench gravels to a depth of over 180 feet, thus showing them to extend below present sea level.

PORT CLARENCE PRECINCT.

In the Port Clarence precinct the ditch to Sunset Creek was completed, but little hydraulicking was done. A number of claims were worked in the Bluestone region, but no important developments were made.

FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT.

The northeastern part of the Seward Peninsula, comprising the Kiwalik, Inmachuk, and Buckland placers, is included in the Fairhaven precinct. Here the conditions for rapid development are much less favorable than in other parts of the peninsula. The open season for navigation is somewhat shorter, and supplies for the camp have to be transferred at Nome to shallow-draft steamers which can traverse the shoal water found at the northern margin of the peninsula. In spite of the adverse conditions the region is prosperous. Thanks to a local coal supply found at Chicago Creek, considerable winter mining was done. Very little ditch work has been done in this region, but plans have been laid looking toward an improvement of the present methods of mining.

GOODHOPE PRECINCT.

There has been but little mining in the Goodhope district, which embraces the extreme northern part of the peninsula. Though gold occurs in the beds of a number of the tributaries of Serpentine River, under present conditions it probably can not be extracted at a profit.

KOBUK DISTRICT.

The reports from Kobuk River indicate that there were upward of 100 men prospecting in this region, and many appear to find encouragement in what they have discovered. Whatever may be the *potential resources*, the actual gold output of the placers has probably not

exceeded \$10,000 or \$15,000. The producing claims are reported to have averaged \$10 a day to the man. The last season was a very wet one, and operations are said to have been hampered by high water in the creeks.

YUKON DISTRICT.

Prospectors who maintained their faith in the Tanana-Yukon district during the waves of popular excitement which carried most of the mining population first into the Klondike and then to Nome, bid fair to have some of their hopes realized. A broad belt of metamorphosed rocks stretches westward from the international boundary near Dawson to the Yukon at the Ramparts, and in this belt are many localities which are known to be gold bearing. The general features of the occurrence of gold placers in the various camps of this field are similar, though the local variations are sufficient to bring about differences in mining values. Thus in the Klondike the high-bench gravels or "white channel," as they are called locally, have proved large producers. The high gravels in the Chicken Creek basin of Fortymile have also yielded considerable gold, but those of the Rampart region, up to the present time, have not been found to carry mining values under the present conditions. Fortymile probably has advantage over the Klondike in the water supply, but its placers have thus far proved not nearly so rich. The placers at Fairbanks are far more accessible than those of Fortymile, but are probably at a disadvantage in regard to stream gradients and water supply. At all events, sufficient work has been done in this belt, over an area of probably 20,000 square miles, to show a wide distribution of placer gold. The events of the last two years show that the limit of discovery of rich placers may not by any means have been reached, while the low-grade gravels remain practically neglected.

RAMPART REGION.

The most westerly camps of this belt lie in the so-called Rampart region, and are described in detail by Mr. Prindle on pages 104 to 119 of this bulletin. The most encouraging features, according to Mr. Prindle's statement, are the successful operation of some small hydraulic plants, which has stimulated other similar enterprises, and further discoveries of good pay in the valleys of the the best known creeks. He calls attention to the extensive deposits of high-bench gravels in this field, but so far prospecting has not shown them to contain workable placers.

FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

One hundred miles to the east of the Rampart region is the new Fairbanks district, whose increase of output from \$40,000 in 1903 to probably \$400,000 in 1904 has made it the immediate focal point of interest

to the Alaskan mining public. Though this gold was taken from only a few creeks, there are twelve more on which encouraging prospects have been found.^a These drain an area of approximately 500 square miles, which can be regarded as the gold-bearing district, as defined by present knowledge. What part of this area carries commercial values must be determined by more careful prospecting than has yet been done. All of the creeks are within 25 miles of steamboat navigation on the Tanana, and the construction of the railway now under way will make this camp more accessible than any other of the Yukon region. Mr. Prindle's studies have shown that where excavations have been made the gravels are generally deep and often covered by a heavy overburden of muck. The water supply is not abundant, and hydraulic operations may find in this a serious obstacle. Low stream gradients also offer the usual difficulties in the disposal of tailings. These conditions, as far as they are understood, indicate that mechanical means of handling the gravels will find preference over hydraulic methods, unless further surveys should discover sources of water not now known. Much of the gold mined thus far has been taken out by drifting. Last fall scores of boilers were shipped to Fairbanks, and probably many of these are now in use taking out winter dumps.

The heavy growth of spruce along the larger valley floors yields an ample fuel supply for the present, and the local sawmills have supplied the necessary lumber. In spite of this, lumber was sold on the creeks last year as high as \$200 per thousand feet, and the supply will soon become exhausted unless efficient measures are adopted for protecting it against the present reckless waste.

Last summer the Fairbanks district probably contained a population of 4,000 to 5,000, which is far in excess of what the present discoveries and developments could support. Three thousand people, mostly in the town of Fairbanks, are said to have remained through the winter. This town, the headquarters of the precinct, is on a slough of the Tanana, navigable for large steamers only during favorable stages of water. Chena, a rival but much smaller settlement, lies on the main river, nearly 10 miles below. Fairbanks is connected with the producing creeks by telephone and with the outside world by military telegraph. From about the middle of June to the middle of September it can be reached by steamer from Dawson in about seven days. The journey from St. Michael by steamer up the Yukon is a little longer, and the entire route is not open until after July 1. Summer freight rates to the creeks last season were from 10 to 20 cents per pound, while the winter rates were about a quarter of this sum. The following notes were furnished by Mr. Prindle:

The gold-producing creeks in 1903 were Pedro, Cleary, and Fairbanks, together with some of their tributaries. The three main creeks are all small streams, carrying

^a Prindle, L. M., *The gold placers of Fortymille, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions, Alaska*: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 251, p. 85.

ordinarily less than 100 and seldom over 200 inches of water. They flow in open valleys, with a grade of about 100 feet to the mile. The stream gravels are comparatively deep and in most localities frozen throughout the year. The average section shows a layer of muck underlain by barren and pay gravels. The last are mostly quartzite and mica-schist, are rather angular, and are mostly under a foot in diameter. They frequently contain considerable clay in the lower portion, and the proportion of boulders is small. The thickness of the different layers varies greatly and the maximum total depth, so far as determined by prospect holes, is over 80 feet.

On Pedro Creek the depth to bed rock is 8 to 30 feet, and the alluvium includes muck, barren gravels, and pay dirt. The last is 1 to 4 feet thick, and gold is found in the decomposed bed rock to a depth of 1 to 5 feet. Pay streaks are from 40 to over 200 feet in width. Values vary from 3 to 25 cents to the pan, and much of the ground has probably averaged \$1.50 to square foot of bed rock. The largest nugget was valued at \$19.

Steam point drifting and open cut are the methods chiefly employed. Boilers up to 30 horsepower are in use. Work is confined mostly to the 3 miles of Pedro Creek between Twin and Gilmore creeks, though some gold has been taken out on Twin Creek. On Gold Stream the gravels are 30 feet or more in depth. It is probable that as conditions improve considerable work will be done in this lower portion of the valley.

On Cleary Creek work has been done from near the head to within 2 miles of the mouth, a distance of about 7 miles. Here the depth to bed rock is 14 to 80 or more feet, and averages over 50 feet. The material is muck, barren gravels, and pay dirt, and the gravels average about 20 feet in thickness.

The pay streak is 1 to 7 feet, and gold is found to a depth of 1½ to 4 feet in the bed rock. The width of pay streak is 35 to 150 feet; so far as determined, it is on the low bench on the west side of the creek above the bend, and on the opposite or north side below the bend. The gold includes, as on the other creeks, a flat variety in pieces up to one-fourth inch or more in diameter, and a coarser variety, of which one nugget was valued at \$233. Values in the pay streak average from 2 to 25 cents to the pan, but occasionally are much greater. One pan seen by the writer yielded nearly \$5.

Chatham Creek is a small tributary of Cleary Creek. It is only about 1 mile long, but has been a gold producer. The depth to bed rock is 10 to 30 feet. The gold from the head of the creek is very rough.

The drifting method is used on Cleary and Chatham creeks and some open-cut work on Chatham Creek where the depth permits. Some good values have been found above Discovery claim, but this portion of the valley last season was still in the prospecting stage. Most of the production thus far has been from Discovery claim to Claim No. 4, below Discovery, inclusive, and extensive work has been done in this portion of the valley. Boilers up to 20 horsepower were in use and handled from 20 to 50 cubic yards of dirt a day, with a fuel consumption of a cord of wood every 24 hours. The wood cost \$10 per cord delivered on claim. Wages were generally \$6 a day and board.

Last summer developments were being made to within 2 miles of the Chatanika, and it seems probable that as the conditions of development became more favorable considerable ground will be worked at a profit in this lower portion of the valley of Cleary Creek. It is probable that under the conditions which existed in 1904 gravels could not be worked at a profit for a gold content of less than 3 cents to the pan.

Ditches are built with difficulty, and the cost of production in some cases was increased by the frozen muck and "live water" in the lower gravels.

On Fairbanks Creek there was, in 1904, active work from No. 8, above Discovery, to No. 8, below, including about 4 miles of the valley. The depth to bed rock is 15

to 60 or more feet. The values were carried in 18 inches to over 7 feet of gravel, with a width varying from 45 to 250 feet. The coarsest nugget was valued at \$190. The average values were probably 5 to 10 cents to the pan, but were occasionally much higher. Drifting with steam point was the favorite method of mining in 1904.

Conditions are practically the same on Pedro, Cleary, and Fairbanks creeks, and they all carry about the same amount of water, which in dry seasons will probably be short of the demand. All are dependent on the lower valleys of the larger streams for lumber.

The quantity of gold in the gravels, and their extent, seem sufficient to give the camp a permanence like that of the other placer camps in the Yukon-Tanana country. The depth of the deposits has rendered the work of development a slow one. The claims require capital for their development, and the method used most extensively is steam drifting with points. The expense of working the ground consumes probably from one-third to one-half of the output, and the total production from the close of navigation in 1903 to the end of July, in 1904, was probably not less than \$350,000.

No large quartz veins were observed, and the conditions are apparently unfavorable for quartz mining. The origin of the placer gold is probably to be found in the small quartz stringers which occur generally in the schists.

BONNERVILLE DISTRICT.

The large influx of prospectors to Fairbanks led to an examination of the adjacent regions and resulted in the finding of gold along the base of the Alaskan Range 50 miles south of Fairbanks. So far as known the commercial possibilities of this new field have not yet been demonstrated, though a number of miners appear to be satisfied at the outlook. This area south of the Tanana was formed into a new district under the name of "Bonnaville."

The Alaskan Mountains which bound the Tanana on the south are known to be in part made of metamorphic rocks which are quite likely to be mineralized. The range falls off rather abruptly to the Tanana Valley floor, and its northern front is partly buried under a mantle of stratified gravel deposits. These beds were observed by the writer along the Cantwell River Valley, where they are several hundred feet thick, and are probably auriferous. The writer's investigations did not establish the presence of workable placers, but an abundance of fine colors of gold was found in the beds of streams which dissect the gravel deposits. A natural inference is that the heavy gravel beds themselves are auriferous, though opportunity was lacking to make any tests.

These heavy bench gravels lie in such a position that, should they prove to carry values, they could be hydraulicked to advantage. Moreover, their location along the flank of the mountains gives opportunities for bringing water to them under any head desired. If gold has, therefore, been found in this district in commercial quantities, the conditions for exploration seem more favorable than in most of the Yukon camps. It should be borne in mind, however, that the district lies 50 or more miles from water transportation.

BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT.

In the Birch Creek district developments have been relatively slow since the first discovery of gold in 1894, and especially so since the attention of the mining men in the region has been focused on the new Fairbanks placers. Work was carried on in 1904 on a number of creeks, and the production probably equaled that of the previous year, being between \$150,000 and \$175,000. An attempt to install a small hydraulic plant on Mastodon Creek was unsuccessful because the plant was washed by the floods attending the heavy rains. The steam shovel installed on Mammoth Creek in 1903 was not operated, but this enterprise was only delayed and not abandoned.

In the late summer a discovery of placer gold was reported to have been made near the mouth of what was named Golden Creek. This stream enters Beaver Creek from the west, near the edge of the Yukon Flats. As the main stream is navigable for small steamers to the junction with the Golden, the locality is easily accessible. About 200 men reached the locality before the winter set in, but no extensive prospecting was done. Good authorities state that the surface gravels yield half a cent to the pan. From another source it was learned that a 25-cent nugget had been found. No attempt was made last season to excavate to bed rock, which is probably very deep. Winter digging now going on will doubtless show whether this locality carries any workable placers.

FORTYMILE AND EAGLE REGION.

The Fortymile region continues its record of being essentially a district of small operators, and its production varies little from year to year. Some abortive attempts to establish large mining plants have rather discouraged capitalists from entering this field, which would seem, however, to promise large returns to properly managed enterprises.

At the present time the most important gold-producing area in the vicinity of Eagle is on American Creek and its tributary, Discovery Fork. A hydraulic plant was installed on American Creek in 1903. A flume which had a length of 7,200 feet and a capacity of 1,200 inches brought water under a head of 150 feet. Two hydraulic elevators were to be used, but the water supply was found insufficient for the demands of the plant, and in 1904 modifications of the method were being tried to make a more effective use of the available waters.

Several creeks below Eagle which enter the Yukon from the west have been small producers for a number of years. Among these, Woodchopper and Fourth of July creeks gave employment to a score of miners. Worthy of note is the finding of rich placers in the upper basin of Washington Creek late last summer. One \$168 nugget was found in these placers.

Two outfits were working in 1903 on Discovery Fork of Fortymile River, and in 1904 excellent results were being secured here by the use of an automatic dump gate.

Prospecting was active and during the winter of 1903-4 holes had been sunk on an island in Yukon River opposite the town of Eagle. Favorable prospects were reported, but as water had been struck below the frozen ground the work had been discontinued.

The placers of Wade Creek, Walker Fork, and Chicken Creek were said to have yielded well, and Chicken Creek alone is said to have produced \$100,000. No work was being done at the "kink" on the North Fork, where a large enterprise had been entered upon.

According to current reports a plan has been formulated to work the placers of the entire Chicken Creek basin by hydraulic methods. It is proposed to bring water by a ditch from the upper part of Mosquito Fork, and it is claimed that thus 200 feet of head can be secured. If this plan is successful it will undoubtedly be followed by others of similar character.

Gold Run, a tributary of Slate Creek about 4 miles long, located in the Fortymile basin about 75 miles southwest from Eagle, was the scene of some activity. The bed rock is schist; the depth of the gravels is about 12 feet. Open cuts are used, and the dump gate is the favorite method of ground sluicing the gravel. Some of the ground is reported to average \$30 to the box length. Although no large values have been found, the discovery is of importance in showing the presence of gold in the remote central portion of the Yukon-Tanana country.

KOYUKUK DISTRICT.

The Koyukuk district, though within the Yukon basin, is isolated from the other camps. Its difficulty of access has made it possible up to the present time to mine only the richest placers, but the distribution and occurrence of these indicate that this field will continue to be a gold producer for some time to come. With freight at \$90 a ton, not including a sled haulage of 100 miles or more, and wages consequently at \$8 or \$10 a day, it is manifestly impossible to undertake any extensive operations.

Reports have been received of the discovery during the last season of workable placers on Wiseman Creek, an eastern tributary to the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk. Here 20 men are said to have made good wages. Rich placers are reported to have been found on John River, nearly 100 miles to the west, as well as on Wild Creek, in between. These facts indicate a wide distribution of the placer gold in the Koyukuk district, for the alluvial deposits have been found scattered over an area 50 by 100 miles in dimensions. The last season was less favorable for operations than the previous one and the out-

put was probably much less than in 1903, though exact figures are not available. This, however, led to greater prospecting activity and to the consequent discoveries above mentioned.

COOK INLET REGION.

In the Cook Inlet region placer mining during the past year was practically confined to a few creeks tributary to Turnagain Arm. The Alaska Central Railway, under construction from Resurrection Bay, will be of material benefit to this region. Mr. Moffit describes the region in some detail. Attention will here be directed only to the fact that practically all the mining is now done by means of hydraulic plants. He reports that 7 hydraulic plants were in operation last season.

COPPER RIVER BASIN.

Less definite information is available regarding the Copper River camps, as these have not been recently visited by any of the members of the Geological Survey. It appears, however, that the Chistochina district is holding its own as a producer, and that prospecting with a small production, looking toward important developments, has continued in the Nizina district. All of the Copper River camps are retarded in development by the high transportation charges. It is reported that the cost of carrying supplies to Chistochina is 30 cents a pound in winter and \$1 in summer. A tramway, reported to be under construction over the pass by which the trail leads from Valdez to Copper Center, will probably materially reduce this cost, but until rail or wagon roads are constructed the miner in this region, as in other parts of Alaska, can only exploit the very richest placers.

On Slate Creek, in the Chistochina basin, a hydraulic plant has been installed and successfully operated. This is supplied by water through a ditch 2 miles in length. Most of the other operations of this district appear to be confined to "shoveling in" methods, with some ground sluicing.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

An account of the placer mining in southeastern Alaska will be found on pages 51 and 88 of this bulletin. It appears that alluvial mining during the last year was confined to Porcupine Creek, where no important developments were made in 1904, and to Gold Creek, at Juneau. The Last Chance Company, of Juneau, has constructed a large flume to carry the water of Gold Creek around the basin and has also enlarged its drainage tunnel.

METHODS AND COSTS OF GRAVEL AND PLACER MINING IN ALASKA.^a

By CHESTER WELLS PURINGTON.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ALASKAN CONDITIONS.

Placer mining is that form of mining in which the surficial detritus is washed for gold or other valuable minerals. When water under pressure is employed to break down the gravel, the term *hydraulic mining* is generally employed. There are deposits of detrital material containing gold which lie too deep to be profitably extracted by surface mining, and which must be worked by drifting beneath the overlying barren material. To the operations necessary to extract such auriferous material the term *drift mining* is applied.

As nearly all mining in alluvial deposits comes under the head of gravel mining, that term has been adopted in the main for operations described in the report of which the following chapter is a summary. Occasionally, however, the precious mineral sought lies in a matrix of fine sand, or even entirely in the crevices of the bed rock on which the alluvial deposit rests. Obviously the term gravel mining does not cover the cases in which detrital gold is extracted from such matrices, and the general term placer^b mining has been, therefore, added in the title of this report for want of a name which shall include all operations considered.^c When in the subsequent matter

^aThe figures given below are extracted from a forthcoming report on the "Methods and Costs of Gravel and Placer Mining in Alaska" (Bulletin No. 263). The data furnish as close approximations as the nature of the work permits. The cost of all supplies, rates of transportation, cost of labor, and description of water, timber, and fuel resources in all important parts of the Territory, as well as full descriptions of all the methods of mining employed, will be given in the final report.

^b*Placer*, according to a Spanish definition, is a place near the bank of a river where gold dust is found.

Lindley on Mines, sec. 419, makes the following comments:

"Dr. R. W. Raymond (Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms, Trans. A. I. M. E., vol. ix, p. 164) defines the word *placer* as a deposit of valuable mineral found in particles in *alluvium* or diluvium, or beds of streams. He adds to the definition the statement that, by the United States Statutes, all deposits not classed as veins or rock in place are considered *placers*. As was said by the Supreme Court of the United States (*Reynolds v. Iron S. M. Co.*, 116 U. S., 687-695; 6 Sup. Ct. Rep., 601), in distinguishing the two classes of deposits: 'Placer mines, though said by the statutes to include all other deposits of mineral matter, are those in which this mineral is generally found in the softer materials which cover the earth's surface, and not among the rocks beneath.'" It is evident that the term *placer mining* as used in the present report covers a much more limited field than would be the case were the term *placer* used in its broad legal sense.

^cThe term *alluvial mining*, used in Australia, is not generally employed in the United States.

the terms gravel deposit, gravel washing, and gravel mining are employed they must be understood, for the sake of brevity, to include the consideration of all classes of deposits in which gold of detrital origin is found.

The term "*alluvial*" has been applied to placer deposits formed by the rotting of rock in place to greater or less depth.^a Such deposits do not occur in the portions of Alaska visited, and may be excluded from consideration.

In regard to the valuable contents of the deposits, it should be stated that, in all the cases here considered, gold is the mineral sought. Platinum or any minerals of the platinum group have not been found in paying quantity in any part of Alaska. Alluvial tin has been found and mined in the western portion of the Seward Peninsula. The deposits were not, however, visited by the present expedition.^b

CLASSIFICATION OF ALLUVIAL GOLD DEPOSITS IN ALASKA.

The alluvial gold deposits of Alaska may be classified as follows:

Classification of alluvial deposits in Alaska.

Creek placers.....	Placers in, adjacent to, and at the level of small streams.
Hillside placers.....	Placers on slopes, intermediate between creek and bench claims.
Bench placers.....	Placers in ancient stream deposits from 50 to 300 feet above present streams.
River-bar placers.....	Placers on gravel flats in or adjacent to the beds of large streams.
Gravel-plain (tundra) placers.	Placers in the coastal plain of Seward Peninsula.
Sea-beach placers.....	Placers adjacent to the seashore to which the waves have access.
Lake-bed placers.....	Placers accumulated in the beds of present or ancient lakes; generally formed by landslides or glacial damming.

^a Eng. and Min. Jour., vol. 77, May 5, 1904, p. 722.

^b See the report of A. J. Collier (Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 229, 1904) for an exhaustive account of the York tin deposits.

The methods of working the alluvial gold deposits are shown in the following table:

Methods of working alluvial gold deposits in Alaska.

Class of placers.	Method of working.
Creek placers	Hydrauliclicking. Hydrauliclicking with hydraulic elevator. Dredging. Open cutting, separate stripping, ^a and shoveling in. ^b Open cutting, separate stripping, and horse scraping. Open cutting, separate stripping, and steam scraping. Open cutting, separate stripping, wheeling, and cable tram. Open cutting, separate stripping, and steam shovel. Open cutting, separate stripping, track system, and incline. Open cutting, separate stripping, track system, and hydraulic elevator. Open cutting, separate stripping, track system, and derricking. Open cutting, separate stripping, skidding, and derricking. Shaft, drifting, and timbering. Shaft, thawing, and drifting.
Hillside placers ^c	By the same methods as creek claims.
Bench placers ^d	Hydrauliclicking. Open cutting, separate stripping, and shoveling in. Open cutting, separate stripping, and horse scraping. Shaft or adit, drifting, and timbering. Shaft or adit, thawing, drifting, little timbering.
River-bar placers ^e	Hydrauliclicking with hydraulic elevator. Dredging. Open cutting, steam shovel.

^a Charged to independent account. The stripping generally consists of frozen "muck," a mixture of silt and ice, which is ground-sluiced off.

^b Covers shoveling into boxes and ground sluice, and rocker work.

^c Detritus varying from 3 to 60 feet in thickness.

^d Detritus varying from 5 to 150 feet in thickness; in parts of the Seward Peninsula to 230 feet.

^e Detritus from 3 to 60 feet in thickness.

Methods of working alluvial gold deposits in Alaska—Continued.

Class of placers.	Method of working.
Gravel-plain (tundra) placers. ^a	Hydraulicking with hydraulic elevating. Open cutting, separate stripping, and shoveling in. Shaft, thawing, and drifting.
Sea-beach placers ^b	Digging shallow pits and shoveling in. ^c Dredging. Special devices.
Lake-bed placers.....	Hydraulicking.

^a Detritus from 15 to 150 feet in thickness.

^b Detritus from 1 to 6 feet in thickness.

^c The greater part of the gold from the beach sands has been obtained by rockers.

The above classes are based on operations actually seen during the season of 1904. Suggestions concerning the application of other methods to certain forms of deposits are given in the body of the main report.

In the districts visited the deposits under exploitation as above classified were as follows:

Classes of deposits worked in districts visited.

Province.	District.	Class of placer worked.
South Coast.....	Juneau.....	Creek and lake-bed placers.
Interior	Atlin.....	Creek and bench placers.
	Klondike.....	Creek, hillside, and bench placers.
	Eagle.....	Creek and bench placers.
	Birch Creek.....	Creek, hillside, and river-bar placers.
	Fairbanks.....	Creek placers.
Seward Peninsula ...	Nome.....	Creek, hillside, and bench, gravel-plain and sea-beach placers.
	Council.....	Creek, hillside, and river-bar placers.
	Solomon.....	Creek and river-bar placers.

In the districts not visited the classes of deposits are as follows:

Classes of deposits worked in districts not visited.

Province.	District.	Class of placer worked.
South Coast	Porcupine	Creek and bench placers.
	Nizina	Do.
	Chisna	Creek placers.
	Sunrise	Do.
Interior	Fortymile	Creek and bench placers.
	Rampart	Do.
Seward Peninsula ...	Topkok (Nome dist.)	Creek, gravel-plain, and sea-beach placers.
	Port Clarence	Creek and bench placers.
	Fairhaven	Do.
	Kougarok	Do.

MINING METHODS AND CONDITIONS.

The mining of placer gold in Alaska is carried on for the most part during June, July, August, and September. The gold-bearing gravel mined during the remainder of the year by winter drifting does not exceed 15 per cent of the total annual amount extracted. The gold can not be washed from this gravel until the cessation of winter conditions liberates the water in spring for sluicing purposes. The sluicing of the "winter dumps" takes place during the latter part of May.

Many of the methods of mining have been developed within the last ten years to suit the unusual conditions existing in the northern gold fields. Gravel miners from other parts of the world found that in Alaska much of their previous experience proved of no special benefit. On the other hand, men without previous experience in mining, but possessing ingenuity, have occasionally adopted devices which have proved efficient and adequate to meet the northern conditions. Methods which had been condemned or tried with ill success in other countries have given good results in Alaska, while the attempts to apply hydraulic or mechanical methods of established reputation elsewhere have frequently resulted in ignominious failure.

Mining operations have been made difficult by the short available season, the lack of grade to the streams, poor water supply, poverty of timber resources, high cost of labor and transportation, concentration of gold on and in the bed rock and comparatively great thickness of barren overburden, the frozen, or worse still, half-frozen condition of the gravel, lack of wagon roads, and inadequate mining and police

regulations. In spite of these obstacles the wide and fairly uniform distribution of alluvial gold over large areas of Alaska hitherto unexploited, the uniformly healthful and even enjoyable climate of the country, and the proximity of the phenomenally rich gold fields of the British Yukon territory, offer a certain justification for the present energetic prospecting and mining for gold over so extensive an area.

The main impressions derived from an inspection of the placer gold fields of the north are as follows: (1) Operations requiring the installation of expensive plants are frequently undertaken before adequate sampling of the ground has been done; (2) the methods of mining and conveying the auriferous material, while often leaving much to be desired from the standpoint of economy, are, in the main, developing along favorable lines; (3) the gold-washing and gold-saving appliances in use are, in numerous cases, inexcusably crude and inefficient.

The winning of gold from alluvial material is a business difficult both to learn and to conduct successfully. The careful miner, like the careful manufacturer, will give as much attention to one part of his business as to another, irrespective of the scale on which it is conducted. The extensive but not remarkably rich gold-bearing area of Alaska offers a field for men who propose to conduct their operations with energy, intelligence, and economy. To others it can afford only ultimate poverty and despair.

The South Coast province is characterized by heavy grades, abundant water supply, and good timber. Gold-bearing gravels are, however, distributed in small quantity and, however good the conditions for the installation of hydraulic plants, the province remains an unimportant producer of alluvial gold.

The Interior province promises to continue for many years a fairly important producer. Geographically considered, the phenomenal Canadian deposits of the Klondike come under this province. No gravels approaching the Klondike deposits in richness have been found on the American side, but a large area yet remains to be prospected.

Owing to the topographic conditions, low grades to creeks, and insufficient water supply at an available elevation, hydraulicking on any but the smallest scale is impossible. Many of the creek deposits are shallow, and, besides the primitive method of shoveling into sluice boxes, so largely in practice, there is a considerable field for the installation of horse-scraping methods and the installation of simple mechanical plants. Solidly frozen creek deposits exceeding 15 feet in depth can be most economically worked by drifting methods, as heretofore. Experience gained in the Klondike has been invaluable to the miners now developing the new Fairbanks field. There is room, however, for considerable improvement and reduction of expense in the methods employed.

The natural conditions prevailing in the Alaska interior gold field

imply great age and erosion subsequent to any deposition beneath sea level. Topographic conditions exercise a remarkable control over the methods which can profitably be employed in gravel mining, and the prospective miner neglects a vital part of his preparation if he does not study the topographic features of a given district in detail before entering upon operations. In California and Australia the geologic and topographic conditions favor the placer miner. In other countries, notably in Siberia, Alaska, and the Yukon territory, they are inimical to his success. In Alaska, as a rule, alluvial gold is almost entirely lacking where timber and water are plenty, grades steep, and the ground unfrozen. Where gold is distributed in paying quantity water supply is inadequate, timber is poor or altogether lacking, and the miner must provide grade for his boxes and dump for his tailings by artificial means and meet the formidable condition of solidly frozen alluvium. Bench deposits, where gravel can be moved on natural grade, occur in both the Fortymile and Rampart districts of interior Alaska, and have been made to produce a small amount of gold by the hydraulic method. Although it is not impossible that extensive and valuable bench deposits may yet be found, no deposit comparing either in extent or in richness with the famous "white channel" of the Klondike has been discovered.

In that portion of the Alaska interior lying between Circle, on the Yukon, and Fairbanks, on the Tanana, the mountains rise to heights of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the streams, have rounded tops, and slope to the intervening valleys at angles which do not exceed 20 degrees, and often are not greater than 10 degrees. The streams and valleys are on a gently descending plain, the grade of which does not exceed 3 per cent, except in the upper one-half mile, and frequently is not over 1 per cent. The mountains are referred to by the inhabitants as "domes," and the word fairly well describes them. They present what corresponds most nearly to the upper segment of a great ellipsoid except in the cases where the erosion has not been sufficient to accomplish the obliteration of a still more ancient topography. This ancient surface, remnants of which are visible on the tops of the highest mountains, was evidently a base-leveled plain which was approximately 2,500 feet above the present drainage plain. Although the base-leveling is apparent to the eye it is not evidenced by the presence of rounded gravel on its surface. The lack of gravel is accounted for by the fact that the second denudation has progressed for a great period, and the comparatively small amount or vertical section of gravel which existed subsequent to the elevation has been worn away.

In the Klondike recent streams have cut the old Pleistocene channels and have reconcentrated the gold.^a The gold is about equally

^aSee McConnell, R. G., Preliminary report on the Klondike gold fields: Geol. Survey Canada, 1900.

distributed in the old and in the new gravels. From the miner's standpoint, therefore, in the Klondike region there are two great classes of mining to be considered, namely, creek mining and bench mining. Outside of these two classes there is no mining in the Klondike of productive importance.

In the Birch Creek district, especially on Deadwood Creek, there is a very small amount of gravel in low benches, which may be termed hillside deposits. The bulk of the mining, perhaps 90 per cent of it, is creek mining in its various forms. The terms bench deposit, hillside deposit, and the like are very loosely applied by the miners of the northwest, and the names are given to classes of mining to which they do not in any sense apply. This looseness of nomenclature is apparent in the Fairbanks district, where the term bench mining is applied on Cleary Creek to the operations which are in progress at the left bank of the stream one-fourth mile above the junction of Cleary and Chatham creeks. But whereas the depth to bed rock in the main creek at this point is 18 feet, the depth on the so-called bench, 700 feet to the left, is 53 feet, and the level of the bed rock at which the gravel is found is practically the same. In the one case, namely, in the creek working, the overburden is 6 feet of muck, while in the "bench" to the left the overburden is over 45 feet of muck. The gently sloping side of the valley at this point is unbroken in outline.

Observations along the various producing creeks and from the hilltops have failed to distinguish any traces of bench topography in the Fairbanks district. Such placer mining as is carried on there comes under the head of creek mining. Geological evidence, however, suggests that bench deposits occur in the region lying between the Fairbanks and Rampart districts.

The methods applicable to bench mining at Dawson can not be used in the Fairbanks district, and all thought of applying them must be eliminated. The country being in every sense one of more gentle topography, there is no room for the disposal of tailings from bench operations conducted by hydraulicking.

On Pedro and Twin creeks there are about 2 miles of ground less than 15 feet in depth which can be worked by open cutting, either by shoveling into sluice boxes or by derricking. On a portion of this ground it is possible to handle the water by bed-rock drain. Open-cut mining has also been successful on Chatham Creek near its junction with Cleary. In all other portions of the district, so far as developed, drift mining according to the Klondike system of thawing either with steam or hot-water hydraulicking, hoisting, and conveying by means of the self-dumping bucket on cable tram will probably be found most economical. The writer would suggest the method of underground hot-water hydraulicking to the miners of Cleary Creek, while on Fairbanks Creek steam thawing appears to be advisable. The

efficiency of the hot-water method as used in the Klondike is from 5 to 6 cubic yards per horsepower generated in the boiler, as against 3 cubic yards with steam. The method can, however, be applied only under certain favorable conditions.

In the Seward Peninsula the greater rainfall, larger catchment areas at the heads of the long rivers, and the comparative cheapness with which ditches can be constructed have led to the investment of much capital in long water conduits. For example, a ditch system of 54 miles, built at an expenditure of \$300,000 and costing \$15,000 annually to maintain, supplies 2,000 miner's inches of water at 360 feet head for four months in the year. Approximately 200 miles of ditches have been built in various parts of the peninsula. Excavations of earth-work for ditch building in the peninsula average \$1 per cubic yard.

Hydraulicking without the use of hydraulic lifts is economically impossible, except in extremely rare cases. Bench gravels in the front of Anvil Mountain, facing the sea, can be hydraulicked if water at a sufficient head can be obtained at an expense which is not prohibitive. The remarkable ancient gravel channel which cuts the southern portion of the peninsula from east to west, extending from the Fish River along the Casadepaga and Kuzitrin rivers to Port Clarence, lies at so low a level that the present streams have not cut through it to bed rock. Except where subordinate pay streaks exist in it above the present stream, therefore, the physiographic conditions will forbid its gravels being hydraulicked, while any other form of open cutting is manifestly impossible. It has been little explored, and portions of it may be found rich enough to drift.

Horse scraping, steam or power scraping, derricking, and the application of the mechanical shovel, accompanied in most cases by ground sluicing of the frozen muck, should receive consideration from the creek operators in the Seward Peninsula, where the deposits are less than 15 feet in depth. The low price of winter labor (\$2.50 a day and board) should permit of an increasing amount of winter drifting work throughout the peninsula.

It will doubtless eventually be found that the power of water under pressure can be more successfully applied to the working of the average Seward Peninsula placer by generating electric power and applying it to various mechanical devices. While it can not be denied that some of the hydraulic elevator installations are handling the gravel at a profit, the contrivance is a makeshift, and its use forms no part of bona fide hydraulic mining.

MINING COSTS.

The average value of fuels in Alaska as evidenced by present operations is as follows:

Cost of fuels available for use in Alaska.

Bituminous coal, price at Nome.....	\$17 per ton (2,000 pounds)
Crude oil, price at Nome.....	\$3 per barrel
Spruce wood, average price in the interior	\$12 per cord

Experience in the Nome district indicates that California crude oil is the most economical fuel available in the southern part of the Seward Peninsula. In the interior of Alaska the price of imported crude oil renders its use prohibitive for mining operations.

The recently exhibited tests of the adaptability and efficiency of gas-producer engines should receive attention from operators who contemplate the installation of mechanical plants in any part of Alaska. There is no question that bituminous coal and lignite can be utilized for gas producers, giving proportionately better results than anthracite. An engineer operating a large pumping plant in the Klondike is of the opinion that even the poor spruce wood available for fuel in interior Alaska can be utilized in the gas-producer engine. The prejudices which exist against the explosion type of engine in the United States are fast disappearing. They have been due to faulty construction of the engines and lack of knowledge of their principle among those who attempt to operate them. The present valid objections to installing gas and gas-producer engines are that these engines are undergoing a process of evolution, and the standard has not been attained. According to Mr. M. R. Campbell, the Government coal-testing plant at St. Louis has demonstrated that a gain of from 30 to 50 per cent of efficiency is attainable in the gas-producing as compared with the steam-producing engine.^a

The comparatively low cost of California crude oil at Nome renders it a valuable fuel for the mining operations in that vicinity. The satisfactory results from one type of gas engine at St. Louis showed that crude oils of widely varying composition can be used for explosive engines with a higher efficiency than in generating steam.

The purchase of water for hydraulic or sluice purposes is not general in Alaska. In the Seward Peninsula, water under natural head or pumped water is sold to miners to a limited extent. The average price is \$1 per miner's inch, twenty-four hours' service, for water under head and 50 cents for sluice water. The inch used corresponds to 1.2 cubic feet per minute. This definition of the miner's inch is not accepted in this report. The miner's inch, according to its best usage, which is followed in this report, corresponds for all practical purposes

^a See Preliminary report of the operations of the coal-testing plant of the United States Geological Survey at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 267, 1905.

to a flow of 1.5 cubic feet per minute. It is to be hoped that if the Federal Government ever succeeds in establishing an adequate code of mining law for its possessions a definition of the miner's inch will be included.

The data in the following table have been compiled from statistics collected during an inspection in the summer of 1904 of the placer fields in Alaska, Yukon Territory, and northern British Columbia. Of the statements furnished by operators, only those which are considered reliable have been used. The work attempted had no relation to the sampling or valuing of mining properties, and time did not permit, except in a few cases, the measuring of the ground.

Owing to the varying conditions governing the cost of mining in the north, the Territory has been divided into three provinces. The South Coast province includes the Juneau, Porcupine, and Sunrise districts of Alaska. The Interior province includes the Atlin district of British Columbia, the Klondike district of Yukon Territory, and the Fortymile, Eagle, Birch Creek, Fairbanks, and Rampart districts of Alaska. The Seward Peninsula province includes the Nome, Council, and Solomon districts of Alaska.

The Nizina district of the South Coast province and the Port Clarence, Fairhaven, and Kougarok districts of the Seward Peninsula, none of which were visited, are separately considered.

In preparing the sheet the working costs of 118 different operations were first tabulated with reference to the method employed and to situation. A second table was then prepared, in which the working cost was augmented by an amount per cubic yard based on allowance for depreciation of plant. In general six years was taken as the average life of an individual property, and, except in the case of winter drifting operations, one hundred and twenty days as the working season. It was then assumed that five annual payments are made to a depreciation fund. The fund is equivalent to the cost of plant and maintenance during the life of the property plus six years' simple interest on the investment at 5 per cent. Each annual payment was divided by the season's output in cubic yards, and the amount thus obtained added to the daily working expenses, to get the total output cost per yard, as far as possible. Prices paid for mining property are taken no account of, as they represent an unknown factor.

In cases where expensive plants have been installed the amortization was separately figured for each case.

In cases of shoveling-in and small mechanical plants, the installation and maintenance cost was taken at an average amount for a group of operations in each district. Where the operation implies an additional stripping of overburden, which is always separately charged, the cost was distributed and added to the gravel extraction cost.

From the second table, where the costs were reduced to one figure for each district, a third (the accompanying one) was prepared, giving

as nearly as possible the average cost for each of the seventeen separate methods considered in one or more of the three provinces. Where the operations from which the averages are derived exceed two in number, the fact is so indicated in the table.

The attempt has been made to reject figures which were evidently not representative. The final figure arrived at is not, however, always satisfactory. For example, under No. 5 (the method of working open cut by shoveling into wheelbarrows, wheeling to bucket, hoisting, and conveying to sluice by self-dumping carrier on cable) \$2.14 is representative for the Klondike, where seepage water is generally pumped from the pit, and many operators pump the water for sluicing. On the other hand, at a plant in the Birch Creek district of Alaska, mining only 22 cubic yards per day and handling the water by a drain, the cost of operation was \$1.50 per cubic yard. In No. 13 (drifting solidly frozen ground, steam or hot-water thawing, hoisting and conveying with the use of the self-dumping bucket) the cost in the Klondike is \$1.95, while the higher figure given is arrived at by combining the expensive American camps of Fortymile and Fairbanks, where the cost is \$4.63 and \$3.56, respectively.

The high cost of hydraulicking with use of hydraulic lift in the Seward Peninsula is caused by the difficulty of moving the gravel to the bed-rock sluice^a and the expense of the ditches and installations. Hydraulicking by means of water under natural head without the use of the hydraulic lift, or some other means of elevating the material, was not seen by the writer in the Seward Peninsula. It is understood that an hydraulic plant is in successful operation at Bluff, 50 miles to the east of Nome, but there are no data at hand concerning it.

In the interior only bench gravels are hydraulicked. Steeper grades for sluices can be obtained, and the gravel is more easily moved. The high duty of the miner's inch in the Klondike is a large factor in bringing down the cost of No. 1 and No. 16.

It should be distinctly understood, if hydraulicking costs in the interior appear attractively low, that the water supply is exceedingly variable, and that no reliable estimate can be made beforehand of the output of a given season's operations. Furthermore, while much of the bench gravel was originally rich, the pay streaks have been largely drifted out, and the gold is not disseminated through the upper portion of the gravel to the extent that it is in the California gravel banks. With regard to the pumping of water for hydraulicking purposes, the practice can not be too strongly condemned. He is a bold man who attempts it, and a singularly fortunate one who makes a financial success of it.

^a This is caused not only by the exceedingly gentle grades of the streams, but also by the shingly character of the material handled.

Mr. Stephen Birch, operating in the Nizina district of Alaska, has courteously furnished for this report a summary of the costs of working placer ground on Dan Creek. These figures are given separately (p. 46) following the table, as they imply a total charge of invested capital in addition to working costs against one season's operations. They are worthy the attention of prospective placer miners.

The cost of shoveling into sluice boxes in the remote parts of the Seward Peninsula is at present from \$3 to \$5 per cubic yard. Some drifting operations have been carried on in the Kougarok and Fairhaven districts, on which figures are not at hand.

Dredging estimates furnished by trustworthy interior operators place the cost at 80 cents where gravel must be thawed by points ahead of the dredge. In the Seward Peninsula it is estimated that if the property is sufficiently large for a ten-year life to be allowed, a dredge can be operated at the cost of 30 cents per cubic yard. The field for dredges in placer mining in Alaska is extremely limited. In the Seward Peninsula it is not impossible that some of the wide, shallow creek deposits will be worked successfully by means of the steam scraper. The cost of an experimental operation on Ophir Creek was reported to be under 20 cents per cubic yard.

The costs of operating by two mechanical systems in the Seward Peninsula (involving the labor of men in shoveling into cars and tramming to the bottom of an incline, or to a bed-rock sluice leading to hydraulic elevator throat) are, unfortunately, not available for publication. The derricking system, No. 7, however, both in the interior and on the Seward Peninsula, appears to be superior in point of cost to either of the above mentioned, for the working of the average Alaska open cuts.

Frozen ground can not be attacked with success by the steam shovel. Even where it digs the gravel successfully, if men follow it to clean bed rock by hand, the cost of operating is sometimes doubled. The steam shovel has, however, a field in northern placer mining.

Regarding mechanical operations in general, the important principle should be emphasized that the main expense is getting the material into the receptacle which conveys it to the sluice or washing plant. Tramming, even for a long distance and to a considerable elevation, adds a very small proportionate amount to the total cost of working. The establishment of a permanent washing plant, economically situated as regards water supply and dump, should be considered by every Alaskan miner who purposes working the shallow creek deposits which characterize that country. The isolation of the washing operations, together with the adoption of the most economical system of tramming possible, will go far toward attaining the ends of adequate grade and room for tailings, which are the *sine qua non* accompaniments of successful gravel mining.

Average capacity and cost of gold gravel mining operations in northwestern America.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
	Hydraulic mining, no pumping of water.	Hydraulic mining with use of hydraulic elevator.	Open cut; shoveling into sluice boxes, including stripping top dirt; no pumping.	Open cut; horse scrap- ing.	Open cut; shoveling; wheeling to bucket; cable tram to sluice.	Open cut; shoveling into cars; track and incline to sluice.	Open cut; shoveling into buckets or skips; skidding or tram- ming, and derricking to sluice.	Open cut; shoveling into sluice; millings by hydraulic lift.	Open cut; steam-shovel excavating; track and incline to sluice.	Open cut; steam scrap- ing; generally on stripping work or fall- ings.	Predging.	Drifting partly frozen or thawed ground re- quiring timbering.	Drifting and thawing solidly frozen ground; little or no timbering.	Winter drifting and spring sluicing of dumps.	Mining or stripping overburden by ground sluicing.	Hydraulic mining by means of pumped water.	Booming with self- dumping water gate.
SOUTH COAST PROVINCE.																	
Number of operations considered.	6	6	6														
Capacity, cubic yards, in 24 hours.	883	350	54														
Thickness of deposit, feet.	30.3	25	5.6														
Thickness of gravel worked, feet.	30.3	25	3.7														
Cost, per cubic yard ^a	\$0.20	\$0.31	\$2.01														
INTERIOR PROVINCE.																	
Number of operations considered.	13		20		8					6			7			4	
Capacity, cubic yards, in 24 hours.	1,049		63	105	162	450	233	184	800		1,062	50	75	50	150	830	250
Thickness of deposit, feet.	37.4		8.6	20	17.5	14	15	8	22	15	35	60	26.4	26.4	9	33	7.5
Thickness of gravel worked, feet.	37.4		3.5	6	4.5	5	9	6	22	8.7	35	4	4.36	4.36	9	33	6.6
Cost, per cubic yard ^a	\$0.238		\$2.39	\$0.60	\$2.14	\$2.43	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$1.46	\$0.49	\$0.49	\$4.25	\$3.38	\$5.14	\$0.17	\$0.65	\$0.07
SEWARD PENINSULA PROVINCE.																	
Number of operations considered.		4	10	5												3	
Capacity, cubic yards, in 24 hours.		638	145	200			550		1,000		700	80	20	83	173	250	
Thickness of deposit, feet.		12	6.6	5			15		30		8	20	35	85	4	23	
Thickness of gravel worked, feet.		12	3.3	5			11		27		8	7	4	4.3	4	23	
Cost, per cubic yard ^a		\$0.89	\$1.87	\$0.46			\$0.91		\$0.52		\$0.43	\$4.49	\$3.66	\$4.61	\$0.10	\$0.93	

^a Least time, the prices paid for mining property, and the cost of equipment other than that relating to actual mining (e. g. railways, wagon roads, etc.) are not taken into account, and any estimates based on these figures must make due allowance for these expenses; otherwise the costs here given will be found too low.

^b "Muck", or top gravel.

^c "Muck", or fine silt and ice; from 50 to 75 per cent ice.

Mr. Stephen Birch, in a letter, gives the cost of placer work on Dan Creek, Nizina district, Alaska, as follows:

By ground sluicing through 20-inch flume: 6,803 cubic yards, \$8,781.44, or \$1.143 per cubic yard.

By use of 8-inch cotton pressure-hose and nozzle through 20-inch flume: 1,600 cubic yards, \$1,457, or \$0.91 per cubic yard.

By use of pick and shovel only, through 10-inch sluice box: 2,320 cubic yards, \$5,100, or \$1.875 per cubic yard.

A 273-foot tunnel, 6 feet by 6 feet, timbered: \$1,017, or \$3.725 per running foot, or 407 cubic yards of gravel removed, which costs \$2.50 per cubic yard.

While the cost given above may seem high, it is because of the fact that it includes the cost of the tools and material now on hand, which were necessary to remove this gravel. Now, if this work is continued for a number of years, the depreciation of the tools, etc., could be charged proportionately. These prices may not be a criterion for future operations in that country, but were our first cost of operation, and any strangers going into that section of country would be apt to run up their costs to these figures.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By F. E. and C. W. WRIGHT.

INTRODUCTION.

The portion of southeastern Alaska which has been called into prominence of late by the international boundary decisions is a narrow strip of coast land extending northwestward from Dixon Entrance and Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, the highest of a chain of peaks marking the boundary between Alaska and the Yukon district of Canada. From Dixon Entrance to the head of Lynn Canal this coastal area may be described as a partially submerged mountain range, forming in the Pacific Ocean an archipelago of precipitous islands. These rise abruptly from salt water and are separated from each other by deep, narrow fiords and channels, or "canals," the whole forming a remarkable inland passage, which, for scenic effects, is unrivaled by any district in America.

To this field the writers were assigned, with instructions to examine the mining districts and to collect information on the economic conditions at present prevailing. The season's work in this area for 1904 was begun in the latter part of May and completed about the first of October. During June the geologic cross section from the head of Taku Inlet to Sitka by way of Peril Straits was studied, and the mining camps at Funter Bay, Freshwater Bay, and Rodman Bay were visited. In July the senior author made an investigation of the mines and prospects of the Sitka region, while the junior author examined the coal and metalliferous deposits of Admiralty Island. August was spent in mapping the geology along the coast from Sitka to Wrangell, and in making a reconnaissance of the Wrangell mining district. The latter part of the month and the first ten days of September were occupied by the senior author in studying the formations exposed for 180 miles up the Stikine River, which intersects the Coast Range. The junior author, during this time, completed the geologic reconnaissance of the mainland from Windham Bay to Cleveland Peninsula. The remaining weeks in September were devoted to collecting data on the recent mine improvements and the character of the ore deposits in the Ketchikan district.

Because of the illness of the senior author the preparation of this paper has fallen chiefly to the junior author, who has abstracted the notes of the former and presents the following conclusions.

The purpose of this paper is to give a brief summary of the economic developments which have been made during the past few years in southeastern Alaska. A more complete discussion of investigations, accompanied by maps of the region, is in preparation and will be published later.

The total gold production from southeastern Alaska for 1904, excluding that of the Treadwell group of mines, is estimated to aggregate \$275,000. The yield of the Treadwell mines will be approximately \$3,000,000. The production of silver will not be greater than \$30,000, and, excepting small shipments for smelter tests, that of copper has been nil.

GEOLOGY.

To make clear the descriptions of the ore deposits, the general geologic character of the Alexander Archipelago will be briefly described, after which the several mining districts will be treated in turn.

STRUCTURE.

The distribution of the coast formations in wide, extensive belts, all striking in a general northwest-southeast direction with relatively steep dips, facilitates the geologic mapping to a great degree. The arrangement of the sedimentary rocks points to simple structure, and though folds a thousand feet or more in width are prominent among the islands, a duplication of the beds on a large scale has not been observed. Numerous intrusions of igneous rocks, essentially of granite, diorite, and gabbro, have caused a displacement and metamorphism of the sedimentary beds, rendering difficult a grouping into continuous series. The lack of fossils in many of the strata likewise prevents at the present time a definite correlation of the formations.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROCKS.

The main mountain mass between the international boundary and tide water is composed of a light-gray eruptive rock. This rock in general resembles a granite and is usually so named, but microscopic examination proves it to be a granodiorite or a quartz-diorite of coarse crystalline texture. Southwest of this Coast Range invasion are gneissoid rocks and highly metamorphic schists, interstratified with narrow belts of marble. Adjacent to these and bordering the coast of the mainland are argillaceous slates, more or less carbonaceous, including limestones, and these again are followed by extensive belts of more or less schistose greenstone.

Among the islands of the archipelago a particular formation is not continuous along a definite line, and cross sections vary in different latitudes. These islands are composed in the main of wide, intrusive, granitic belts, often forming the core of the islands; of Paleozoic limestone beds in places several miles in width, and of wide areas of intrusive greenstones, usually schistose. On some of the islands black slates are prominent, and probably form the bed rock of many of the channels. Where slates occur in the vicinity of an intrusive belt they are invariably altered to mica-schist and hornfels, and similarly many of the limestone beds have been changed to marble. In the vicinity of Sitka and farther southward, along the Pacific coast, extensive though relatively narrow belts of graywacke form the country rock.

A very much younger group of comparatively flat-lying rocks rest upon the upturned and eroded edges of the older sediments. They comprise a series of sandstones and conglomerates interstratified with numerous coal seams containing fossils of Eocene age.^a These beds appear to have been deposited in relatively low, flat areas, notably on Admiralty and Kuiu islands, subsequent to the upheaval of the mountain ranges, and were not subjected to the dynamic forces which caused the metamorphism and folding of the underlying limestones and associated strata. These Eocene beds show evidence of only gentle folding accompanied by slight faulting.

Subsequent to the deposition of the coal beds portions of the two above-mentioned islands were covered by flows of andesitic lava, dikes of which are also found on many of the other islands, cutting the older sediments.

MINERALIZATION.

Lode systems, following definite geologic horizons, have been traced for many miles along the west slope of the Coast Range. These lodes occur within limited zones of mineralization, which follow the trend of the sediments and form irregularly disposed concentrations of mineral, sometimes sufficient to make an ore. Such zones were observed by A. C. Spencer and the writer along the mainland, from Berners Bay to Windham Bay, and are described in a general way in the preliminary report on the Juneau gold belt.^b What seems to be the southern continuation of these mainland belts traverses the Wrangell and Ketchikan districts. They are presumably represented by the mineral locations in Port Houghton, Thomas Bay, Glacier basin east of Wrangell, Bradfield Canal, and Thorne Arm east of Ketchikan.

The data collected from the mineral outcrops and mines of the many islands of this territory have not been sufficient to define the existence

^aDall, W. H., Coal and lignite of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, pp. 769-908. Brooks, A. H., The coal resources of Alaska: Twenty-second Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 3, pp. 515-571.

^bSpencer, A. C., The Juneau gold belt, Alaska: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, pp. 28-42.

of extensive lode systems traceable over great distances, and it appears from the evidence already gathered that, beyond the boundaries of the main-lode system, mineralization is widely and irregularly distributed. However, on Admiralty Island a mineralized zone may be traced from Funter Bay through the Mammoth group south of Young Bay and to the Johnson prospect on Seymour Canal, 4 miles north of Windfall Harbor. Another may be said to occur on Baranof Island, beginning at Billy basin east of Sitka, traversing the properties in the vicinity of Silver Bay and striking southeastward through the Lucky Chance property, a distance of 12 miles. This zone may also be represented by mineral outcrops which have been located recently at the head of Red Bluff Bay, an indentation on the east shore of Baranof Island.

Mineral-bearing veins and impregnations of copper and gold ores may follow or recur along certain schistose and sedimentary beds, or near contacts of igneous rocks, for several miles, but no well-defined belts of mineralization have yet been traced on the islands to the south.

ORE DEPOSITS.

The ore deposits themselves vary greatly. Some are strong gold-bearing quartz fissures containing free-milling ore of moderate grade, as at Berners Bay, Sitka, and Snettisham. Some are rich stringer leads, occurring in slates and schists, as at Sheep Creek and Funter Bay. Others follow wide dikes of a mineralized basic rock intersecting the slates, as in the Silver Bow basin. Both slates and dikes are cut by numerous gash veins accompanied by sulphides, which also penetrate the inclosing rock and form wide bodies of low-grade ore. Still others are mineralized belts of slate or schist impregnated with sulphides of iron and intersected by numerous stringers of quartz and calcite and occasional concentrations of massive auriferous sulphide. Deposits of this character occur at the Yakima and Nevada Creek properties on Douglas Island, the Portland group on Endicott Arm, the prospects up Spruce Creek at Windham Bay, and the Rodman Bay mines. However, for the most part these ores are of too low grade for profitable mining.

The ore bodies of the Treadwell group of mines, as shown by Becker^a and Spencer^b are brecciated masses of intrusive syenite intersected by a network of quartz and calcite veinlets and impregnated with pyrite, which is found both in the veinlets and the rock itself. These deposits occur in carbonaceous slates, the structure of which they closely follow. Similar ore deposits have not been discovered elsewhere in Alaska.

^a Becker, G. F., Reconnaissance of gold fields of southern Alaska: Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 3.

^b Spencer, A. C., *The geology of the Treadwell ore deposits, Alaska*: Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. 35.

In the Wrangell district, farther south, the principal deposits are on Woewodski Island, where the ore bodies consist of wide ledges filling brecciated fissures in the greenstone and carrying principally gold values intimately associated with the sulphides, so that they are not suited for treatment by amalgamation.

Copper is the predominating metal of the Ketchikan district, and deposits composed essentially of copper and iron sulphides occur in wide belts of greenstone in the form of lenticular masses many feet in width and often several hundred feet in length. Such ore bodies are being developed at Niblack and at Hadley for both copper and gold. Contact copper deposits between granodiorite and limestone and in some instances along the contact of a basic intrusive dike, are well presented in the vicinity of Copper Mountain and at the Green Monster group, on the west side of Prince of Wales Island. At Dolomi, Hollis, and Sealevel the deposits, with slate, limestone, and schist as country rocks, consist of free-milling gold quartz ledges, 1 foot to several feet in width, carrying both high and moderately low values in gold.

PLACER DEPOSITS.

The gold-bearing gravel deposits along the southeast coast of Alaska are of low grade and are being worked as such at several localities, namely: Shuck River at Windham Bay, Gold Creek in the vicinity of Juneau, McGinnis Creek 15 miles north of Juneau, Windfall Creek 30 miles north of Juneau, and in the Porcupine placer district. Of these, only two, Gold and Porcupine creeks, have yielded placer gold in profitable amounts, though at the other localities developments are progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that they will soon arrive at the productive stage.

MINES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

SKAGWAY MINING DISTRICT.

The Skagway mining district includes that portion of the mainland territory west of Lynn Canal to a point just north of Lituya Bay, commonly known as Cape Fairweather, and also the strip of land on the eastern side of Lynn Canal north of a point opposite Sullivan Island. The northern termination follows the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. The principal mining locality of this section, the Porcupine placer district, was visited and reported upon in 1903.^a Since that time developments have been continued on Porcupine Creek by the owners of the Discovery and other claims to the mouth of McKinley Creek. The large bed-rock flume, begun last season, has been continued several hundred feet upstream

^a Wright; C. W., The Porcupine placer district, Alaska: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 236.

on the Discovery claim, and through it both the creek gravels and the side-bench deposits are being sluiced. The former difficulty in handling large boulders contained in the gravel wash is to a great degree lessened by the swift current in the bed-rock flume, which transports the greater part to points below the workings. At McKinley Creek operations were not continued the last season, and across the divide on Nugget Creek and on the Salmon River the proposed developments of last year were not accomplished, little work being done.

Glacier Creek, 3 miles west of Porcupine Creek, though idle during the summer, will be opened up this winter during the months of low water. Excepting the annual assessment work and the staking of a few claims, little or nothing has been done farther north, on Bear Creek.

Prospects are reported in the vicinity of Skagway, where there are tunnels and small shafts on many of the deposits. None of these have yet become gold producers and many have been abandoned.

JUNEAU MINING DISTRICT.

The Juneau mining district embodies that portion of the mainland from Cape Fanshaw, in Frederick Sound, to a point opposite Sullivan Island, in Lynn Canal, and includes Admiralty and Douglas islands.

A detailed study of the geology and mines on Douglas Island and on the mainland from Berners Bay to Windham Bay was made in 1903 by Arthur C. Spencer. His report, including topographic and geologic maps of the area, is now in preparation and will soon be available for distribution. In view of the early publication of this report only a brief mention will be made of the late developments on these mainland deposits, while a short description of the coal and metalliferous deposits on Admiralty Island will be added.

TREADWELL GROUP.

During the last year a large 3,500-foot hoist has been installed at the Treadwell mine to replace the small one at the main shaft, which has now reached a depth of nearly 1,200 feet. At this depth the ore body has proved to be of better grade than nearer the surface, and at the 900-foot level the included mass of slate in the central portion of the deposit has disappeared and the deposit has a continuous width of over 300 feet. During the year ending May 31, 1904, the exploration and development work, including drifting, cross cutting, and shaft sinking, amounted to 9,372 feet. The ore milled amounted to 774,595 tons and the ore reserves are estimated at 4,017,289 tons. The value of the ore mined averaged \$2.44 per ton, while the total expenses of extraction amounted to only \$1.37 per ton.

At the Mexican and Ready-Bullion mines, east of the Treadwell, the developments during 1904 showed but little change in the character of the ore bodies. Statistics on the developments and production

of these mines for the year ending December 31 will not be published in time to include the data in this paper. The mining methods employed have been very clearly described by Mr. R. A. Kinzie,^a superintendent of the Treadwell mines, and the geology of the ore deposits has been given in much detail by A. C. Spencer,^b of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Within the Gold Creek drainage area work has been continued, with promising results, at the Ebner, the Humboldt, the Alaska-Juneau, and the Perseverance mines; but, though large-scale operations on these properties have been proposed, no great advancement has been made in this direction.

At Little basin, the Jualpa Mining Company's placer property, within a mile of Juneau, operations have been confined to the installation of a flume sufficient to control the waters of Gold Creek during their highest stages and thus permit hydraulic operations to be carried on with safety. This flume, which follows the south side of the valley slope, is 4,250 feet in length, 20 by 9 feet in cross section, and has a grade of 1.66 per cent. At the head of the basin a dam has been built in bed rock, and gates have been constructed to control the flow of water into the flume or creek bed. A tunnel 2,000 feet long is being extended 400 feet to a point under the basin where it will tap the gravel bed 90 feet below the surface. Early in the spring, when this tunnel is completed, hydraulicking of these auriferous gravels will be commenced.

The Sheep Creek mines, 5 miles east of Juneau, are again being systematically developed and have been good producers in both gold and silver this past year.

MINES SOUTH OF JUNEAU.

The Snettisham mine, approximately 35 miles south of Juneau, has continually produced good ore from its relatively small deposit, and the 20-stamp mill on the property has been in operation during the greater part of the year.

At Sumdum, 50 miles southeast of Juneau, operations have ceased and the mining plant is to be removed, owing to the failure of the quartz ledge in depth, prohibiting profitable extraction. It is doubtful whether mining will ever be resumed at this place.

Still farther south, at Windham Bay, developments have continued on many of the properties, though none of these have as yet proved productive. The mineral belts are low in gold values and though occasional seams with visible gold are found the ores will require very economical methods of extraction to insure profitable mining.

^a Kinzie, R. A., The Treadwell group of mines, Alaska: Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. 34, pp. 334-386.

^b Spencer, A. C., The geology of the Treadwell ore deposits, Alaska: Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. 35.

MINES NORTH OF JUNEAU.

Northward from Juneau along the mainland as far as Berners Bay much attention has been directed to the many prospects, and some promising leads have been discovered. Besides the operations in progress on the placers of McGinnis Creek and Windfall Creek, previously mentioned, investigations have been advanced on the quartz ledges at T Harbor, Eagle River, Yankee Cove, and Berners Bay.

The Peterson group of claims near T Harbor, 20 miles north of Juneau, was bonded and operated the early part of 1904, but, owing to mismanagement, developments were suspended in the fall.

The property of the Eagle River Mining Company, 25 miles north of Juneau and 7 miles from salt water, has been opened by several hundred feet of crosscutting and drifting. The quartz ledge varies from 3 to 6 feet in width and is reported to be of high grade ore. A 20-stamp mill close to the river is in operation and is connected with the mine tunnel, 260 feet above it, by a cable tram. A tramway $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long has been built from the beach and the remaining $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles is covered by a wagon road. The ore is reported to average \$30 per ton.

The Alaska-Washington Gold Mining Company, operating west of Yankee Cove, has completed several hundred feet of tunneling, also a 50-foot shaft, during the year. The ledge is reported to be of high-grade ore and though of no great size is supposed to be of sufficient value to warrant farther developments.

At Berners Bay the Kensington mine has been under development during the summer, and a crosscut tunnel 1,800 feet in length has been completed, cutting the ledge 95 feet in width at a depth of 1,400 feet below the surface. The quality of the ore is reported to improve with increasing depth, and the property promises well as a future gold producer. Plans have been made for the erection of a large mining and milling plant, and a town site has been surveyed along the shore below the mine.

At the Jualin and other adjacent mines near Berners Bay, no extensive improvements were accomplished in 1904, and no recent discoveries of much import were made in the vicinity.

MINES ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND.

Funter Bay.—Funter Bay forms a harbor on the east side of Chatham Strait, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward from Point Retreat, the most northern point of Admiralty Island. The rocks exposed along the shores of this bay grade from amphibole to chlorite-schists, and are interstratified in places with beds of marble. There is evidence of much folding throughout this entire series, the anticlines and synclines often being a thousand feet or more in width. The general strike is north-northwest and the prevailing dip southwest. Dikes of a basic character, averaging

several feet in width, crosscut the series in a northeast direction. In this same general course, N. 60° E., are exposures of narrow quartz-filled fissures, a hundred feet or more apart, which form the ore bodies of the principal mines. A second system of quartz veins, considerably larger and striking N. 10° W., is represented at the Portage group of claims, 2 miles from the head of the bay, as well as by the prospects on the southeast side of Funter Mountain. These have not received much development and are reported to be low in gold values.

The Tellurium mine and numerous other claims, 58 in all, comprise the holdings of the Funter Bay Mining Company, established in 1902. Since that time nothing more than the annual assessment work has been accomplished. At the Tellurium mine, close to the water's edge on the south side of the bay, the ore body consists of a quartz ledge several feet in width, that strikes N. 60° E., crosscutting a chlorite-schist country rock. This ledge is opened by two shafts, each 100 feet in depth, and by a tunnel 60 feet in length. The ore—the greater part of which is free-milling—is treated in a 10-stamp mill and is reported to average \$8 per ton in gold. The other holdings of this company are located at various elevations on the mountain slope to the south. The ore bodies consist essentially of stringer leads varying from several inches to several feet in width. Assays from many of these small ledges are reported to give high values.

The War Horse mine, 1 mile southeast of the Tellurium, was developed extensively in 1897 by the Keystone Gold Mining Company, and in 1900 it was again operated, but since that time no important improvements have been made. The ledge is very small, averaging 2 feet in width, but is rich in free gold, which occurs finely disseminated throughout the quartz. The developments consist of two shafts 48 and 125 feet deep, besides 320 feet of drifting along the vein. The ore which, after careful hand sorting was shipped direct to the smelter, is said to have had a value of about \$100 per ton.

Young Bay.—The continuation of the Funter Bay mineral belt is probably represented by the Mammoth group of mines, situated at 2,600 feet elevation 4 miles south of Young Bay and 12 miles southeast of Funter Bay. The ore deposits here, however, differ from those at Funter Bay in that the country rock—a schist—is heavily mineralized, while the quartz-filled fissures are rare and of very minor importance. Within the three defined mineralized zones are many rich seams carrying galena, sphalerite, and some free gold, and these greatly increase the average values of the ore. These ore belts vary from 25 to 75 feet in width and have been traced several hundred yards along the strike of the inclosing schists. Very high assay values are reported in gold and silver, and small smelter shipments and mill tests have given sufficiently favorable returns to justify the construction of a 1,500-foot crosscut tunnel, which is already 575 feet in length.

This will eventually undercut the ore bodies at a depth of 300 feet. Other developments on this property include several open cuts and small pits, exposing the mineralized rock at various points along the surface.

On the west side of Seymour Canal, 4 miles north of Windfall Harbor, a deposit of copper and iron sulphides is exposed in a quartz-sericite-schist of sedimentary origin. These sulphides have been introduced with stringers of quartz along the strike of the schist and form a mineral zone 20 feet in width. The deposit is located close to the water's edge and has been prospected by a 50-foot shaft and a drift crosscutting the ore body. The low percentage of copper and small gold values in the ore have not encouraged further developments.

At Gambier Bay, south of the entrance to Seymour Canal, chalcopryrite occurs with other sulphides in irregular quartz veins and stringers, which follow the general trend of a calc slate country rock. These deposits are located on the north slope of Cave Mountain at the head of Gambier Bay and on the northeast slope of Mount Gambier. None of the properties have received much attention, most of them even lacking assessment work.

Coal.—The existence of coal beds at Murder Cove, just east of Point Gardner, and in Kootznahoo Inlet north of Killisnoo, has been known for many years, and early, though unsuccessful, attempts were made by the Navy Department to locate workable deposits on this island. Later in the nineties private prospecting was undertaken by many persons, with the idea that the narrow coal seams exposed would become wider in depth or that the small beds indicated more extensive deposits below.

In Kootznahoo Inlet coal is widely distributed in the sandstone conglomerate beds of Eocene age. These beds are but slightly folded and faulted. The coal seams average from a few inches to a few feet in width, and many thousands of dollars have been spent in their development without revealing minable deposits. Most of the properties have been abandoned, and no work was in progress during the last summer.

At Murder Cove only one coal seam has received attention. This is located 2 miles from the head of the cove at an elevation of 500 feet. The inclosing beds are composed of basaltic tuff, breccia, and lava which show much surface decomposition. This occurrence resembles that of the Yukon coal beds.^a The absence of fossils and the alteration of these beds have been caused in part by the overlying lava flows, which, however, have made the coal much harder and of a better quality. Both the coal beds and rocks in which they occur have been folded sufficiently to render the profitable extraction of the coal a difficult problem. The coal lies in three seams, separated by thin

^a Collier, A. J., Coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 218, p. 18.

beds of impure coal and tuff. The average total thickness of coal is about 5 feet. It has been developed by a crosscut tunnel 250 feet in length and a drift of 100 feet along the coal bed. From the drift an incline shaft at an angle of 25° has been sunk to a depth of 180 feet, where the coal bed, found to be displaced, was again discovered after much drifting.

Other coal seams, of no economic importance, however, occur both at Hamilton Bay and at Port Camden in Keku Straits south of Admiralty Island.

The coal in the Alexander Archipelago gives no promise of being in sufficient quantity to make producing mines and thus reduce the cost of fuel. Small amounts, however, may be obtained from some of the coal seams for local use.

SITKA MINING DISTRICT.

The Sitka mining district includes both Baranof and Chichagof islands, the two westernmost islands of the Alexander Archipelago. The rocks strike in a northwest direction, usually have steep dips, and are arranged in wide belts. The eastern coast of Chichagof Island is composed of limestone beds of Carboniferous age, into which have been intruded bands of granodiorite, with their long axis parallel to the cleavage of the sediments. At the south end of the island is a series of chlorite-schists and carbonaceous shales which appear not only to underlie Hooniah Sound, but also to form the country rock in the vicinity of the Rodman Bay mines. Along the narrows of Peril Straits is a wide belt of granodiorite which farther southwest shows such segregation of the basic minerals as to resemble greenstone. Adjacent to this is an assemblage of sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to mica-schists and overlain by slate-graywacke series. In the vicinity of Sitka these strata form the bed rock exposed along the coast and the country rocks of the ore deposits. This slate-graywacke series has been intruded by numerous dikes of varying composition which are associated with or near the mineral deposits.

The ore bodies are irregular, quartz-filled fissures, and are usually parallel to the bedding planes of the slate-graywacke country rock. The ledges vary rapidly in width and are divided into a number of small veins in some places and into a series of small stringers along the bedding planes at others, thus forming a mineral zone composed of stringer leads. The ledges are crosscut by horizontal veins which are apparently unmineralized and of later origin. The values are essentially gold associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Cache mine.—This property, formerly known as the Stewart mine, is located east of and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the head of Silver Bay at an elevation of 720 feet. It is the only patented claim in this area. The mine is on a quartz ledge which is 4 to 12 feet in width and strikes

N. 70° W., parallel with the slate country rock. It has been opened at several elevations by three tunnels varying from 50 to 150 feet in length, and considerable ore has been stoped out and treated by a 10-stamp mill on the property. The ore is reported to average \$7.50 per ton.

Bauer mine.—This mine is 2 miles southeast of Silver Bay and 1 mile south of the Cache mine, at an elevation of 1,700 feet. A cross-cut tunnel 900 feet in length reaches the main ledge, which is 16 feet in width at a depth of about 400 feet. It also cuts several smaller quartz veins striking parallel with the formation. The average value of the ledge is said to be \$4.50 in gold per ton. Assessment work only has been done on the property this past year.

Lucky Chance mine.—This property is situated in a precipitous mountain range, 2,500 feet above sea level and 4 miles as the crow flies, or 7 by wagon road, from the head of Silver Bay. The quartz ledge has a maximum width of 8 feet where it outcrops; but in the tunnel it is not constant in width and appears to merge into a series of narrow stringers penetrating the mineralized slate hanging wall. The foot wall of graywacke is locally known as diorite, because of its compact, massive structure. A 600-foot tunnel follows the ledge and connects through a raise with a surface pit. The surface improvements comprise a 10-stamp mill, a sawmill, and a water-power plant. High values are reported from parts of this vein, and many specimens of free gold have been obtained.

Billy basin.—The discovery of gold-bearing quartz in this basin, 3 miles east of Sitka, has caused considerable expenditure of money and labor. A good trail was made and a sawmill built, but little was done underground. The extent and value of the ore deposit, therefore, can not be determined, as it has only been opened by two small tunnels, which expose irregular masses of quartz in the slate-graywacke country rock.

Many other prospects, partly developed, notably the Lower Ledge, Bullion, Free Gold, Liberty Lode, Silver Bay group, and the Boston are still held in the above described area, some of which have very favorable surface showings, but lack of capital and inefficient management has caused a suspension of explorations for the past few years.

Rodman Bay.—The mineral deposits 5 miles from the head of Rodman Bay have excited much interest and undergone large developments since their discovery in 1898. The basis of operations at this place is a mineralized belt of much wrinkled slate several hundred feet in width, containing interlaced stringers of quartz and calcite accompanied by sulphides carrying gold. Irregular fissures filled with quartz are also encountered in the tunnel which crosscuts the deposit. The slate country rock has been intruded by dikes of diabase in the

vicinity of the ore body, and a few miles distant by a wide granodiorite belt, both of which have probably been controlling factors in the mineral deposition.

The mine developments include an 800-foot crosscut tunnel, the buildings for a 120-stamp mill, a small power plant, and a narrow-gauge railroad 7 miles in length from the mill to the wharf. The ore is reported to be of very low grade, and the work which has been done has not demonstrated the possibility of profitable mining.

Freshwater Bay.—The only mineral locations on Chichagof Island have been made on a gypsum bed outcropping about a mile from the shore of Iyoukeen Inlet, a harbor just north of Freshwater Bay. This deposit is interstratified in a limestone of Carboniferous age, the beds of which have been much folded and sheared. The gypsum is unsuitable for ornamental purposes on account of cleavage and jointing planes, but it is of an excellent quality for the manufacture of plaster of Paris. The stratum has been exposed by an open cut for 50 feet along its strike and for 20 feet in width, and by a shaft for 40 feet in depth, but its full extent has not yet been defined. About 300 tons of the material are in sight. The favorable location of this property and the value of calcined gypsum is sufficient to warrant further development.

WRANGELL MINING DISTRICT.

This mining district extends along the mainland from Cape Fanshaw to Bradfield Canal and includes Kuiu, Kupreanof, Mitkof, Zarembo, Etolin, and Wrangell, and several other smaller islands. Prospecting in this section, has been meager, and at only one locality, the Olympic mine, has there been extensive development and a production of gold.

Duncan Canal.—On the west side of the small island of Woewodski, at the south entrance to Duncan Canal, is the property of the Olympic Mining Company, embracing some 60 claims. Operations have been confined principally to what are known as the "Hattie" Ledge at the lower camp and the "Helen S." at the upper or Smith's camp. The country rock is a greenstone which is probably extrusive and which is more or less schistose. The main cleavage planes strike north-south and dip 70° E. The mineral deposits are quartz ledges from 5 to 15 feet in width, which apparently fill brecciated zones in the greenstones. They strike in a northeast-southwest direction, and are nearly vertical. Large masses of the greenstone are included in these ledges, and the stringers of quartz penetrate the country rock in all directions near the main ledge. Portions of the ledges consist of a network of quartz stringers inclosing the altered greenstone, and sulphides, carrying the gold values, are disseminated in small particles in the quartz as well as in the greenstone. Practically none of the ore is free milling. It concentrates about 18 to 1, which product is said to yield \$32 in gold.

The explorations and developments aggregate 1,500 feet of shaft sinking, crosscutting and drifting. On the surface, besides the shaft house, is a well-built 20-stamp mill, a compressor plant run by water-power, and other mine improvements. Work on this property has been suspended since the early part of 1904.

At the head of Duncan Canal are several copper prospects and gold-bearing ledges which are at present receiving considerable attention. Here also the country rock is greenstone-schist which has been intruded by wide dikes of fine-grained diorite.

Near the north end of the east arm, on the west slope of the mountain range, 2 miles from the shore, is the Portage Mountain group of claims. Here four well-defined ledges striking in a northeast direction have been prospected, and it is proposed to drive a crosscut tunnel during the winter of 1904-5 which will undercut the entire system. The ores are in the main chalcopyrite and pyrite, often accompanied by magnetite and pyrrhotite.

On the west side of the east arm is another group of locations on what is supposed to be a continuation of one of the above-mentioned ledges. This property is also to be developed this coming year.

A third prospect is located 2 miles up the creek, entering the north side of the west arm of the canal. At this point the ore body is a mineralized limestone which occurs in the greenstone-schist series, and is in places traversed by seams along which a concentration of the mineral has been effected. The ore is pyrite with some galena, from which favorable assay returns are reported. Explorations on this property have just been started and the extent of the ore body has not been determined.

A somewhat novel feature is the presence of gold-bearing quartz ledges in the intrusive granite belt on Woronkofski Island. These are situated on the north end of the island, on a point called the Elephant's Nose, and have been located as the Exchange Group of claims. The quartz ledges are later than the granite, and in them are many inclusions of granite masses, altered, and more or less impregnated with mineral. Two ledges averaging 12 feet in width have been opened by two tunnels and open cuts, and from these exposures fair gold assays are reported. These properties have remained idle for the last few years.

Glacier basin.—Glacier basin is a glacially eroded depression at an elevation of 2,000 feet on the mainland, 14 miles due east of Wrangell and 8 miles from tide water. The mineral deposits are all found in the schist series adjacent to the Coast Range intrusive belt to the east. Their general trend is northwest and the dip northeast. Narrow granitic belts and porphyritic dikes, probably offshoots from the main belt, intersect this schist series at very oblique angles, and probably have had considerable influence upon the deposition of the ore. In

the vicinity of the porphyry dikes and along their contacts are ledges of massive galena and chalcopyrite, usually parallel with the schistosity of the formation. The principal deposit of Glacier basin is found between two porphyry dikes striking N. 30° W. and dipping northeast at an angle of 45°. Two tunnels 50 feet in length expose the ore body, which is about 20 feet in width. The principal mineral is concentrated along the foot wall. The ore is reported to carry values in silver, lead, and copper.

On the Margery claims, below the basin, the deposits are essentially galena ores, occurring in stringers 1 foot to 5 feet in width, which follow a definite zone parallel with the schist. This vein system has been opened at an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level by a tunnel 40 feet in length. Farther northeast on the same claim is an open cut exposing a 12-foot ledge which is rich in galena and which has been traced several hundred feet along its strike. Assays from this are reported to be high in silver and gold as well as in lead. The ores are galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, native silver, cerrussite, and limonite.

The "Ground Hog" basin claims, 4 miles north of the Margery claim have been developed to some extent during the year and show favorable assay returns. The ledge is over 6 feet in width and not unlike the ledges of Glacier basin.

Bradfield Canal.—On Ham Island, at the north entrance, to Bradfield Canal, is a deposit of a blue, coarsely crystalline marble. This is favorably situated and the marble is of good quality, containing few jointing cracks. The exposure is 50 feet high and 100 feet long. Tests of this rock have been made, and it is reported to be suitable for building as well as ornamental purposes.

KETCHIKAN MINING DISTRICT.

Two weeks were occupied in making a hasty visit to important mining localities of this region, which had been studied in 1901 by Mr. Brooks.^a This examination was deemed necessary, owing to the change in economic conditions and to the rapid developments in progress at some of the mines.

From the present investigation copper appears to be the most important metal of this district. Gold and silver values are next in consequence, both separately and in connection with the copper ores. Other metals, such as lead, zinc, and nickel, are found, but will be mined, if at all, only as by-products.

COPPER.

The occurrence of this metal is chiefly confined to Prince of Wales Island, which forms the western half of the Ketchikan district. The bed rocks of the island are argillites and white limestones, closely asso-

^aBrooks, A. H., The Ketchikan mining district, Alaska: Prof. Paper U. S. Geol. Survey No. 1.

ciated with greenstones. As the result of general metamorphism the limestones have been changed to marble, the greenstones to schists, and the argillites to crystalline schists and graphitic shales. Intruding these older strata are masses of quartz-diorite occurring as stocks miles in width, together with dikes and small areas composed of a more basic rock. On the east side of the island from Cholmondeley Sound northward, including Kasaan Peninsula and the west side of Cleveland Peninsula, the Kasaan greenstone forms the country rock. This, as described by Mr. Brooks,^a is believed to be largely effusive and later than the bed-rock series. It is of economic interest because of its association with the copper ores on Kasaan Peninsula and in the Skowl Arm region.

Niblack Anchorage.—Niblack Harbor forms an indentation in the southeast shore of Prince of Wales Island, and is 36 miles by water from Ketchikan. The mountains rise with steep ascent from the water's edge to peaks 2,000 to 3,000 feet in elevation. Greenstone is the country rock in the vicinity of the mines, but this, in places, has been altered to sericite, chlorite, and amphibole-schists. These original greenstones are intrusive into the older sedimentary rocks, which occur farther north and south but do not outcrop in this harbor. At a distance of 2 miles on the slopes to the north of Niblack Anchorage is an intrusive dioritic stock, a mile or more in width, and of later date than the greenstone. A similar intrusive mass occurs to the south along the north shore of Moria Sound. The relation of the copper deposits to these distant dioritic stocks was not determined, though it is possible that they owe their genesis to the after action of the dioritic invasion.

The ore bodies occur both as small and irregular veins and as mineralized zones. Though the veins are rich in values, they will never be of as great importance as the extensive mineralized zones. Chalcopyrite, with pyrite and pyrrhotite, carrying gold values, are the principal ores.

Developments during the past two years have been confined to ore bodies exposed on the Judge claim, which lies close to tidewater at the head of Niblack Anchorage. On the original locations of the Lookout Group, situated at an elevation of 1,500 feet, on the south slope of Niblack Anchorage, only the annual assessment work is being done. The deposits at the Judge claim are large lenticular masses from 10 to 100 feet in width and 100 to several hundred feet in length and depth. These are separated by unmineralized belts of greenstone-schist. The ore—essentially a massive sulphide of pyrite and chalcopyrite—occurs in a matrix of altered greenstone, and appears to fill sheared zones, as both masses and fragments of the greenstone occur, completely surrounded by the mineral. Small veinlets of sulphide,

^aOp. cit., p. 97.

associated with quartz, occur in parts of the workings and form what is locally termed a jasper ore.

The developments at Niblack anchorage at the time of the writer's visit consisted of an inclined shaft 180 feet deep and, leading from this at three different levels, 660 feet of drifting and crosscutting.

The ore is said to carry 5 per cent copper and \$1.50 to \$2 in gold values. Concentration of this ore would not be practicable owing to its massive state and the high percentage of valueless iron pyrite, which can not be separated from it except by smelting or some process of solution and reprecipitation. The mine is most favorably situated and the ore from the shaft may be transported in cars directly to scows or barges for shipment to the smelters. A water-power at the head of the anchorage is controlled by the company and can be used to develop enough electric power for mining purposes.

Kasaan Peninsula.—On the northeast side of Kasaan Peninsula is a group of seven claims, the property of the Brown Alaska Company. This is one of the recent discoveries in the vicinity of Ketchikan and is by far the most extensively developed, especially in regard to surface equipment. The country rock near Hadley, as well as of the greater part of the peninsula, is composed of the Kasaan greenstone with occasional intervening beds of much wrinkled limestone altered to marble. Interstratified in the limestones are beds of magnetite, often carrying chalcopyrite. Dikes of felsite and more basic rocks are intruded into both the greenstone and sedimentary beds. The general trend of the sedimentaries is north-south, and the dip is to the west. The deposits form irregular lenses generally concordant with the dip and strike of the formations, and seven such masses have thus far been discovered, varying from 100 to 150 feet in length and 20 to 40 feet in width. The ore, essentially chalcopyrite, is said to contain 3.5 to 4.5 per cent copper, with \$1 to \$2 in gold values. The peculiar occurrence of these copper deposits and the intimate relation of the intrusives and magnetite beds to the ore bodies will be treated in detail in the more extended report.

Considerable underground development of the ore bodies has been accomplished. Two shafts 40 and 80 feet deep, and three tunnels from 100 to 200 feet in length, with many drift tunnels, expose the deposits at various elevations. On the surface a 500-ton smelter has been erected, also a large compressor plant and various other necessities for the economical extraction of ore.

On the southwest side of the peninsula is the Mount Andrew group of claims on copper deposits, which have the same manner of occurrence as the deposits last described. A tunnel 800 feet in length has been driven, but no work was in progress this season. The value of the ore, chiefly chalcopyrite and magnetite, is said to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in copper and \$1 to \$3 in gold.

Hetta Inlet.—The Copper Mountain-Sulzer properties are on the south side of Hetta Inlet, a deep indentation in the southwest coast of Prince of Wales Island. The ore occurrences in this area, though rather widely scattered, are all of copper, with a few dollars per ton in gold values, and are remarkably similar in character. The ores are found principally along the contacts of a limestone, with either granite belts or diabase dikes. The original ores are principally chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite, with quartz, calcite, garnet, and epidote, as gangue minerals. In many of the deposits surface oxidation has altered the sulphides to a considerable depth and formed carbonate and oxide ores.

Alaska Copper Company.—At the Alaska Copper Company's property, on the south slope of Copper Mountain, development follows a contact of granite with limestone and shows the usual contact phenomena. This ledge, known as the "New York," is located at an elevation of 3,300 feet near the summit of a steep mountain slope, and is exposed by large open cuts and short tunnels. At 2,400 feet elevation a tunnel, already 1,400 feet in length, is being driven to undercut the ledge below the surface workings, and this purpose was almost accomplished at the time the property was visited. A few thousand feet east of the New York ledge is the Oregon ledge, which is over a hundred feet in width, but of lower-grade ore. This has not as yet been developed. The extent and final average value of the ore can not be determined from the present indications. However, the surface showings appear to justify a continuation of the proposed developments. A 250-ton smelter has just been completed, a water-power plant sufficient for all purposes has been built, besides a 5,000-foot-cable tram from the uppermost workings to the smelter.

Alaska Industrial Company.—Two large groups of claims are being developed by the Alaska Industrial Company, namely, the Jumbo group of 29 patented claims, on the north slope of Copper Mountain, and the Green Monster group, 6 miles east of Copper Mountain. On each of the above groups several copper-bearing ledges have been exposed by tunnels and open cuts, and on some there are large surface exposures of rich chalcopyrite ore. On the Jumbo claims diabase and limestone are in most cases the inclosing rock. At the Green Monster group the deposits are more often at or near the granite limestone contact. As yet neither mining nor water-power plants have been built, though these will probably follow when further mine developments bring to view sufficiently large ore deposits to warrant such construction.

GOLD.

Though gold is not extensively mined in the region under discussion it has been sought in many localities. Work beyond the annual assessment requirements has been done only at Dolomi, on the southeast side

of Prince of Wales Island; at Hollis, on the northwest side of Twelve Mile Arm and in the central part of the island; at the Hoadley Brothers' claims, 2 miles north of Ketchikan; at Thorn Arm, on Revillagigedo Island; at Miller's camp, on the east shore of Gravina Island, and on the southeast side of Dall Island. During the past summer operations were in progress on all of the above excepting the Sealevel mine at Thorn Arm, and the proposed future developments will probably cause these properties to rank as good gold producers. Besides the eventual gold production from the quartz ledges considerable copper will also be obtained from the above-described mines.

Dolomi.—In the vicinity of the town of Dolomi, which is on Johnsons Inlet, 36 miles west of Ketchikan, nearly a hundred locations have been made, but investigations have been confined principally to the Valparaiso, the Amazon, and the Golden Fleece claims.

The ore deposit at the Valparaiso consists of a quartz ledge 6 to 8 feet in width, occurring in a crystalline limestone country rock. A concentration of the gold values has taken place along pay streaks on the foot wall of the ledge and from this rich portion considerable ore, averaging \$200 to \$250 per ton in gold and silver values, has been recovered. The minerals are principally free gold, tetrahedrite and pyrite, with quartz and calcite as gangue. Three inclined shafts 100, 80, and 35 feet in depth and a few hundred feet of drifting and stoping expose the ledge at different points along its strike. The ore is well adapted for concentration, and when a mill is installed good returns may be anticipated across the entire width of the ledge.

The quartz deposit at the Amazon claim is composed of ore of somewhat lower grade, but the gold values are apparently uniformly distributed. Its width varies from 10 feet at the surface to 1 foot at the bottom of a shaft 123 feet in depth. A calcareous schist, in places brecciated with quartz as the binding material, forms the inclosing rock. Developments on this relatively recent discovery give very encouraging results, and the ore value is reported to vary from \$15 to \$30 in gold.

The most extensively developed property is the Golden Fleece mine, located on James Lake, 2 miles from tide water, and connected with the wharf by a well-graded tramway. The quartz deposits here also have a dolomitic limestone as country rock, which is cut by many small diabase dikes. A peculiar and advantageous feature of this mine is the occurrence of several limestone caverns which apparently follow the mineral deposits. The quartz bodies are irregular lenses, slightly cutting the bedding planes and varying from a fraction of a foot to 8 feet or more in width. The dip is to the southeast at an angle of about 40°. On the main ledge developments consist of two 200-foot tunnels which connect with many of the above-mentioned

caverns. On another near-by ledge a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 feet. The present 5-stamp mill is to be enlarged to a 15-stamp mill during the winter.

Hollis.—The bed rock in this vicinity is composed mainly of crystalline limestones and carbonaceous slates with intercalated sills of greenstone, both massive and in part altered to chlorite or amphibole-schists. Parallel to and slightly cross-cutting the slates are dikes of a bluish-gray porphyritic rock, in or near which the ore deposits occur as true fissure veins.

The properties which have received the most attention are the Puyallup group, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of the bay, and the Crackerjack mine with its southeastern extension, the Hollis claim, 2 miles west of Hollis.

The first mentioned, the Puyallup claim, consists of a rich quartz-filled fissure, from 4 inches to 2 feet in width, cutting diorite-porphry country rock. This has been developed by two tunnels, the lower one 1,135 feet long, the upper 220 feet long. At the end of the longer tunnel the vein has been lost and has not as yet been rediscovered. On the property a 5-stamp mill treats the ore, and 85 per cent of the gold is found to be free milling.

The vein which is worked on the Crackerjack claim lies principally along the upper contact of a porphyry dike cutting the schist, though in places it enters the porphyry. The slate is more or less graphitic and finely bedded. It strikes N. 25° W. and dips southwestward at an angle of 35° . The porphyry dike is in the main parallel with the bedding of the formation, and varies from 2 to 20 feet in width. It is said that this ledge, which varies from 1 foot to 5 feet in width, may be traced on the surface for more than 3 miles. The values, chiefly free gold with pyrite, are found in ore shoots parallel to the dip of the ledge. The deposit has been opened by an 800-foot tunnel at an elevation of 800 feet above tide water, and a second tunnel of about one-half that length. An average value of \$15 per ton is reported. On the extension claims above this are two tunnels, one 120 feet and another, at an elevation of 1,450 feet, 400 feet in length. In each of these the conditions of occurrence are similar to those above mentioned, and the character of the veins is very uniform.

About 7 miles northwest of Hollis are located the Commander group, Flora Nellie, Dew Drop, Red Jacket, Summit, and Rose claims, which are still in the prospecting stage. The quartz ledges here average from 2 to 4 feet in width, and are quartz-filled fissures following slipping planes in a porphyry dike which in places has been rendered schistose. Ore from the various tunnels, essentially galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, is reported to average from \$25 to \$50 per ton, and with more favorable transportation facilities these properties may make profitable mines.

The Cascade mine is located about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Hollis. The ledge averages 2 feet in width and occurs as a filling along a slipping plane in an altered basic eruptive rock. The chief development work consists in two tunnels 50 and 240 feet in length. The average value of the ledge has not been determined as yet. Visible gold is not uncommon.

Gravina Island.—Miller's camp, the only prospect on the island which has been developed considerably, lies on the east side of Gravina Island, about 4 miles from Ketchikan. The formation consists largely of schists of various types with a northwesterly strike and a north-easterly dip. Certain bands of the series, 5 to 10 feet in width, are heavily mineralized with sulphides and constitute the ore bodies. Two of these bands have been discovered and prospected by shafts 50 feet deep. The gold value is reported to average \$10 to \$15 per ton. Surface improvements consist of a 5-stamp mill and mine house. In both shafts a highly altered basic intrusive dike has been found crosscutting the formation obliquely. The present outlook seems to warrant greater developments.

The Hoadley Brothers' claims are located 2 miles north of Ketchikan and one-fourth mile from tidewater. The veins, although narrow, occur usually within a syenite dike, intrusive into the schist country rock. Two different sets of veins can be distinguished, the younger of which is remarkable for its high gold content.

Dall Island.—On the east side of Dall Island, 2 miles from the south end, are the recently located Elk and Virginia groups of claims. These are on four different quartz ledges, which vary from 5 to 30 feet in width and occur in both limestone and slate. The gold values are associated with chalcopyrite and galena and ore assays varying from \$10 to \$50 are reported. This property has been worked during the past summer and the developments will continue throughout the winter.

The Mount Vista group, in the central part of the east shore of Dall Island, is located on a mineral belt in limestone and consists of numerous stringers and small masses of a tetrahedrite ore carrying high values in gold and silver. This property is being opened by several small tunnels and the ore exposed is said to assay well.

Revillagigedo Island.—The "Sealevel" mine, located at the head of Thorne Arm, was largely worked during 1900 and again in 1902-3, but since the summer of 1903 all operations have ceased. Since Mr. A. H. Brooks's visit to this property in 1901 a 30-stamp mill has been erected and a water-power plant built. Most of the ore between the surface and the lower level has been stoped out and milled, and probably owing to the lack of sufficient ore to supply the 30-stamp mill and the costly method of handling the ore, mining was discontinued. The ore

deposits comprise two quartz-filled fissures which are in part inclosed in a porphyritic dike; but at the north end of the claim these leave the porphyry and enter a greenstone-schist which here forms the country rock. The ledges are about 15 feet apart, average from 2 to 6 feet in width, and have been traced over 2,000 feet along the surface. The ore is reported to carry \$6 in gold per ton.

Other prospects.—In the vicinity of Ketchikan and on Gravina Island are many other prospects more or less developed, and some with favorable ore exposures. A discussion of these, however, is not possible in this brief summary.

MARBLE.

During the last few years much attention has been paid to the marble deposits on the Prince of Wales Island. The largest of these is located close to tide water, 3 miles from Shakan on the northwest side of the island. The deposit has been developed by several open cuts, which expose a white, finely crystalline marble. Jointing planes and cracks are reported to occur in this rock which will prevent the mining of large slabs or columns, though its favorable location will probably make the deposit of value for building stones.

At the head of North Arm, west of Dolomi, on the east side of Prince of Wales Island several claims have been located on a marble deposit similar in character to the Shakan deposit. It is exposed for a moderately large width and the marble is reported to be of good quality.

THE TREADWELL ORE DEPOSITS,^a DOUGLAS ISLAND.

By ARTHUR C. SPENCER.

INTRODUCTION.

Douglas Island, one of the smaller islands of the Alexander Archipelago, is separated from the mainland of southeastern Alaska by a narrow fiord known as Gastineau Channel. The four mines of the Treadwell group are located near its inland shore, and the towns of Douglas and Treadwell owe their 2,000 inhabitants to the mining operations, while Juneau, with somewhat greater population, lies on the adjacent mainland, about 2½ miles northwest of Treadwell. The distance by steamer from Seattle, Wash., to Juneau slightly exceeds 900 miles, while Skagway, the terminus of the Yukon and White Pass Railroad, lies 95 miles to the northwest, and Sitka about the same distance in a southwesterly direction.

The most southeasterly mine, the Ready Bullion, is 3,000 feet from the nearest workings of the Alaska-Mexican mine, and the intervening ground is supposed to be practically barren. The workings of the Mexican mine extend, however, almost to those of the Seven Hundred Foot property, and the latter connect at several levels with the tunnels of the Alaska-Treadwell mine. There is thus an almost continuously developed ore body for a distance of about 3,500 feet. Although the workings have revealed several separate ore bodies, and certain distinctions are made in the character and occurrence of the ores, the mines are all located on the same lead, and the ore material is practically of one nature and of identical origin throughout. As a whole, therefore, the deposits may be conveniently designated by the name of the first discovered and largest mine.

GEOLOGY OF THE REGION.

The geology of the Juneau region and of southeastern Alaska as a whole resembles, in many ways, that of the gold belt of California. The rocks of both regions are in large part of identical character, and some of them correspond in age and in the nature of their metamorphism. There is also a marked similarity in the occurrence of the

^aThis paper, with a more extended account of the geological features of the region, was printed in the Transactions of American Institute of Mining Engineers, Lake Superior Meeting, Oct., 1904.

gold veins and in the general effects of mineralization, and some of the broader facts suggest that the dates of vein and ore deposition also correspond closely, though more extended and further detailed studies must be made before definite proof of this can be obtained.

The formations of the mainland may be thrown into three lithologic groups, which are distributed in parallel zones following the general trend of the coast. Two of these groups, the schists and the slate-greenstone band, are mainly metamorphosed sediments, although the greenstone beds represent ancient volcanic flows of andesite and basalt. The third group is composed of the great complex of intrusive granular rocks, mostly dioritic, which form the mass of the Coast Range. The general structure of the region is monoclinal, strikes being usually northwest and southeast and dips always toward the northeast.

Very general mineralization has taken place since the diorite-intrusions, the age of which has recently been determined as later than early Cretaceous. ^a

THE ORE BODIES.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The ore bodies consist mainly of mineralized albite-diorite occurring in the form of intrusive dikes in black slates, the structure of which they closely follow. These slates are metamorphosed shales in which both original bedding and slaty structure strike northwest and southeast (fig. 1) and dip about 50° on the average toward the northeast. The ore-bearing dikes belong to a series of intrusions which appear interruptedly along the strike for a distance of about 3 miles in a zone approximately 3,000 feet wide. In the greater part of the intruded area exposures are few, and only small dikes outcrop on the side toward the center of the island. On this side the zone seems to be irregularly limited, but next to the shore of Gastineau Channel the border is defined by a heavy bed of greenstone running parallel with the slates and the intrusive dikes and dipping with them toward the adjacent channel. The mineralized dikes that constitute the known minable ore occur just beneath this greenstone, which thus constitutes the hanging wall both of the intrusion zone and of the ore bodies. Many of the dikes of albite-diorite away from the hanging wall have been greatly altered and impregnated with pyrite, but workable ore bodies have not yet been discovered in them.

The strike of the different rocks is regular in the main, and, being slightly oblique to the channel, the outcrops of the ore bodies recede from the shore toward the northwest. The base of the greenstone

^a During the summer of 1904 Mr. C. W. Wright found Lower Cretaceous strata on Admiralty Island infolded with slates and greenstones belonging to the same belt as those of Douglas Island. The diorites, which invade the slate-greenstone group of rocks, are either younger or of the same date as the folding and are therefore younger than the Lower Cretaceous beds.

hanging wall strikes the shore of the island about 1 mile below the Ready Bullion mine, at first running inland and then back to a point below high water just below where the southernmost body of diorite is exposed in the open pits of the Ready Bullion mine. Reappearing within a few hundred feet, it bends sharply and is next exposed in the southeast pits of the Mexican mine. From this point it is traceable in a nearly straight line through the Seven Hundred Foot and Treadwell workings and for a distance of several miles beyond.

In the vicinity of the mines there are no dikes of diorite on the channel side of the greenstone, but about 1 mile to the northwest two croppings have been noted, and Juneau Island, in Gastineau Channel about 2,000 feet from the foot wall, is composed of similar rock, which is somewhat impregnated with pyrite.

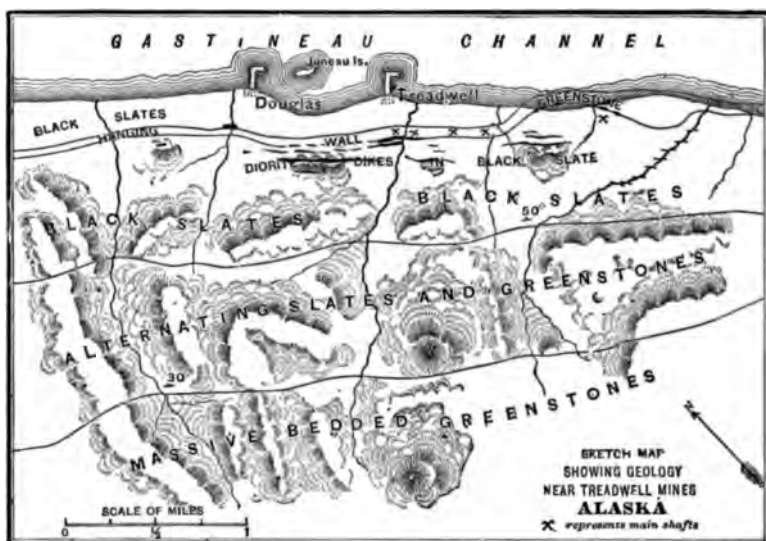


FIG. 1.—Sketch map showing geology near Treadwell mines.

Besides the mineralization of the igneous dikes, the black slates of the same general belt on both sides of the greenstone band contain occasional veins and systems of quartz stringers following the structure. Veining of this sort has been particularly noted along the foot wall of the Treadwell greenstone for a distance of several miles beyond the mines. Assays of about \$6 per ton in value have been obtained in some places, but there has been no systematic attempt to develop these stringer leads, and their value is doubtful.

The rocks occurring in and near the mines, which will now be described in greater detail, are the following: The greenstone hanging wall; the slate country rock, inclosing both greenstone and ore bodies; the dikes and lenticular masses of diorite, some of which constitute the ore; and a few small dikes of basalt.

GREENSTONE.

The hanging-wall greenstone forms a prominent bed or stratum about 300 feet in thickness where measured in the mines, but varying somewhat from this figure in different parts of its outcrop. So far as can be determined, it follows the structure of the slates, striking with them from southeast to northwest, and dipping northeast toward the near-by channel, beneath which it has been followed to a depth of about 900 feet in the lowest workings. The outcrop is practically continuous for 4 miles northward from where the greenstone first appears on the shore of Douglas Island. Then the bed thins out and is wanting for a few hundred feet, but it soon reappears and may be followed for an additional 2 miles, until it is lost beneath a heavy covering of vegetation.

As a rule, the rock is greatly altered, and in places it is even schistose or slaty, but portions are sufficiently unchanged to indicate the original composition and structure. In the vicinity of the Ready Bullion mine the rock is granular, consisting mainly of coarsely crystallized hornblende, though it contains a great deal of magnetite and some pyrite. A specimen from the Mexican workings, which might be called andesite, contains porphyritic crystals of plagioclase and augite in a decomposed groundmass, which seems to have consisted largely of small prismatic feldspar crystals. The secondary minerals are chlorite, epidote, serpentine, and calcite. Beyond the workings toward the northwest the greenstone is a fine-grained diabase.

The greenstone was called gabbro by Becker, who regarded it as later than the rock of the ore bodies, but there is now sufficient evidence to establish the opposite age relation, and reasons exist for doubting its intrusive nature. The inclusions of light-colored rock fragments in the greenstone, which form the basis of Becker's conclusions, are represented in his collection by a specimen and a thin section, showing a distinctly outlined fragment of grayish granitoid rock inclosed in greenstone; but the diagnostic value of this occurrence is open to doubt, since at several points in the region pebbles and fragments of similar material occur in the volcanic greenstone breccias at different horizons in the series of interbedded slates and greenstones, showing the existence of an available source of granitoid material prior to the deposition of the slates and the outpouring of the contemporaneous lavas.

In the open pits of the Seven-Hundred Foot and Mexican mines the exposed lower part of the greenstone bed is very schistose, and this slaty rock forms both walls of the ore body. Between the ore and the black slate usually forming the foot wall there is a plate or layer of chloritic schist of somewhat variable thickness, evidently identical with the schistose or slaty greenstone of the immediate hang-

ing wall, and the latter grades off into the massive rock. This relation suggests that the locally developed schistosity of the greenstone existed before the intrusion of the diorite dikes or was produced at the time of their invasion, and in either case the greenstone must be the older rock. More definite evidence in the same direction was noted in an old stope above the 220-foot level in the Treadwell mine. Here the main mass of diorite lies below all of the greenstone, but the latter is somewhat schistose, and a narrow offshoot from the diorite cuts across this secondary structure for a distance of about 3 feet, and then follows the schistosity parallel with the wall of the large ore body.

Without the above proof that the diorite is intrusive in the greenstone, several general considerations would lead to the probability of this relation. In the region at large the dioritic rocks invariably cut the bedded greenstones, and in Sheep Creek they are even later than the gabbro dikes which follow the structure of the inclosing rocks approximately. None of the basic intrusives which are evidently later than the Coast Range diorites show any tendency to follow the structural trend of the region, but, like the small basalt dikes in the Treadwell mine, they characteristically hold to transverse courses. The way in which the greenstone limits the zone of diorite dikes, and the marked coherence of individual dikes to its lower surface, both point to the hanging-wall stratum as a controlling feature in the distribution of the diorite, and therefore suggest its earlier existence. The probability of this connection is well brought out by the map and cross section. Again, if the attitudes of the diorite dikes and the greenstone in reference to the slate country are compared, it is found that the diorite shows all the ordinary structural characteristics of intrusions, while the greenstone exhibits no features which necessarily require an intrusive origin. The diorite bodies change in shape from place to place, branch irregularly, crosscut the stratification locally, and include masses of slate. The greenstone is a single layer or bed which continues along the same horizon for at least 6 miles and shows but slight variations in thickness; it does not crosscut the slates, so far as observed, and it contains no slate inclusions. Under the circumstances it is strongly believed that the greenstone is not intrusive, but that it originated as a lava flow similar to many others in the same general series of alternating sediments and igneous rocks, while the diorite was intruded at a much later date.

BLACK SLATE.

The black slates, which constitute the main country rock near the Treadwell mines, belong to the third subzone of the slate-greenstone band already described. Together with the hanging-wall greenstone they constitute all of this subzone which appears on the southern half

of Douglas Island, the remaining portion being beneath Gastineau Channel. They are highly metamorphosed carbonaceous and calcareous shales, of fairly uniform texture; their stratification is usually determinable from variations in color and from slight changes in the character of material, and in so far as observed the bedding and principal slaty cleavage are always in accord.

The cleavage of the slates is regarded as having been produced before the diorite intrusions, the direction of which it largely controls. In this respect the secondary structure corresponds with that of the sedimentary rocks of the general region, all of which were tilted and metamorphosed before the diorites of the Coast Range were intruded. The slates are not altered by contact metamorphism next to the intrusive dikes of diorite.

ALBITE-DIORITE.

Classification of the Treadwell rock is somewhat difficult, because it has been impossible to procure entirely unaltered material. Doctor Becker, who first studied it with care, gave it the designation "sodium

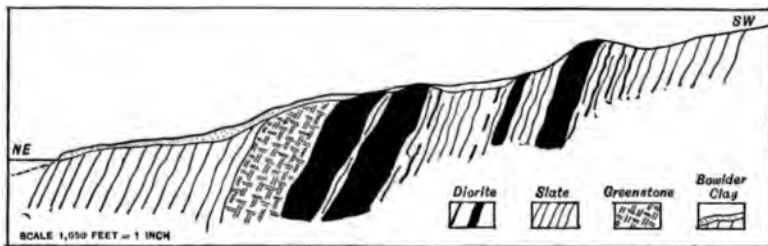


FIG. 2.—Cross section through Alaska Treadwell mine and northern side of Douglas Island.

syenite," to distinguish it from the ordinary syenites, which contain potassium as their alkali constituent. However, since the soda-feldspar albite, which is the characteristic mineral of the rock, belongs to the plagioclase series, and these feldspars are the distinguishing feature of dioritic rocks, he suggested the alternative name "albite-diorite," which is here employed because it indicates the known relationship of the Treadwell rock with the diorite intrusives of the adjacent Coast Range.

The rock varies in mineralogical composition from place to place, but it is always very much changed from its original condition. Most of it shows little or no ferromagnesian minerals, either because they were never present or because they have been decomposed and carried away by the mineralizing solutions which have permeated the rock. Specimens were collected, however, which contained hornblende in apparently original prisms, and biotite is sometimes observed. Secondly crystallized mica and green hornblende are somewhat common, and with them a considerable amount of epidote is ordinarily found. Feldspar is present in two conditions, original and secondary.

The primary feldspars of the magma were albite-oligoclase, occurring in phenocrysts now always clouded by decomposition products, and microperthite with some pure albite, forming a granular groundmass of distinctly later crystallization. The composition of the phenocrysts is inferred in general from the presence of epidote as one of the minerals formed by the alteration of the feldspars, but this has been checked by the optical characteristics of relatively fresh material occurring in several specimens. The secondary feldspar is always albite, and is usually quite free from decomposition, and when it occurs in sufficient amounts it gives the rock a very fresh appearance. It seems to have been formed mainly at the expense of the original microperthite, which it replaces in part.

Quartz seems not to have been an original mineral in the albite-diorite, and it is never observed in the body of the rock associated with the secondary albite, but is confined to the veinlets which intersect the dikes. Calcite is common both in the veins and distributed through the rock itself along with the albite of the second generation.

Original accessory minerals noted are apatite, titanite, rutile, and magnetite. The secondary minerals which have been noted are uraltite (secondary hornblende), green mica, chlorite, epidote, zoisite, calcite, quartz, sericite, rutile, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and stibnite, with other sulphides occurring exceptionally. Some of the magnetite seems also to have originated from the breaking up of former iron-bearing minerals, and where it surrounds cubes of pyrite it has apparently been deposited from the mineral solutions.

In the vicinity of the mines dikes of albite-diorite in the black slates are distributed throughout a zone about 3,000 feet in width, extending along the strike for 3 miles. Only bodies near the hanging wall of this zone have been mined up to the present time, though several others are strongly mineralized. The dimensions of the different dikes are extremely variable, the larger ones having a maximum observed width of over 200 feet in surface exposure and in the mine workings. From this all sizes occur down to the width of one's hand, and toward the ends of the intrusive area only small dikes occur, as may be observed along the bed of Bullion Creek.

Outside of the ground which has been worked, the details of the various diorite masses are unknown, but their general distribution is shown upon the geologic map, and the generalized cross section through the workings of the Treadwell mine indicates the relative number and size of the dikes which outcrop (figs. 1 and 2). Undoubtedly a still larger number, principally of small dikes, are hidden by gravel beds and by the deep mat of decaying vegetation which covers much of the ground.

In many cases—and this is particularly to be noted in the dikes which have been mined—the individual intrusions are made up of a series of

lenses formed by alternate bulging and pinching of the intrusive mass. In places the structure of the slate follows these irregularities, while elsewhere there is local crosscutting. Pinching and swelling of the diorite is shown in both vertical and horizontal cross sections of the dikes, though in general it is to be noted that the variations are more frequent and the changes take place within shorter distances upon the dip than upon the strike.

The greater frequency of the variations on the dip, which has been mentioned, may be due to faulting, for in the west end of the "Glory Hole" at the Treadwell mine, and in one or two other cases underground, where observations have been less readily made, the ore bodies are offset by movement along surfaces which strike nearly parallel to the veins, but dip at a lower angle. A series of such faults would produce the effect of alternate swelling and pinching (fig. 3).

Considerable work was done several years ago in prospecting adjacent bodies of diorite, many of which are as thoroughly impregnated with pyrite as the developed ore bodies. So far as known, the gold values are mostly very low; and while mines may yet be discovered, explorations have not thus far revealed workable ores.

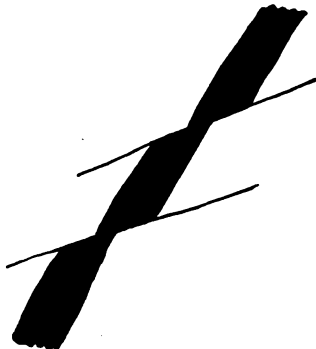


FIG. 3.—Ideal sketch showing manner in which faults of low dip may displace an inclined dike, giving appearance of alternate swelling and pinching.

The occurrence of the sulphide-bearing diorite which forms the Treadwell ore deposit has been described by Dr. G. M. Dawson, who visited the mine in 1889. This geologist believed the deposit to represent the upper portion or "feather edge" of a granitic intrusion, probably contemporaneous and connected with the granites of the

neighboring Coast Range. The structural relations presented by this view are entirely in accord with present observations, for while the rock can not be strictly classed as granite, neither can a large part of the rocks which form the core of the Coast Range be so classed, since their composition is usually dioritic. The diorite of the Douglas Island mines doubtless belongs to the Coast Range period of intrusion; and if the small dikes of basalt which are found from place to place throughout the region be excepted, it is the youngest of the bed-rock formations in the vicinity. At the time of its intrusion the rocks which now appear at the surface occupied a position deep within the shell of the earth (lithosphere); and while many masses of the Coast Range diorite were forced through to the surface, it is doubtful whether any of these particular dikes ever extended as far as the surface which then existed. Taken together they represent intrusive material which was arrested *en route*, while larger masses of related rocks in the region are

regarded as the once deep-seated portions of intrusions which probably had actual surface exit. In the underground workings the blind endings of certain of the dikes show that some of them do not extend even to the present surface. How much farther the larger ones may have penetrated the slates now removed by erosion can not be estimated.

BASALT DIKES.

In several places in the mine workings there are basalt dikes, which cut all the other rocks. They are narrow, usually from a few inches up to 3 feet in width, and have sharply defined walls. Locally, the dikes occur in pairs, and in several places are seen to divide, particularly when they occur in zones of sheeted rock. The fissures in which they occur are transverse to the strike of the rocks and trend from N. 10° W. to about north and south, true meridian, with a rather steep dip toward the west. As a rule, they are not mineralized to any important extent, though a small amount of pyrite sometimes appears, and occasionally they contain a considerable amount of this mineral. In several places veinlets of calcite occur along the selvage, but these are readily determinable as of later origin than the greater part of the quartz and calcite which form a reticulation throughout the mass of the ore material.

THE ORES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The ore of the albite-diorite dikes consists mainly of rock impregnated with sulphides, principally pyrite, in part shattered and filled by reticulating veins of calcite and quartz, which also carry sulphides. The ore-bearing dikes are considerably mineralized throughout, and often the whole mass can be mined. Locally, however, the values are too low to pay for extraction, and portions of the rock must be left.

Three sorts of ore are recognized by the miners, "quartz," "brown ore," and "mixed ore." The so-called quartz ore, which constitutes the bulk of the workable material, is essentially mineralized diorite, but it usually contains calcite and quartz, the calcite disseminated or in veins, the quartz only in veins. As a rule, it is white or light gray, but in many places it has a greenish cast. The brown ore is derived from a comparatively small amount of productive mineralization occurring in the walls or in the narrow horses of slate, where the presence of gold-bearing sulphides is commonly recognized by a brown color, which leads to the popular designation of this ore. The brown material grades into the ordinary black slate, and its color is apparently due to decarbonization of the carbonaceous rock by percolating sulphide solutions. Impregnation of the slate is by no means general, and where it occurs it seldom extends for more than 2 or 3 feet from the walls of the main ore mass. The mixed ore, which is more abundant

than the brown, is composed of slate intricately intruded by small dikes of very fine-grained diorite, the whole being impregnated with sulphides in the same way as the ordinary ore.

The value of the material mined varies from \$1 to \$5 and even \$10 or more per ton, though in the course of development a great deal of less valuable rock is extracted, and in working the open pits large amounts of worthless slate must be moved, much of which goes with the ore to the stamps. In general the average value of the rock has been a few cents over \$2 for the past two or three years. From 60 to 75 per cent of the gold is free milling, and the concentrates, which the mill records show to be about 2 per cent of the material treated, assay from \$30 to \$50 per ton.

SHAPE OF THE ORE BODIES.

The impregnation of the dikes in which the ore occurs is, for the most part, so general, and the presence of at least small amounts of gold is so constant, that it is impossible to recognize any well-defined masses which may properly be distinguished as ore shoots. Though the values are by no means uniformly distributed, from the assay plan they do not appear to occur in any regular way, and indeed the distinction between ore and rock too lean to pay for extraction is often the matter of only a few cents. The actual differences in gold tenor of several contiguous samples taken from the ore are usually much greater than the difference between the average of any considerable block of ore and the contents of intervening masses of poor rock. In several places mere joints or seams may be noted separating the ore and the poor material, and it frequently happens that blocks of the latter, which show assays from a trace up to \$1, are entirely surrounded by ore averaging \$2 or more. Structural limitations, such as joints, however, are difficult of observation, because the sides of the drifts are everywhere covered with dust.

In general, the best ore is that which contains the greatest number of quartz and calcite veinlets, and though their absence is not an infallible indication of valueless material, it seems that the irregular distribution of the gold has resulted mainly from original differences in the amount of crushing and the consequent varying permeability of the rock. Where the metasomatic replacement of the diorite by secondary albite is absent, the sulphides usually replace such minerals as hornblende or mica, and it is suspected that in these cases the gold content is ordinarily low.

In planning the position of stopes the assay charts often enable the miners to locate the pillars in relatively poor material, but as a rule the low-grade rock is not found to persist for the whole distance between two mine levels. The largest masses, which have been left because of their leanness, are on the foot-wall side of the south dike

in the Treadwell workings, but even here there are great variations in the gold tenor at different places. On the 110-foot level all the rock was minable; on the 220-foot level from 10 to 40 feet of low-grade stuff was left on the foot, excepting for a distance of about 150 feet. On the 330-foot level good values were found up to the slate, excepting for 200 feet along the west end, where 20 feet or so were left, while on the 440-foot level not over half of the rock gave assays over \$1.

PERSISTENCE IN DEPTH.

The ore dikes have been developed along the dip for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet in all three of the mines now operated. The Treadwell workings reach about 700 feet below sea level, the Mexican 600 feet, and the Ready Bullion 800 feet.^a In no case has it been possible to make out any progressive change in the character of the ore as depth was attained. The assay charts show the ore in the lowest levels to be as good as in the upper workings, and it is evident that variations along the dip are not greater than those observed from place to place along the strike. It is true that the mine records for a period of years show a gradual decrease in the per-ton value of the material which has been treated. This is especially noticeable in the case of the Treadwell mine, which has been the longest in operation, but it is the result of increasing the tonnage by mining low-grade rock rather than an indication that the average value is decreasing with depth.

It seems fair to assume that the ore will continue to at least a considerably greater depth without important change in average value. There is nothing in the character of the ore to indicate any important secondary concentration of values by oxidizing waters near the surface. On the other hand, the characteristics of the deposit are believed to indicate that it was formed in its present condition by the direct action of ascending waters. If this idea is correct, there can be little doubt that the mineralization and the values will continue to a much greater depth than has been reached, and it may be reasonably expected that the limit of deep mining will finally depend more upon increasing costs of hoisting and pumping than upon the exhaustion of the ore.

VEINING IN THE ORE BODIES.

In almost all parts of the Treadwell deposit reticulating veinlets of calcite and quartz are prominent features of the mineralized dikes. The veinlets are often composed entirely of calcite, but this mineral is usually accompanied by quartz, though the latter seldom, if ever, occurs by itself. The veinlets are rarely more than a few inches in width; many are only a fraction of an inch across, and

^a October, 1903.

the microscope shows the presence of minute fracturing between the veins visible to the naked eye. The veins are usually closely spaced, and an estimate based on a study of all the mine workings indicates that infiltrated materials make up nearly one-fifth of the mass of the ore.

The boundaries of the veinlets against the inclosing rock are sometimes distinct, but in many cases there is an apparent gradation from the vein matter into the altered diorite. When the amount of introduced minerals is large in proportion to the mass of the matrix, in small specimens it is often difficult to distinguish the vein stuff from the rock, though in large fragments or on the stope faces, the general extent of the different portions of the ore material is exhibited. The microscope shows that the merging of the interstitial veinlets with the rock which they cut is due to penetration of the latter by calcite, which is intercrystallized with secondary albite, formed at the expense of the original feldspar.

Veinlets traverse the rock in different directions, but the greater part of the filling occurs in fissure-like openings constituting two

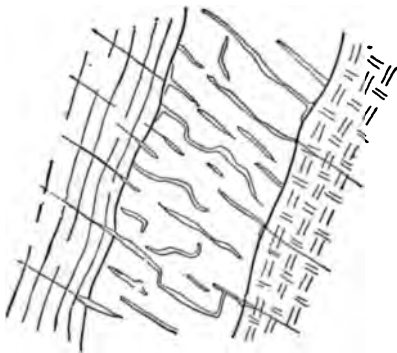


FIG. 4.—Dike of albite-diorite in open cut of Ready Bullion mine.

well-marked systems. One set of fractures strikes and dips approximately with the structure of the inclosing slates; the other, which is the more prominent, strikes somewhat obliquely to the structure of the country rock and dips in the opposite direction—that is, toward the southwest.

In places where the mineralized dikes are narrow, the set of fissures parallel to the country rock structure usually diminishes in importance and often only the cross fractures have been developed. This may be explained upon the supposition that the tendency to motion parallel to the walls of the intrusions was taken up outside of the massive rock in the slates, while the transverse strain affected both the slate and the intrusive rock, the latter being specially susceptible to cross fracture because of its small mass and brittle nature. Cross fractures, filled with vein stuff and limited to a narrow dike in the slates, may be seen to good advantage at the east end of the Ready Bullion pit, near the southernmost outcrop of the diorite (fig. 4). Throughout the mines it is the rule that all transverse gash veins stop at the walls of the diorite, and while there are a few exceptions the quartz seldom penetrates the country rock to any great distance, and when it does it diminishes rapidly in thickness. However, this is not always due to the nonpersistence of the fissures, for they may be frequently observed continuing from the diorite into the slate in the form of well-marked joints.

GANGUE MINERALS.

Feldspar, calcite, and quartz are the three important nonmetallic minerals of the Treadwell ores. Part of the original feldspar of the intrusive diorite remains in the ore, and with a considerable amount of secondary feldspar forms the principal gangue mineral. Other minerals of the unaltered rock were hornblende and mica, but these are present in relatively small amounts, as is epidote, which has been formed as a product of alteration from them. Calcite and quartz occur in veinlets penetrating the diorite, and make up perhaps one-fifth of the material which is mined. Calcite is also found disseminated irregularly in the more altered parts of the diorite, unaccompanied by quartz. When sulphides and calcite are both present, they are almost invariably in contact with each other, but the secondary feldspar also carries a great deal of pyrite.

The occurrence of ferruginous calcite is common in the superficial workings, where it may have been formed by the action of iron-bearing solutions upon the primary calcite of the deposit. It occurs also in small amounts in deeper parts of the mines, where it is possibly an original mineral. A small amount of pink carbonate, probably a mixture of calcite and rhodochrosite, has been observed in the open pits of the Ready Bullion.

METALLIC MINERALS.

As shown by the mill records, the metallic minerals, or "sulphides," constitute about 2 per cent of the Treadwell ores. They consist mainly of iron pyrites, but a considerable amount of magnetite is also present.

Pyrite occurs both in the rock and in the veinlets, but the position of the sulphides has no apparent influence on the gold content. In the rock it invariably has the form of minute cubes, ranging from a size scarcely visible to the unaided eye up to about one millimeter, rarely larger. It is distributed sparsely through the diorite accompanying the secondary minerals, especially the albite and calcite, though where these are not present it is associated with epidote and uralitic hornblende. In the reticulating veinlets the pyrite occurs either as separate cubes, often several millimeters across, or in bunchy aggregates, forming "turkey-egg rock," which usually contains more than average values.

Magnetite occurs only in the form of minute grains outside the veinlets. Part of it appears to have been an original constituent of the diorite, but much of it was deposited secondarily along with the pyrite, perfect cubes of which it sometimes surrounds.

Rutile occurs in minute needles, and though seldom visible to the naked eye the microscope shows that it is widely distributed in various parts of the mines. As a rule, it occurs embedded in calcite, but it is sometimes in the secondary albite. Pyrrhotite often accompanies or

takes the place of the pyrite and may be readily isolated from the concentrates by means of a magnet. Chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite occur sporadically, and native arsenic, realgar, and orpiment have been noted in small quantities. Assays are said to indicate the arsenical nature of much of the pyrite, though the presence of true arsenopyrite has not been recognized. Molybdenite is frequently noted, though it is irregularly distributed.

OCCURRENCE OF GOLD.

Visible gold has been observed in veins of coarsely crystalline calcite inclosed in the ore bodies. This occurrence is, however, rare, and in general even the microscope does not reveal the form in which the precious metal exists. I have not been able to distinguish gold in the thin sections studied under the microscope, but Prof. F. D. Adams, who examined the material collected by Dawson in 1887, observed gold mechanically inclosed in crystals of pyrite. It is evident that a considerable amount of gold must be in the metallic condition, because a large proportion is saved by amalgamation, the amount sometimes being as high as 75 per cent of the total assay value.

The gold is perhaps mainly associated with pyrite, but rather coarse crushing is the present mill practice,^a and so much of the pyrite passes the screens in comparatively large grains or unbroken crystals, that it seems open to doubt whether from 60 to 75 per cent of the gold could be free-milling if it were all associated with the iron sulphide. The nonamalgamating portion undoubtedly does occur with the pyrite, because the concentrates contain only pyrite and magnetite, with a small amount of pyrrhotite, all the molybdenite going into the tailings. Molybdenite can hardly be an important carrier of gold, because it seems to be somewhat limited in distribution, although its presence in visible quantities is said to indicate high values.

As a rule, the values vary with the amount of interstitial vein matter, but the position of the pyrite in the rock or in the quartz and calcite seem to have no influence upon the amount of gold. In some places, where the ore is of average grade, all the metallic minerals seem to be in the rock, and careful search is necessary for the discovery of any sulphide in the quartz or calcite. Elsewhere the sulphides may be confined almost entirely to the veinlets. A limited amount of material is mined which contains practically no stringers of quartz or calcite, the sulphide being disseminated through the mass of the rock—for instance, in the crosscut on the 440-foot level and in stope No. 1 of the 330-foot level in the Treadwell mine. In other places material of similar appearance, containing an equal amount of pyrite, yields only a very small amount of gold.

^aSlot screens equivalent to 18- and 20-mesh wire screens are used.

METASOMATIC ALTERATION.

As already stated, the Treadwell ore bodies are dikes of albite-diorite filled with reticulating veinlets of quartz and calcite and permeated with metallic sulphides carrying small amounts of gold.

From the structure of the deposits it is evident that the dikes were subjected to pressure which caused fracturing, whereby they became porous, affording channels of easy circulation for underground waters. The minerals in the ores and their mutual relations suggest that carbonated and mineral-bearing solutions found the broken dikes and continued to move through them for a very long period. In transit these waters attacked the minerals of the albite-diorite, decomposing them, and in some cases effecting more or less complete metasomatic replacement. As a rule, the hornblende and mica of the original rock have entirely disappeared, their place being taken by aggregates of secondary minerals, sometimes including metallic sulphides. A few specimens of relatively unaltered material indicate that the original rock characteristically contained two sorts of feldspar, albite-oligoclase, and microperthite. The first occurs in phenocrysts of fairly definite form, often showing concentric structure, and always clouded by decomposition products, excepting for clear rims, which are usually narrow. The microperthite, which has the characteristic mottled appearance of this minute intercrystallization of albite and orthoclase, is entirely interstitial as regards the albite-oligoclase. It is usually nearly free from decomposition inclusions, and is ordinarily accompanied by some clear albite. When pyrite occurs in such slightly altered material it lies in or next to decomposed hornblende crystals. Most of the rock has suffered extreme alteration, and pyrite occurs throughout interstitial groundmass. Its introduction has apparently been accompanied by breaking down of the microperthite, for this mineral, so abundant in the comparatively fresh rock, is usually entirely absent when the sulphide occurs outside of the decomposed hornblende—that is to say, in the interstitial feldspar. In the most altered rock the place of the microperthite is taken by an aggregate of small albite crystals, and this mineral is regarded as a secondary replacement of the original feldspar. In some cases the replacement has gone so far that the crystals of albite-oligoclase have been attacked. This feature is relied on in part to prove the secondary nature of the albite, but more conclusive evidences that the albite is of secondary origin are its occurrence in veinlets cutting the old feldspar, the fact that it is found intercrystallized with calcite, both in veinlets and throughout the rock itself, and the fact that where albite forms the interstitial material instead of microperthite, pyrite, and often rutile, are present, embedded either in the feldspar or in the evidently contemporaneous calcite.

The alteration of the Treadwell diorite is regarded as a phenomenon which accompanied the formation of the veinlets which intersect the rock, and the metasomatic action is attributed to the same solutions as those which deposited the quartz and calcite. The minerals last named appear to have been for the most part introduced, but the albite is believed to have been formed entirely, or nearly so, from the previous minerals of the diorite, because it is not found in the larger vein-fillings. It is commonly observed that where both calcite and quartz are present in the fractures, the former usually occurs next to the walls, and it always permeates the rock to a greater or less extent.

According to Lindgren, alteration of the sort here described has not been previously recorded, for though albite occurs as a vein mineral in California, it has not been detected among the metasomatic minerals in the wall rocks of veins.^a In this connection, however, reference should be made to pseudomorphs of albite after adularia from St. Gotthard. These are described by Bischoff,^b who gives an extended discussion of the probable chemical reactions involved, and suggests the competence of waters containing sodium chloride to effect the observed replacement of potash feldspar by soda feldspar.

The occurrence of values in the wall rock to such an extent as is observed in the Treadwell ores is also somewhat unusual, though not unique.

RÔLE OF THE BASALT DIKES.

In his discussion of the genesis of the Treadwell-Mexican ores, Doctor Becker leaves some doubt as to the importance which he desired to assign to the basalt dikes as mineralizers. He first says that the genesis of the ores is probably connected with the dikes, but afterwards suggests the relative unimportance of their influence.^c

In the Treadwell and Seven Hundred Foot mines, two narrow dikes of the basalt are observed in a zone of sheeting, which is undoubtedly later than most of the veinlets in the ore mass. A small amount of calcite is found along their selvages, but they contain little or no pyrite. Upon the west or hanging-wall side of the dikes the ore is somewhat richer than it is between and beneath them, but it seems that this variation in gold tenor can not be attributed to the dikes as mineralizers, because the rock between them is not enriched, as might be expected had they been an actual source of gold. Possibly a rearrangement of values by relatively recent circulation has been going on, and the course of the currents may well have been controlled by the zone of sheeting in which the dikes occur, but secondary migration of this sort must be distinguished from the original mineralization, the extensive results of which in the neighborhood are entirely

^a Lindgren, W., *Metasomatic processes in fissure veins*: Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. 30, p. 533.

^b Chem. Geol., vol. 2, pp. 409-411.

^c *Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey*, pt. 3, 1898, p. 69.

beyond comparison with the effects directly or indirectly attributable to a pair of narrow dikes of this sort. It is now believed that they have no connection with the formation of the ore.

Other basaltic dikes occurring in Gold Creek, near Juneau, are regarded as practically of the same age as those on Douglas Island, and these are also unmistakably younger than the gold-bearing quartz veins of that neighborhood.

ORIGIN OF THE FRACTURES.

Upon the fracturing of the Treadwell dikes their impregnation with gold-bearing sulphides is evidently dependent. The systematic arrangement of the reticulating veinlets in two main sets standing at right angles to each other and dipping in opposite directions led Becker to the conclusion that the fractures had been produced through compressive shearing stresses. He suggested that these stresses were caused by nearly tangential forces acting in a direction normal to the common strike of the two sets of fractures, which is also approximately the strike of the country rocks.^a The fact that the fractures are due to compressive thrust need not be questioned, since the theory of the subject has been so ably developed and so fully corroborated by experiment.^b Some doubt arises, however, as to the direction in which the forces may have been applied, because the geologic history of the general region since the diorite intrusions seems to indicate that no widespread lateral compression has taken place. If tangential shortening has been going on, evidences of the fact, independent of the fracturing, has not yet appeared. On the other hand, a study of the wide physiographic features of this portion of North America has shown that a succession of continental uplifts has taken place since the period of the diorite invasion, and it seems necessary to suppose that such radial movements would tend rather toward areal dilation than toward contraction, as in the opposite case of tangential compression.^c

It is suggested that the general fissuring throughout the Juneau district may have been caused by gravitative adjustment in the rock masses, tending to restore internal equilibrium disturbed during the uplifts which are known to have taken place. The rocks of the district consist of alternating beds of greatly varying physical character, and they possess an eminent cleavage structure parallel with the stratification. Under stress such rocks would yield more readily along the preexisting structure planes than in other directions. That this old structure has, in fact, taken up most of the internal movement during the later deformation of the rocks is evident from the

^a Becker, G. F., *op. cit.*, p. 67.

^b Becker, G. F., Finite homogeneous strain: *Bull. Geol. Soc. America*, vol. 4, 1893, p. 13. Daubrée, *Études Synthétique de Géologie Experimentale*, p. 316.

^c Spencer, A. C., The Pacific mountain system in British Columbia and Alaska: *Bull. Geol. Soc. America*, vol. 14, 1903, pp. 117-132.

occurrence of so large a majority of the veins in parallel position with it, and it may be supposed that this control has prevented the formation of a large number of fissures in various directions, which would have resulted in the case of homogenous or massive rocks deformed under their own weight.

Having been subjected to the same pressures as those which fractured the other rocks of the region, it is only natural that the Treadwell dikes should be broken along lines parallel with the general fissuring, and one of the two sets of veinlets occurring in the ore bodies practically coincides with the structure of the inclosing slates. The other set, which stands at right angles to the first, is not nearly so well developed in the country slates, probably because these yielded by bending, since they are very flexible when compared with the brittle rock of the dikes.

SOURCE OF THE VEIN-FORMING WATERS.

The formation of the Treadwell ores is assigned to the same general cause as the other veins of the region. Both are attributed to circulating waters moving through channels opened by a general fracturing of the rocks.

From the nature of the metasomatic changes which the waters have effected, and also from the large amounts of carbon dioxide which they evidently contained, it may be assumed that they were ascending.^a That they were hot may also be safely predicated, because the erosional history of the region indicates that the veins now exposed must have been deposited at great depths, certainly not less than from 6,000 to 10,000 feet below the former surface and possibly very much deeper. The occurrence of tourmaline in some of the veins of Gold Creek, and the occasional presence of fluorite elsewhere, suggests a connection with igneous emanations, for these minerals are characteristic of pneumatolytic action, as exhibited in the case of tin deposits and in various instances of contact metamorphism. The presence of these minerals can not be pushed to the value of evidence because neither of them have been universally observed in the district, but, even for those who hold the theory that the final source of mineralizing water is mainly meteoric, their occurrence may be admitted as probably significant of at least accessory contributions to the vein-forming solutions from igneous sources.

It is concluded that known facts do not lead to a recognition of the actual source of the solutions which have formed the mineral deposits, and any present idea of their origin must rest largely on speculation. I am inclined to believe that the very wide occurrence throughout southeastern Alaska of intrusions related to, and of practically iden-

^aLindgren, W., Gold-quartz veins of Grass Valley district, California: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 2, p. 178.

tical date with, the Coast Range diorites strongly indicates the possibility of a great buried *couche*, or reservoir, of igneous rock underlying the whole region. It is evident throughout the field that the veins were formed at a period subsequent to the invasion of the diorite, and they were probably formed long after intrusion had ceased, but it is not a violent supposition to consider that the deep-seated magma from which the masses now observed at the surface had been given off remained in a molten condition for a very long time.

A plausible hypothesis for the formation of the veins, based upon the foregoing ideas, is that the unknown forces which at various times have caused general elevation throughout the region were transmitted by this great residual magma to the overlying rocks. In adjusting themselves to the changed conditions of equilibrium, the rocks were fractured; then, as the deep-seated magma gradually cooled and crystallized, water and gases expelled from it found their way into the overlying rocks, and, searching out the easiest routes of travel along existing fractures, escaped to the surface. Undoubtedly waters of this origin might carry in solution all the elements which have been observed in the veins, and they would deposit their mineral contents under various conditions, such as decrease of dissolving power through diminishing pressure and temperature, precipitation through metasomatic interchange with wall-rock materials, or precipitation due to mingling with solutions of some other derivation.

SUMMARY.

The large bodies of gold ore in the Treadwell mines are secondarily mineralized dioritic dikes lying between a hanging wall of greenstone and a foot wall of black slate. The gold accompanies pyrite and other sulphides occurring both in reticulating seams of calcite and quartz and disseminated through the rock itself.

Feldspar remaining from the original rock consists of oligoclase and microperthite, but these have been largely replaced by albite through the metasomatic action of the vein-forming waters.

The veinlets occur in two sets of fractures at right angles to each other, which were probably produced by shearing stresses incident upon continental uplifting. Hot ascending solutions, possibly of magmatic origin, have been the cause of mineralization, and the evidence is in favor of only one period of concentration.

Secondary concentration of the metallic minerals being absent, there is no reason to anticipate any decrease in the per ton value of the ores as greater depths are attained.

THE CAPE YAKTAG PLACERS.

By GEORGE C. MARTIN.

INTRODUCTION.

The occurrence of gold in the sands of the ocean beach near Cape Yaktag, has been known and the deposits worked intermittently for several years. The locality began to attract considerable attention during the winter of 1903-4, since which time about 200 people have been on the ground more or less continuously. The amount of production during this time is not definitely known, for no record has been kept, and all estimates vary widely. The best estimates give a total of \$10,000 or \$15,000 for the past year.

It may be noted that neighboring and possibly similar placers have been worked at a profit on a small scale at Yakutat Bay, Lituya Bay, and Icy Cape; but attempts to work on a larger scale have not been successful.

Cape Yaktag is about 75 miles east of Controller Bay and 400 miles northwest of Sitka. The shore from Yakutat to Controller Bay is unbroken and there is no harbor which affords shelter even for a small boat. A strip of land from 5 to 10 miles in width lies between the coast and Bering Glacier. The ice front is marked by a line of hills, which are parallel to the coast and from which a steep slope descends to the sea. This slope is drained by many short parallel streams, some of which head in the ice. The gold-bearing beach is said to extend eastward for about 15 miles from the mouth of Yaktag River, which is the easternmost of the longer streams reaching the ocean near Cape Yaktag.

The region may be reached either by landing from a steamer through the surf, which can be done only in good weather, or by a difficult foot journey along the beach from Kayak. The latter is practicable only when the streams are frozen or when a light boat is carried. A favorite method is to drag a light canoe along the beach on a small cart. Cape Yaktag can be reached from Okalee Spit, in Controller Bay, by this method in two days. Three steamers stop at Kayak each month throughout the year. This region has not been visited by any member of the Geological Survey, and the following information is compiled from various sources. Most of it is believed to be reliable.

GEOLOGY.

The rocks are said to consist of shales with interbedded sandstone and limestone, and to resemble very closely in lithologic character

some of the rocks of the Controller Bay region. They carry Miocene fossils. The structure, it is said, is anticlinal, with the axis parallel to and very near the shore line. The dip on the southern flank of the fold is very steep, the rocks being practically vertical along the beach. The dip on the northern flank is much gentler, seldom exceeding 20°. The northward dip continues inland as far as the region has been explored. The structure is very uniform, no marked variations from the strike and dip recorded above having been noticed. There is said to be a belt of crystalline rocks inland at the base of or in the St. Elias Range.

OCCURRENCE OF GOLD.

The gold is found in the sands of the ocean beach and generally occurs in small amounts, richer patches being irregularly distributed. The creek gravels are said to be barren except at the mouths of the creeks where they have been affected by the ocean waves. Garnet sand carries the gold, which is for the most part very fine. Occasional 25-cent nuggets are found and a very few of the value of several dollars have been reported.

The men can make small wages at all times, if not too crowded, while after each heavy storm rich sands are always found. The old ground can be worked over anew after each storm, but whether this is due to new concentration by the ocean waves or to the exposure of unworked material is not known. The deposits can be worked all winter; in fact, more gold is found after the severe winter storms than during the summer when storms are less frequent and less severe. The gold has been obtained by rockers, sea water being largely used.

Attempts to work the gravels underlying the tundra on the edge of Bering Glacier are said to have been unsuccessful.

The gold was probably concentrated by wave action from the morainal material brought to the coast by the Bering Glacier.

Unaltered Miocene rocks on the coast are not known to be auriferous in this or other districts, hence the original source of the gold is doubtless in the metamorphic or other crystalline rocks of the St. Elias Range.

Some beach sands from Yakutat Bay have been studied by Mr. J. Stanley-Brown,^a who found the sand to be "made up of grains of gold, magnetite, garnet, hornblende, pyroxene, zircon, quartz, feldspar, calcite, and mica, associated with fragments of a shaly, slaty, and schistose character." He concludes that the sand was doubtless derived from the destruction of metamorphic rocks.

It does not seem likely that the region will ever become of great importance, for the gold is very finely disseminated in all glacial deposits, and the zone of wave concentration is small.

^a Nat. Geog. Mag., vol. 3, 1891, pp. 196-198.

THE GOLD PLACERS OF TURNAGAIN ARM.^a

By FRED H. MOFFIT.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The region adjacent to Cook Inlet, Alaska, first came into prominence as a producer of placer gold in 1896. The presence of gold in some of the gravels was, however, known to a few prospectors and traders previous to that time, and some attempts at mining had been made many years before by the Russians. In fact, the first report of gold in Alaska was made by the Russian mining engineer, Doroshin, who conducted an examination of the mineral resources of Cook Inlet for the Russian American Company in 1848. Remains of old Russian workings and tools have been found in one or two places, but active mining operations seem to have been discouraged by the fur companies, which controlled the country up to the time of its purchase by the United States. A large part of the gold product of the Turnagain Arm region is due to the labor of miners who were without capital, who took out the richest and more easily mined deposits, and who have since left. The conditions under which mining has been carried on, therefore, make it impossible to give an accurate estimate of the amount of gold produced, but it is believed that the average yearly output since the opening up of the region is less than \$150,000.

GEOGRAPHY.

Cook Inlet is the deep indentation that opens into the northwestern part of the Gulf of Alaska, and forms the western boundary of Kenai Peninsula, separating it from the base of the Alaskan Peninsula on the west. It extends in a direction nearly northeast and southwest for a distance of almost 170 miles, and is divided at its northeast end into two long, narrow branches known as Turnagain and Knik arms.

The first of these, Turnagain Arm, extends in an east-west direction, and is between 40 and 45 miles long. It forms part of the northern boundary of Kenai Peninsula, and reaches on the east to within 12 miles of Portage Bay, a western branch of Prince William Sound.

^aThis paper is an abstract of a more complete discussion of this district now being prepared for publication.

Turnagain Arm is characterized by remarkably high tides, beginning with a bore which has a height of 6 feet at times, and runs in from the inlet at a speed of 5 or 6 miles an hour. At low tide the arm becomes a broad mud flat, cut here and there by the stream channels. Small

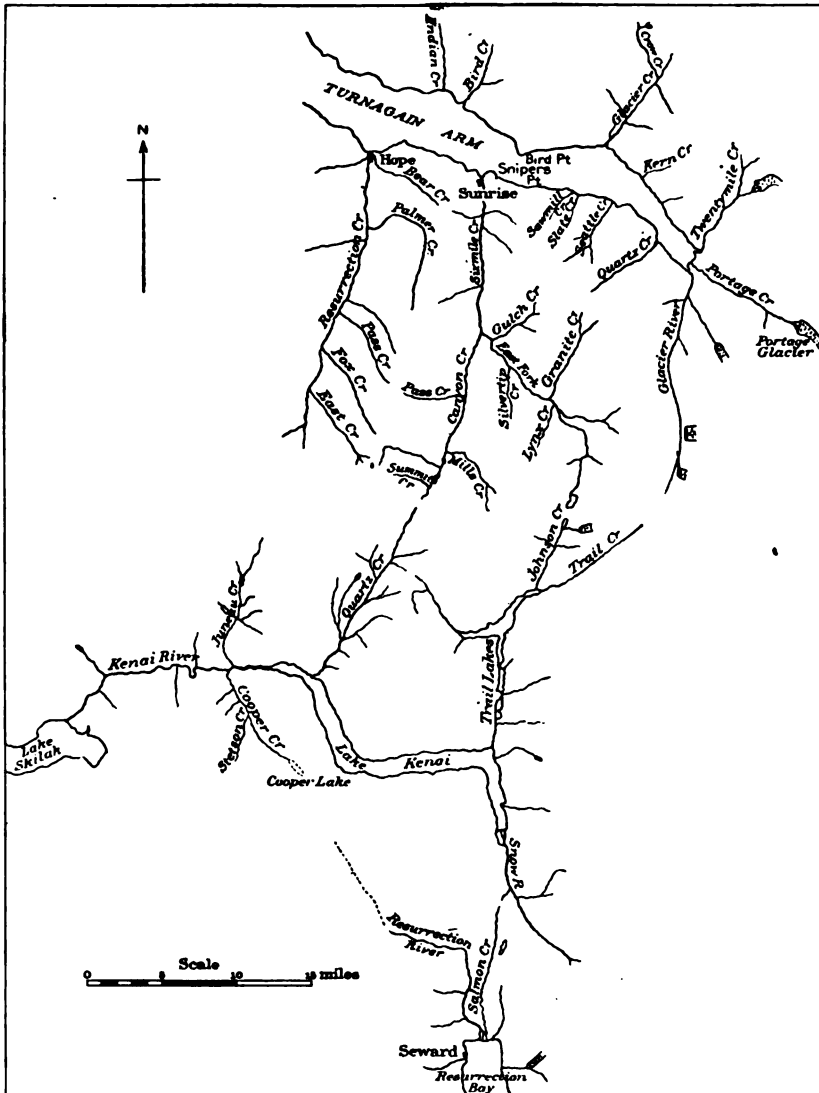


FIG. 5.—Sketch map of the Turnagain Arm placer region.

steamers enter and leave on high water, but the bore and swift currents make the use of small boats dangerous.

The productive creeks in the placer gold field here described are, with one exception, tributary to Turnagain Arm. The four most important of these are Resurrection Creek, Bear Creek, Sixmile

Creek, and Glacier Creek, with their branches. Resurrection Creek flows into the south side of the arm about 20 miles east of the main body of Cook Inlet, and with Sixmile Creek, 8 miles farther east, and its various branches, drains a large part of the northeastern portion of Kenai Peninsula. Resurrection Creek is a little more than 20 miles long, and flows in a direction slightly east of north. The town of Hope is located near its mouth. Palmer Creek is its largest tributary.

Bear Creek flows into Turnagain Arm one-half mile east of the mouth of Resurrection Creek. It is nearly 6 miles long, and follows a northwesterly course through a steep, narrow valley. Bear and Palmer creeks are the two producing streams of this part of the field, and both are connected with Hope by good wagon roads.

The drainage area of Sixmile Creek is much larger than that of Resurrection Creek, and the stream is formed by the confluence of two large branches, which unite 10 miles south of Sunrise, the mining camp at its mouth. The larger of the two forks, known as the East Fork, is itself formed by the confluence of a number of small streams. The more important of these are Gulch and Granite creeks on the north and Lynx and Silvertip creeks on the south. The smaller fork, Canyon Creek, flows almost directly northward and, with its eastern tributary, Mills Creek, has been the chief producer of the Turnagain Arm field.

Glacier Creek enters Turnagain Arm from the north, 12 miles from its eastern end. The western branch of this stream, called Crow Creek, is the only tributary that need be mentioned here. The location of these streams will be better understood by referring to the accompanying sketch map, fig. 5.

In addition to the four principal streams above described, one other, Kenai River, should be mentioned, since some gold has been produced on one of its tributaries, Cooper Creek. Kenai River, the largest stream on Kenai Peninsula, empties into Cook Inlet. The upper part, known as Snow River, rises in the watershed between Resurrection Bay and Prince William Sound and empties into Lake Kenai. From the foot of Lake Kenai the river runs in a general westerly direction for 15 miles to Lake Skilak, whence it flows on again to the inlet, thus crossing the entire peninsula. The upper part of the river, from Lake Skilak to the source, lies in a country of rugged mountains, but the lower river flows in a winding course across a broad, marshy flat. Cooper Creek drains a small body of water called Cooper Lake. It is about 10 miles long and flows into Kenai River from the south, 3 miles below the Kenai Lake.

The region adjacent to Turnagain Arm is very rugged. Mountains rise precipitously on both sides of the arm and reach altitudes of 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Their tops are ragged and bare, for the timber rarely reaches higher than 1,500 or 2,000 feet. The smaller valleys are nar-

row and steep, but the larger ones frequently show by their U-shaped cross section the former presence of glaciers. In fact, glaciers may be still seen at a number of places. Chief among them are Portage Glacier, occupying the pass between the head of Turnagain Arm and Portage Bay, and the two neighboring glaciers on Glacier River and Twentymile Creek. Besides these there are several smaller ones on tributaries of Glacier Creek.

The towns of Hope and Sunrise are the distributing points from which supplies of all kinds are carried to the creeks of the Turnagain Arm field. A small steamer, the *Tyonic*, connects with the larger ocean-going vessels at Seldovia, on the southern end of Kenai Peninsula, bringing mail and freight to the towns in the Cook Inlet region. This steamer makes no trips during the winter, for the ice prevents navigation in the upper part of the inlet during about five months in the year. It is customary to carry in supplies for the camps over the snow in winter, when traveling is far less difficult than in summer. The country is heavily timbered up to an altitude of 1,500 or 2,000 feet. This timber is chiefly spruce, but comprises a minor amount of hemlock, cottonwood, and birch. Spruce and hemlock reach a diameter of 20 inches or more and furnish some lumber for the purposes of the miner. One or two sawmills have been constructed to supply this demand.

The line of the Alaska Central Railroad, now in course of construction, runs northward from Resurrection Bay, by way of Salmon Creek, Snow River, Trail Creek, and Glacier River, to the eastern end of Turnagain Arm, then westward along the north shore to Knik Arm. It will not, therefore, reach the mining camps adjacent to Hope and Sunrise, but will furnish a much easier method of landing supplies on Glacier Creek than is now possible.

GEOLOGY.

The eastern portion of Kenai Peninsula and the region about the head of Turnagain Arm present a succession of rocks, which as a whole are of remarkably uniform appearance and composition. They are of sedimentary origin and consist chiefly of fine-grained gray and bluish-black slates and gray arkoses. Interstratified with these, but in far less amount, are quartzose beds and occasional thin conglomerates. In a few places north of Turnagain Arm this series of rocks, called by Mendenhall^a the Sunrise series, is cut by dikes of igneous rock of an aplitic or granitic character. These igneous rocks were not found in the region immediately south of the arm, and while the boulders of granitic material seen in the gravels might suggest the presence of igneous intrusions, it is believed that if intrusive rocks occur here at

^a Mendenhall, W. C. A reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana River, Alaska, in 1898: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 7, 1898, p. 305.

all they will be found only in rare dikes. The whole rock succession is closely folded, and the arkoses as well as the slates show cleavage, which is, however, much more perfectly developed in the slates.

In crossing Kenai Peninsula from Resurrection Bay on the south to Sunrise on the north it was found that, aside from local variations, the general strike of the Sunrise series ranges from about N. to N. 20° E. North of Turnagain Arm a decided difference was observed, for there the strike of the bedding varies from N. 45° E. to N. 70° E.

In that portion of the Kenai Mountains between Seward and Sunrise the bedding is often obscure, usually having the same strike as the cleavage. On the north shore of the arm, however, the bedding and cleavage frequently do not have the same strike, and where this is the case the cleavage on both sides of the arm corresponds more nearly in strike than does the bedding. Faults are frequent, but the amount of the displacement is usually difficult to determine.

Immense deposits of gravel occur at a number of localities, but are especially noticeable in the valleys of Sixmile Creek, Resurrection Creek, and Kenai River. The flat-topped benches have an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above sea level around the lower end of Lake Kenai, and the same elevation was observed in the valleys of the streams mentioned. The bench gravels show a thickness of 100 to 200 feet in the upper valleys, where they have been cut through by the streams.

Evidences of a former period of glacial activity are seen on all sides in broad-bottomed U-shaped valleys, polished rock surfaces, and transported boulders. The shores of Turnagain Arm afford frequent proof of ice action in glacial markings and striated pebbles. Hanging valleys are not uncommon. Rounded hilltops, over a thousand feet above sea level, on the north side of Lake Skilak, are beautifully smoothed and grooved, while the gravels of the lake shores contain an abundance of granite fragments. Such fragments are not found on any of the streams of the present drainage and must have come from some locality to the north. This glaciation is due in part to the action of small ice masses like those that now occupy the mountain valleys, but is perhaps in greater degree attributable to the movements of a far more extended ice sheet which reached down from the north.

GOLD.

Practically all the gold produced in the Turnagain Arm field is derived from creek gravels. In one or two places, however, attempts are being made to develop mines in vein deposits. The gold occurrences, therefore, will be classified and described as placer and lode deposits. In this brief account no mention will be made of streams that were not producing during the past season.

PLACER DEPOSITS.

The known placer-gold deposits of commercial value are confined geographically to three small areas, the valleys of Resurrection, Six-mile, and Glacier creeks. It may be said in general that the gravels are much alike in composition, are due partly to local erosion and partly to transportation by glacial ice, and contain a very large proportion of coarse material—rounded and angular blocks—which occasionally have diameters as great as 8 or 10 feet.

Pick and shovel mining has gradually given place to hydraulic methods, by which nearly all work is now carried on. During the past summer, owing to frequent rains and the gradual melting of the snow on the mountains, the water supply was abundant, and no complaints of water famine were heard. A head of 150 to 200 feet has been secured with little difficulty and expense on any of the creeks where mining is now carried on.

RESURRECTION CREEK DISTRICT.

Considerable mining has been done on Resurrection Creek itself, but at present the producing streams of the district are Bear Creek and Palmer Creek.

Bear Creek.—Bear Creek was first worked in 1894 and is therefore one of the best known streams of the field. It occupies a steep, narrow valley in the high divide between Resurrection and Sixmile creeks and joins Turnagain Arm just east of the town of Hope. The bed rock shows a succession of slates and arkoses, whose strike is nearly at right angles to the general course of the creek. The gravels consist chiefly of material like the bed rock, but contain some foreign matter, much of which is granitic in character. They are in general but poorly stratified.

The gold is associated with a small amount of native silver. It is coarse and smooth and of lower grade than any other of the Resurrection district. The best pay is from bed rock, which is sometimes a glacial clay. One nugget worth over \$200 was found.

Mining is confined to the stream bed and until the last two years has been carried on chiefly with pick and shovel. At present there are two hydraulic plants on the creek, only one of which was working during the season just ended.

Palmer Creek.—Palmer Creek, the largest tributary to Resurrection Creek, is the only one that produced any gold during the last season. The upper stream flows through a broad valley, while the lower portion occupies a narrow, box-like canyon cut partly in rock and partly in the gravel terraces of Resurrection Creek. Most of the mining is done along the lower canyon portion of the valley. The bed rock is largely grit (arkose) interbedded with slates and is very much jointed.

The gravels now being worked do not differ in any marked way from those of Bear Creek, excepting that they seem to contain a smaller percentage of granitic boulders and other foreign material. The lower gravels are partly stratified.

Palmer Creek gold is coarse and heavy, usually much flattened and smooth, and passes at \$16 per ounce at the stores. Pieces of silver weighing as high as one pennyweight were seen, and a small amount of black sand is also found in the boxes. Two hydraulic plants were in operation during the summer, but their efficiency is not great owing to the large number of boulders which can not be handled by the pipe and must be removed by hand. Probably less than 100 yards a day are moved by either of these plants.

SIXMILE CREEK DISTRICT.

Sixmile Creek, while only a few miles east of Resurrection Creek, is cut off from it by a high ridge which can not be crossed without great difficulty, except in a few places. The chief producing streams belonging to the Sixmile drainage system are Canyon Creek and its eastern tributary, Mills Creek.

Canyon Creek.—Throughout the greater part of its length Canyon Creek, the south fork of Sixmile Creek, flows, as its name implies, in a deep, narrow canyon. This canyon cuts through rock as well as gravel and is over 100 feet deep in many places. It is plainly a young feature of the topography and not the original channel of the stream that drained the upper valley.

The bed rock consists of slates and arkoses. The gravels are of like composition, and in places on the benches have been consolidated into a hard conglomerate, known locally as "cement gravel." Few granite boulders were seen in the Sixmile region.

The stream gravels, which are the principal ones worked, are shallow. The gold values are taken from bed rock and are often concentrated in rich pockets, where they were deposited in eddies and more quiet stretches of the water.

Canyon Creek gold, especially in the lower part where it joins the East Fork, is finer than that from Bear and Palmer creeks and is of higher grade, assaying over \$17 per ounce.

The narrow channel and swift current makes the ground difficult to handle. Wing dams are necessary in all cases and are liable to be carried away in time of high water, an accident not uncommon during the days of greatest mining activity on the stream. At present one hydraulic plant is at work on bench gravels above the stream and a second is working ground near the mouth of Mills Creek.

Mills Creek.—Mills Creek was the first stream staked in the Sixmile region. It joins Canyon Creek 8 miles south of "the forks" of Sixmile Creek and drains a portion of the high mountainous area east of *Canyon Creek*.

That portion of the creek which has been most productive lies in a narrow canyon, three-quarters of a mile long, extending from the mouth of the stream to Juneau Creek. The bed rock and gravels are similar to those of Canyon Creek, and high gravel benches are also present here. The creek bed through the canyon has been largely worked over and has afforded a considerable amount of gold, making this stream second to Canyon Creek in production. In places, in addition to the loose deposits, a hard "cement gravel," containing gold, has been formed, but has not yet been very successfully worked by hydraulic methods because it is difficult to break up. The gold in the "cement gravel" is flattened and considerably finer than the coarse, heavy gold found on bed rock. Nuggets worth several dollars are not uncommon in the coarser gold, and sometimes show striations, as if they had been dragged over a rough surface. All mining, till within the last two years, was done by hand, but at present a hydraulic plant, employing only natives as laborers, is in operation near the mouth of Juneau Creek.

GLACIER CREEK DISTRICT.

Crow Creek.—Crow Creek, on the north side of Turnagain Arm, is a tributary of Glacier Creek. It is a short stream, 4 or 5 miles long, and receives part of its waters from the melting ice of one or two small glaciers in the high mountains at its head. The central part of the stream occupies a broad, rounded valley, but the lower part flows, in a series of rapids and waterfalls, through a narrow canyon. The valley of Crow Creek is plainly the bed of an old glacier, whose retreat left the valley floor strewn with a mass of débris brought down from the mountains above. The bed rock is made up of slates and arkoses. The gravels are of the same material, but contain in addition a large amount of granitic rock. Enormous bowlders have been deposited in the valley by the ice and at one place form a long reef across the valley, evidently an old terminal moraine. High gravel banks are present on both sides of the stream and carry some colors, but have never been prospected. A cross section of the surface deposits in the stream channel shows coarse, angular wash above and stratified clays, sands, and gravels below. The sands carry only a few colors, and the best pay comes from the gravelly clays.

Two grades of gold are found; one is coarse and silvery in appearance, the other finer and yellow. Native copper and native silver are both present. Crow Creek gold assays a little less than \$15 per ounce, thus being lower in grade than that from any of the other creeks of the Turnagain Arm district. Hydraulic methods of mining have taken the place of the pick and shovel, and Crow Creek now possesses the largest hydraulic plant in the Cook Inlet country.

COOPER AND STETSON CREEKS.

Cooper Creek heads in the divide separating the drainage into Resurrection Bay from that into Cook Inlet, and joins Kenai River 3 miles below Lake Kenai. It and its tributary, Stetson Creek, are the only streams of the Kenai River drainage which have been productive up to the present time, although considerable work has been done in a number of places. The high gravel benches near the mouth of the stream would make good ground for a hydraulic plant to handle, but the gold is very unevenly distributed, and the amount so far taken out is small—not over a few thousand dollars—and most of it was obtained from the creek bed of a single claim in one season. Very little work was done on either of these creeks during the past summer.

CHARACTER AND ORIGIN OF THE PLACER GOLD.

The gold from the different creeks varies greatly in appearance and value, ranging from less than \$15 on Crow Creek to over \$17 on Six-mile Creek. This difference in value is due to the varying amounts of silver and copper associated with the gold. In almost all cases it is flattened and heavy, usually smooth, and occasionally striated as if it had been rubbed against a rough surface. Any attempt to explain its distribution must take into account the action of glacial ice in the transportation and rearrangement of the gravels. It is believed that while probably most of the gold is of local origin, a small part, like the gravels associated with it, may possibly have been brought to its present place through the agency of moving ice.

AURIFEROUS LODES.

It has been said that practically all the gold is obtained from placer deposits, but at a number of localities quartz veins are being prospected, and these are of interest in connection with the question of the origin of the gold in the gravels.

Bear Creek.—At the head of Bear Creek a small quartz vein carrying gold values has been partly opened during the last year. The chief part of the season was devoted to the erection of a boiler house and head frame, but samples of ore taken out while enlarging a small shaft show free gold in a quartz gangue containing pyrite, galena, and sphalerite with a little copper stain.

Sawmill and Slate creeks.—On Sawmill Creek 6 miles east of Sunrise, also near by on Slate Creek and the shore of Turnagain Arm, quartz veins carrying pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, zinc blende, and free gold are found in fault planes running about east-northeast. The country rock has been disturbed by faulting since the ore was deposited, thus cutting off the veins and making it difficult to find their continuations. A picked quantity of ore put through a *small arrastre* on Sawmill Creek yielded a fraction over \$26 per ton.

COPPER.

Native copper associated with gold in the gravels was found in small quantity by prospectors on Lynx Creek. Its presence led to the discovery of the outcrop of a vein, carrying copper sulphides, on the mountain side at the head of the stream. During the summer a company was formed, and the work of developing the property was begun. An adit level was driven with the expectation of striking an ore body at some depth below the outcrop, but at the time our party left the peninsula this had not yet been reached. If this prospect should develop into a paying mine, connection with the line of the Alaska Central Railroad could be established without great difficulty.

GOLD DEPOSITS OF THE SHUMAGIN ISLANDS.

By GEORGE C. MARTIN.

APOLLO CONSOLIDATED MINE.

Location and output.—The Apollo Consolidated mine is situated near the southern end of Unga Island, about 3 miles west of the town of Unga and 1 mile west of the head of Delarof Harbor. The post-office is Apollo. The mine has been producing since 1891, and has yielded a total of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Previous work.—The occurrence was described by Becker^a in 1898. The writer visited the mine in 1904, and gathered a few additional facts concerning the occurrence and the geology of the region.

Character.—The deposit is described by Becker as a reticulated vein or zone of fracture in a large mass of andesite and dacite. The ores consist of free gold, pyrite, galena, zinc blende, copper pyrite, and native copper. The ore is free-milling, a large part of the gold occurring in the native state. The gangue minerals are quartz and subordinate amounts of calcite and orthoclase. The ore body strikes N. 43° E. and is, in general, vertical. It is from 5 to 40 feet wide and forms a shoot that pitches northward. The southern end of the shoot comes to the surface at an elevation of 600 feet at the present southern limit of the workings, and narrows and becomes of low grade at the northern end at a depth of about 800 feet. An attempt is now being made to reach the ore body at lower levels by a shaft and tunnel.

The best ore bodies are said by the management to occur wherever two diagonal sets of fractures intersect. The profitable ore is said to carry from \$1 to \$50, averaging perhaps \$8.

The country rock has been mineralized to a certain extent on either side of the main ore body, and smaller and less rich ore bodies parallel to the main one are known.

Age.—Regarding the age of the deposit, Doctor Becker concludes that the country rock is Miocene or post-Miocene, from its lithologic similarity to andesites, which are supposed to overlie the Miocene at the north end of the island. He would accordingly make the mineral veins of very late Tertiary of post-Tertiary age.

The writer has observed that some at least of the andesites at the north end of the island are apparently below the Tertiary sediments either by unconformity or by intrusion. He furthermore believes that lithologic similarity of the andesites is an insufficient basis for an

^a Becker, G. F., Reconnaissance of the gold fields of southern Alaska: Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 3, pp. 12, 83-85.

age correlation across 11 miles of rugged country which is geologically unknown. Such correlation is especially hazardous in view of the fact that on the adjacent mainland of the Alaska Peninsula there are large areas of both Mesozoic and Tertiary andesites which resemble the andesites of both these Unga localities as much as the latter resemble each other. He therefore would conclude that the Apollo deposits may be either of late Mesozoic or of Tertiary age.

NEIGHBORING DEPOSITS.

The King mine, about half a mile north of the Apollo mine, has produced a small amount of gold. The occurrence is said to be similar to that of the Apollo and is believed to be on the same lead, for it is in the line of strike of the latter.

The Shumagin group of claims, on Baralof or Squaw Harbor, about 2 miles north of the Apollo mine, is said to be a similar occurrence. The development here has been principally assessment work.

Becker reports intensely decomposed andesites, heavily charged with pyrite, at Red Cove on Popof Island, about 9 miles northeast of Apollo.

The larger part of Unga Island is made up of similar andesites and dacites, and evidences of mineralization have been seen by the writer at various and widely scattered places. So far as they have been examined by the writer none of these rocks contain workable amounts of gold.

SAND POINT BEACH PLACERS.

The beach sands near Sand Point, on Popof Island, were washed for gold during the summer of 1904. The exact locality is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Sand Point post-office and just south of the low sand spit projecting into Popof Strait. The productive beach is about three-fourths of a mile long. The amount of gold taken out during the months of July and August is estimated at about \$5,000. From 20 to 40 men have been at work with rockers washing the coarse sand and gravel. All of the gold is found below mid tide and most of it around big stones at the level of low tide. It is said that most of the men make about \$4 a day, but a few have done much better than this. The local price for gold in September, 1904, was \$13.75 per ounce, which is said to be considerably below the actual value. The gold hitherto obtained is fairly coarse, the finer dust probably having been lost through the inexperience of the men, who are largely fishermen.

The gold is undoubtedly derived from neighboring mineralized zones in the andesites, which make up the greater part of this and Unga Island. The deposits known at present to be gold bearing are restricted to the low-tide level of about three-fourths of a mile of beach. Other similar deposits will doubtless be found on the adjacent shores.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ VEINS ON UNALASKA ISLAND.

By ARTHUR J. COLLIER.

INTRODUCTION.

Unalaska Island, of the Aleutian chain, lies west of and near one of the most frequented routes from the Pacific Ocean to Bering Sea and is important chiefly for its splendid natural harbor, on which are located the two coaling and trading stations, Dutch Harbor and Unalaska. Several years ago an unsuccessful attempt was made to develop and mine some gold-bearing quartz veins near the village of Unalaska. A three-stamp mill and a cable tramway to connect the mill with the mine were erected, but these are now in a state of ruin. This locality is so accessible and so conveniently situated with regard to the harbor that a very low-grade ore could have been handled at a profit. Although this deposit is not thought to be of economic value, the following description of the old workings, which is based on a hasty examination made by the writer last summer, is given, in order that this mine may be compared with the gold mines of Unga Island, described by Martin, and also to indicate the possibility that valuable gold-bearing deposits may occur in the Aleutian Islands. Quartz veins of economic value are reported by prospectors on several of the islands farther west.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of Unalaska Island is rough and irregular. Mount Makushin, its highest mountain, is over 6,000 feet high. Except for a few small gravel plains which fringe some of the bays the hills and mountains rise directly from the water and there is practically no level ground.

GEOLOGY.

The hard rocks of the islands are volcanic and consist of interbedded tuffs and flows that are cut by numerous dikes. The most common rocks are dark-gray andesites.^a That some of these rocks were erupted in the Tertiary period is proved by fossil plant remains contained in the tuffs.^b Volcanic activity has persisted to the present time in Mount Makushin, which still has occasional eruptions.

^a Emerson, B. K., Harriman Alaska Expedition, vol., 6, Geology, 1904, p. 29.

^b Dall and Harris, Correlation Papers—Neocene: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 84, 1892, pp. 242-243.

QUARTZ VEINS.

South of Dutch Harbor for several miles the rocks are cut by a system of nearly vertical joint planes which extend approximately east and west. Mineralization has occurred along these joints, and in some instances quartz veins have been formed. Several such quartz veins are exposed in the bluff west of Unalaska, where they have been prospected by short tunnels. The best example, however, is found at the gold mine located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Unalaska and about a quarter of a mile from the shore of Captains Bay, where a number of small veins of this kind are contained in compact gray andesite. The largest of these forms the main ore body of the mine and has been opened for about 200 feet. It has a maximum width of 6 or 7 feet, but thins out in both directions from the widest part and at the ends of the tunnels is not over 1 or 2 feet wide. The samples obtained here consist of kaolin and cellular quartz, heavily stained with iron in the form of limonite. Samples obtained on the dump and around the mill indicate that a considerable portion of the ore originally contained unweathered pyrite and other sulphide minerals. A sample taken by the writer from the face of the drift at the principal ore body was assayed by E. E. Burlingame & Co., of Denver, who report .02 ounce of gold to the ton and a trace of silver. It is reported that before the mill was built assays promised very high values, which were not realized from the ore when milled.

DEVELOPMENT.

The main tunnel runs east from the entrance about 20 feet, then turns south, crosscutting the joint system. The principal ore body of the mine, which is developed by short drifts, is crosscut about 50 feet from this turn, but the tunnel is continued southward about 100 feet farther to a well-defined but apparently little mineralized joint running east and west, which it follows east for several hundred feet. At the end of this distance there is a crosscut to the north which probably falls a little short of reaching the line of the extension of the main ore body. A few prospectors were on the ground in 1904, preparing to resume work in the mine with a view to determining the extension of the main ore body.

RAMPART PLACER REGION.

By L. M. PRINDLE AND F. L. HESS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Previous work.—The Rampart, Birch Creek, Fortymile, and Fairbanks regions are the four important centers of gold production in that portion of the interior of Alaska which is included between the Yukon and Tanana rivers. All of these regions have been visited at different times by parties from the United States Geological Survey, and the results of the work in the Rampart region are presented in reports which have been published, or are in course of publication by the Survey^a. It was in the course of a geologic reconnaissance trip overland from Eagle, by way of Fairbanks to Rampart, during the field season of 1904, that the facts which form the basis of this short description were ascertained.

Location.—The Rampart region is in the far western portion of the Yukon-Tanana country, where the distance between the two rivers in a north-south direction is only about 50 miles. It is 140 miles west of the Birch Creek region and 80 miles northwest of the Fairbanks region. The creeks, which have thus far proved to be of economic importance, are all within about 30 miles of the Yukon, and belong to the drainage systems of both the Yukon and Tanana rivers. Rampart, the supply point, is situated on the Yukon River, about 70 miles above the mouth of the Tanana.

Communication and transportation facilities.—A government telegraph station affords rapid communication with other portions of Alaska and the outside world, and supplies are received either by way of St. Michael or Dawson. Those shipped by way of Dawson reach the region earlier in the spring, as the upper river is first open to navigation. The first-class passenger rate during the past season from

^aSpurr, J. E. Geology of the Yukon gold district, Alaska: Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 3, 1898, pp. 87-392.

Collier, A. J. The Glenn Creek gold mining district, Alaska: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 213, 1903, 49-56.

Brooks, A. H., A reconnaissance in the Mount McKinley region, Alaska. In preparation.

Seattle to Rampart by way of St. Michael was \$127.50; that by way of Dawson, \$111. The freight rates vary greatly, according to the kind

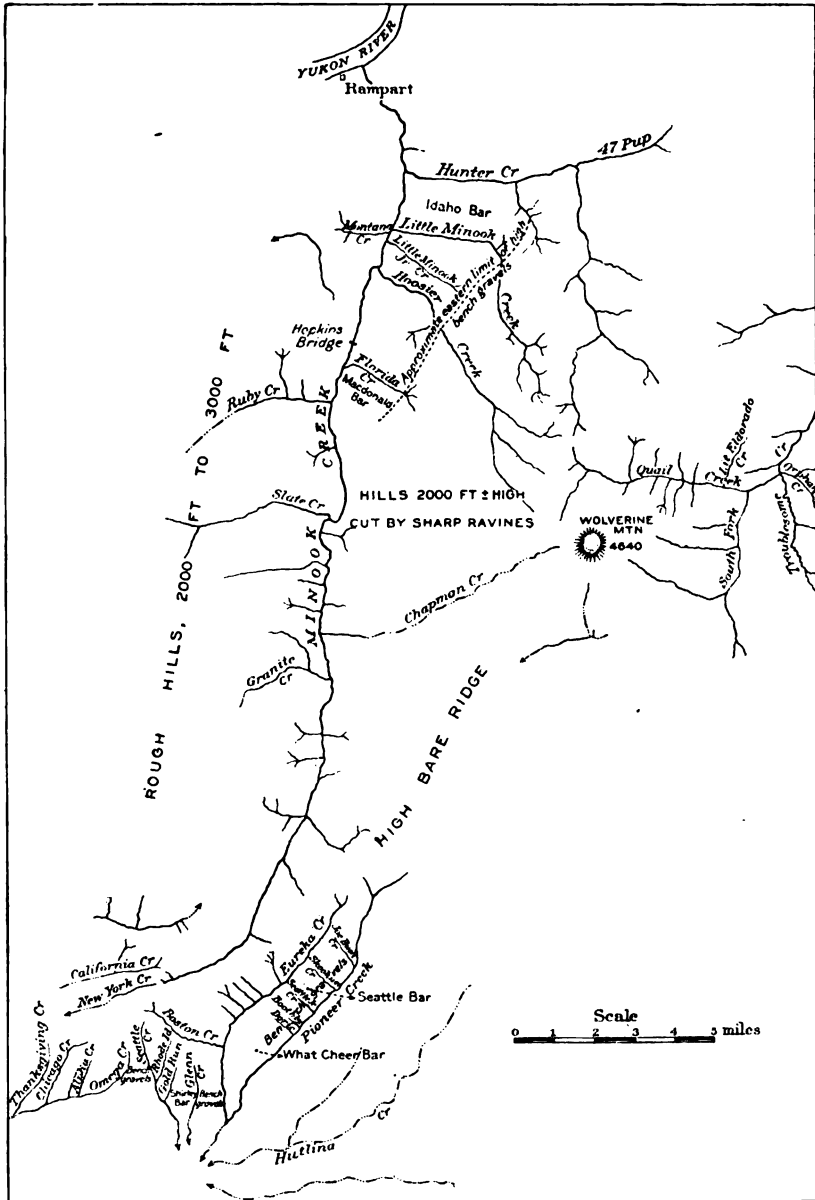


FIG. 6.—Sketch map of the Rampart placer region.

of material and time of the year. The approximate rates on ordinary supplies by way of St. Michael and Dawson, respectively, were \$57 and \$106 a ton.

In the winter transportation to the creeks is either by dog or horse sleds, the rates varying from 2 to 6 cents a pound according to the distance. In the summer pack horses are used, and the rates vary from 4 to 15 cents a pound. The summer trails are generally bad and remain in about the same condition from year to year.

Mining activity.—The region has produced gold continuously since 1896. New discoveries have been made from time to time, and the discovery of good pay in a new locality during the past year shows the possibilities even in a district that was believed to be thoroughly prospected. During the past season prospecting was being actively carried on throughout the region, and men were found investigating creeks, where in 1902 nothing was being done. Hydraulic methods have been introduced, and the last steamers up the river brought many tons of hydraulic pipe and other supplies for several plants which are in process of installation. The production of the region during the last year has been about \$235,000, and the total production up to the present time is probably over \$1,000,000.

GEOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

RELIEF.

The Rampart region is one of rather strong relief, ranging from 4,640 feet above sea level at the summit of Wolverine Mountain to somewhat over 400 feet on the Yukon at Rampart. On the northern and southern sides of the Yukon-Tanana country there is generally observable a difference in topographic expression, which in the narrower space between the two rivers is brought into sharper contrast. The divide between the Yukon and the Tanana rivers is about 25 miles south of the Yukon. The area north of the divide is rough, and the high peaks of Lynx and Wolverine mountains are the most prominent features. Steep-sided ridges separate the many deep, narrow canyons whose similarity has frequently led to confusion and justifies the name "Troublesome Country," applied to a portion of the region. South of the divide long, gradually sloping ridges separate the more open valleys and merge finally into the extensive flat of Baker Creek, a tributary of the Tanana.

An area about 24 miles long, with an extreme width of 15 miles, includes all the localities where work is now in progress. The southern portion of this area is cut diagonally by the divide which, with a minimum altitude of about 2,000 feet, extends in a northeast-southwest direction and separates the headwaters of the two drainage systems.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the region is shown in the accompanying sketch map, which has been prepared by Mr. Hess from data collected at

different times by the several parties from the Geological Survey, and while based largely on foot traverses represents the drainage systems with comparative accuracy.

YUKON DRAINAGE.

The most important streams north of the divide are Minook and Troublesome creeks. Minook Creek is the largest stream in the Rampart region. It is about 25 miles long and flows through a narrow valley in a nearly straight course, almost directly northward, to the Yukon River. The grade in the lower portion of the valley is probably less than 50 feet to the mile. The stream is generally confined in one channel, but in portions of the valley is distributed over a flat several hundred feet wide. At times of low water the stream is shallow, easily fordable on foot, and the bars are traveled by pack trains; at high water it is impassable.

The western side of the valley is a steep slope which rises to the height of 1,000 feet or more above the stream. In the upper portion of the valley steep ridges crowd in closely on either side. On the east these crowded ridges gradually give place northward to a country of different character, which is related to the stream development of the region and has an economic interest. Minook Creek, for a portion of its length, flows inconspicuously in a narrow canyon 20 feet below the level of a bench that slopes gradually upward to the base of the ridges on either side. This bench attains a maximum width of only a few hundred feet, and though it is apparently the bottom of the valley it is in reality an old floor in which the present shallow canyon has been cut. This old floor, which is so closely related to the development of the stream 20 feet below it, is of importance in that it exemplifies on a small scale the results of a process which, operating for a long time under different conditions than the present, has produced the bench that is so prominent east of the valley. The "high bench" as it is locally called, with its steep streamward-facing slope, bounds the lower half of the valley, and its surface, 500 feet or more above the stream, rises gradually toward the base of the hills to the east and widens northward to a maximum width of about 3 miles.

This bench with its gold-bearing gravels has long attracted the attention of miners, and while this is not the place for a detailed history of stream development it is interesting to note the fact that the high bench stands probably in the same relation to Minook Creek as the small local bench above described does to the stream which has cut below it. It is only a more prominent result of processes which are still at work, which have left other less prominent benches at lower levels, and which have brought about these results at different

times through differences in elevation with reference to the water level. The eastern extension of the high bench gravels, so far as traced, is indicated on the accompanying map (fig. 6, p. 105).

The important tributaries of Minook Creek from the east are Hunter, Little Minook, Little Minook, Jr., Hoosier, Florida, and Chapman creeks. The largest of these is about 15 miles long. Their ramifying headwaters have deeply incised themselves within the steep-sided high ridge which limits in this direction the drainage area of Minook Creek, and they all enter the main valley by narrow V-shaped valleys which cut the high bench above described into several portions, to some of which distinctive names have been given by the miners. The important tributaries from the west are Ruby, Slate, and Granite creeks. These head several miles back from the main valley and are similar in character to those that flow from the other side.

Troublesome Creek is about 12 miles east of Minook Creek. It receives several tributaries which drain the area between Lynx and Wolverine mountains and flows in a general northerly course to Mike Hess Creek. Its course for the most part is outside of the area here considered. The valleys of the upper tributaries, like those of Minook Creek, are narrow, but their heads are frequently open, park-like spaces bounded by precipitous rocky slopes. Terraces are common but are not developed to so great a degree as in the valley of Minook Creek. Quail Creek, the most important tributary, heads opposite Hoosier Creek, and its smaller branches drain the steep flanks of Wolverine Mountain.

TANANA DRAINAGE.

The area south of the divide is of a different character. The two elements that stand out most prominently in the landscape are the ridges and valleys of the southern slope of the divide and the extensive lowland known as Baker Flats, across which flows Baker Creek. A low ridge bounds the valley of Baker Creek on the south, and above this ridge, in clear weather, are visible the lofty masses of Mounts McKinley and Foraker, 160 miles away.

The streams of economic importance are only a few miles long. They flow from their sources on the divide in more or less parallel courses southward and westward. After leaving the base of the hills they unite with one another, lose themselves in Baker Flats, or find their way by winding courses to Baker Creek. The heads of the valleys are narrow and deep like those of the northern slope, but after leaving the region of the high divide the valleys become more open, the ridges between them lose their roughness, maintain an even, bench-like character for a considerable distance, and then descend very gradually to the level of Baker Flats.

A most important feature of these valleys—one that forces itself again and again on the attention of the observer—is their unsymmetrical character. The southeast side is, in most cases, an abrupt descent of several hundred feet, unbroken by tributaries. The northwest slope extends very gradually upward, in some cases for a mile or more back from the stream, and then breaks off abruptly to form the steep side of the neighboring valley. Its surface is worn by tributaries which have formed short valleys of their own, and these, in their backward extension, have in some cases broken the continuity of the main ridges. Benching has been an accompaniment of stream development, as on the northern side of the divide, and these gradual slopes have presented favorable conditions for the retention of the gold-bearing gravels which have been deposited upon them.

VEGETATION.

The valleys and slopes of the larger streams and some of the benches are timbered with a light growth of small spruce and birch. There is some tamarack in the valleys. Grass grows luxuriantly on portions of the high bench of the Minook Valley, and is abundant in the small draws throughout most of the region.

The Government has an agricultural experiment station across the river from Rampart, and at Hot Springs, a locality near the Tanana River, where conditions are especially favorable for gardening, private parties have been for some time raising vegetables in large quantities and selling them to the miners.

GEOLOGIC SKETCH.

The geology of the region is complex. The rocks include several formations which have been closely folded, metamorphosed, and intruded by a variety of igneous rocks. They range in age from Devonian or older to the Quaternary.

STRATIFIED ROCKS.

The oldest rocks in the region are apparently the garnetiferous mica-quartz-schists and marbles. These are found on Ruby Creek and the ridge north of Ruby Creek, which forms the western boundary of the valley of Minook Creek. They occur also on Minook Creek below the Hopkins bridge. These schists were not observed in any other portion of the region. They resemble those of the Fortymile and Birch Creek regions.

In the Yukon-Tanana country there are large areas of shales, cherts, conglomerates, limestones, tuffs, and diabases, which occur in rather constant association at widely separated localities. These have been grouped by Spurr into one formation and called the Rampart series.^a

^aSpurr, J. E., *Geology of the Yukon gold district, Alaska: Eighteenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 3, pp. 155-169.*

Their age has been determined as Devonian. In the Rampart region and farther east and south there are black and gray shales, cherts, thin beds of conglomerate composed largely of chert pebbles and gray and black schistose, more or less graphitic grits and massive limestones. A large mass of tuffs and diabasic rocks are associated with these rocks in the northern portion of the region. Some of the limestones have yielded Devonian corals. In the absence of criteria for their separation, all of these rocks are provisionally considered as belonging to the Rampart formation. They form the bed rock throughout most of the drainage areas which have been described.

The flanks of Lynx and Wolverine mountains are formed of black grits and shales. Fragments of dicotyledonous leaves were found in the grits, and the shales also occasionally contain obscure plant remains. The shales are frequently indurated, spotted, and contain metamorphic minerals, due probably to the intrusive granite which forms the summits of these mountains. Similar shales are associated with vitreous quartzites along the ridge that bounds the drainage area of Minook Creek on the east. Their separation from shales which belong apparently to the older formation is not easy, and all that can be definitely affirmed at present is that there is a formation of grits and shales which occupies generally the highest portions of the region and which is at least as young as the lower Cretaceous, and probably much younger.

The general strike of the formations is northeast and east, and the folding has been intense. Evidence of the force which has been at work is afforded by quartzite and limestone breccias.

Sandstones and conglomerates, with associated coal, occur in the lower valley of Minook Creek and along the Yukon, and these have been considered as members of the Kenai formation. The gravels of the high bench are probably of Pleistocene age.

IGNEOUS ROCKS.

Igneous rocks are present in abundance. Granitic and monzonitic intrusives form a large portion of the two highest peaks, and the rocks throughout the region are cut by numerous small dikes of granite, diabase, and intermediate types. The most extensive mass of igneous material is found in the northern portion of the region, where the lower valleys of Little Minook and Hunter creeks and the ridge to the south of Rampart are composed mostly of diabasic rocks and associated tuffs. Basalt and associated volcanics occur on Minook Creek below the mouth of Hunter Creek and also opposite the mouth of Little Minook Creek.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

There are two main areas of present gold production. The one here called the Northern area includes tributaries of Minook and Troublesome creeks; the other or Southern area, called generally the Glenn Creek mining district, comprises the small streams of the southern slope, tributary to Baker Creek.

NORTHERN AREA.

The eastern tributaries of Minook Creek which have produced gold are Hunter, Little Minook, Little Minook, Jr., Hoosier, and Florida. A glance at the sketch map shows the relations of these to one another and to the country which they drain. It will be noticed that the longest of them have their sources several miles east of the high bench, while the courses of the smaller tributaries—Little Minook, Jr., and Florida—lie almost wholly within it. The varieties of bed rock found in the valleys of these streams are quartzites, black and gray slaty shales, limestones, cherts, and diabase with associated tuffs.

Little Minook Creek.—Little Minook is a small creek about 8 miles long and flows in a narrow V-shaped canyon, which is about 500 feet below the general level in the lower portion of the valley, where the stream has a grade of 100 feet or less to the mile. Mining is confined to the lower 3 miles of its course. The distance from the mouth to the town of Rampart is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the winter and summer freight rates 2 and 4 cents a pound, respectively. The creek early attracted the attention of miners, and since 1896 has produced approximately \$475,000.

The depth to bed rock varies from a few feet to about 25 feet, and the deposit consists of muck and gravel. The muck is of variable thickness, reaching a maximum of 16 feet, and is in some places absent. The maximum thickness of the gravels is about 12 feet. They include a great variety of rocks, among which diabase and tuff are perhaps the most abundant. Quartzite bowlders are common, and there is a considerable proportion of vein quartz. The gravels have been supplied from at least two sources. Angular or subangular material has been derived from the bed rock of the sides and bottom of the valley and well-rounded material from the high bench in which this portion of the valley has been cut. Bowlders 2 to 3 feet in diameter are common. The pay gravels are from 1 to 3 feet thick and from 50 to 200 feet wide. The gold is well worn, often coarse, generally finer in the lower portion of the valley, and is of high grade, \$18 an ounce being given for it in trade. Values are found ranging from \$2 to \$10 per square yard of bed rock. It is interesting to note that gold has never been found in any quantity on Little Minook Creek above the point where it receives the drainage from the high bench gravels.

Ground was being worked on a few of the claims during the past summer by both the open-cut method and steam points. Much work has been done in the past; some of the ground has been "gophered" considerably, and although there is still good ground, the condition in which it has been left has often increased the expense of working it.

Hunter Creek.—Hunter Creek is similar in character to Little Minook Creek. The maximum depth to bed rock, so far as observed, is about 40 feet. The thickness of the gravel is about the same—12 feet—as on Little Minook, and the proportion of bowlders is greater. The gold is finer, and some of it is rough. Barite is often associated with the gold. As far as could be learned, gold is not found in paying quantities above the eastern limit of the high bench gravels. Decomposed tuffs and loosely consolidated shales and sandstones containing plant remains form the bed rock in the lower portion of the valley, and this soft bed rock may easily be mistaken by the miner for stream deposits associated with gravels. The stream gravels lie above these, not below them, and the mere fact that they are soft does not prove that they belong to the stream deposits, as do the muck and sandy layers that are frequently found above the gravels. The miner may often save much time and labor by studying carefully the character of the bed rock, wherever it is exposed on the sides or bottom of the valley, and comparing it with the material found by him in the ground which is being worked.

Considerable work was being done on Hunter Creek. One of the most interesting developments has been the introduction of a hydraulic plant. A ditch about a mile long carries 300 miner's inches of water to the ground and gives a head of 75 feet. The ground is worked by what might be termed fractional ground sluicing. The thawed surface layer is ground-sluiced to the frozen surface, and this left a week or more to thaw, when another layer, from 1 to 2 feet in thickness, may be ground-sluiced away. This method is said to effect results quickly and very satisfactorily. On another portion of the creek a flume 2,000 feet long has been constructed, and this brings water to a low bench only about 16 feet above the creek. The gravel is ground-sluiced away and about 1½ feet of bed rock shoveled in.

Little Minook, Jr., Creek.—Little Minook, Jr., is a small creek, only about 2 miles long. The narrow valley of the lower portion opens out above to a broadly V-shaped depression in the high bench. There is about 12 feet of muck on the 4 to 5 feet of gravel. Pay is said to have been found over a width of 60 feet. Much of the ground has been worked out.

Hoosier Creek.—Hoosier Creek heads far back toward Wolverine Mountain and flows northwestward through a deep, narrow canyon. Its general characters are the same as those of Little Minook Creek. The grade is about 80 feet to the mile in the lower portion of the

valley. The gravels vary from 4 to 20 feet in thickness, and the gold is mostly on the bed rock. The upper portion of this valley, like those of the other creeks, has never been productive. Preparations have been made to work the gravels by hydraulic methods at a point about 2 miles above the mouth. Ditches and flumes having a combined length of 4,300 feet and a capacity of 500 inches give a head of nearly 80 feet. An elevator had been placed in position and the plant was about ready for active work.

Florida Creek.—Florida Creek has produced some gold, but at present little work is being done.

Interstream or "bar" gravels.—The areas lying between the streams which have been described, for a distance of 2 to 3 miles east of Minook Creek and at an altitude of 500 to 700 feet above the creeks, have a strikingly bench-like surface and are mantled with a deposit of gravels, which is said to be in places at least 100 feet thick. These areas are locally termed "bars," and distinctive names have been given to them, such as "Idaho bar" and "McDonald bar." The canyons of the streams are sharply cut below them, and they appear as portions of a once continuous surface that was related apparently to the drainage system of Minook Creek. The gravels include quartzite, quartzite breccia, some vein quartz, a small proportion of chert, and much fine material, consisting of decomposed fragments of softer rocks. The gravels are coarse, and boulders 2 to 3 or more feet in diameter are common. Gold has been found in them at widely separated localities, and much work has been done in investigating them, especially on "Idaho bar," directly north of Little Minook Creek.

The facts that they are gold bearing; that the main streams cease to be productive above the zone of these gravels; that the minor tributaries, like Little Minook, Jr., which drains only gravel-covered areas, contain gold; and that most of the creek gold, wherever found, is much worn, all seem to point to them as the source of perhaps the greater portion of the gold found in the stream gravels, without, however, excluding the possibility of its derivation in part from the bed rock through which the canyons have been cut. There is no reason to believe that gold is evenly distributed in small quantities throughout the bench gravels, or that it is anywhere concentrated in them to such a degree as in the gravels of the present valleys. These valleys have a trough-like character, where conditions have been favorable for concentration within narrow limits. The gravels of the benches have been reworked by the present streams, and conditions have been favorable to a high concentration of the gold contained in them. This locality probably illustrates the process of reconcentration, the importance of which is strongly emphasized by Brooks in the Nome report.^a

^aBrooks, A. H., Reconnaissance in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900, p. 149.

There has been much speculation by the miners as to the source of the bench gravels. The position of the benches seems to show relationship with Minook Creek. The material of the gravels is such as is found in place in the upper valley. Boulders of quartzite breccia are common in the gravels, and a towering mass of this rusty rock occurs near the trail on Minook about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Slate Creek. The bench gravels have been found on the south side of Florida Creek, but have not been traced beyond that point. Although fragments of the bench can be traced still farther toward the head of the creek, the opportunity for the preservation of high gravels in this portion of the valley has been limited.

Ruby Creek.—Ruby and Slate creeks enter Minook Creek through narrow valleys from the west. Ruby Creek drains an area composed partly of garnetiferous quartz-mica-schists. The gravels are about 10 feet thick and there is little muck. No pay has been found farther than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth. Silver nuggets are occasionally found and garnet is an abundant associate of the gold. It is not known whether the occurrence here is related to older gravels. Preparations were being made to work the ground by hydraulicking. A head of 154 feet was said to be obtainable and an elevator was to be used in connection with a "giant."

Slate Creek.—Slate Creek, which drains an area lying 2 miles farther south, is about 4 miles long and flows in a narrow valley. There is said to be always at least a sluice head of water, and the grade in the lower portion is about 150 feet to the mile. The bed rock, near the mouth, includes dark shaly limestone, green and purple shales, and cherty beds. All these have been much folded and strike northwest. The main rock of the valley is a dark graphitic schist, which breaks up into pencil-like fragments and contains many quartz seams. Ground has been worked to a depth of 26 feet. Over a width of 50 feet in this valley gold has been found in as much as 3 feet of gravel and to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in bed rock. An \$8 piece is the coarsest found up to the present time. Silver is a common associate and an 8-ounce nugget has been found. Copper is said to occur. The absence of garnets indicates that the schists on Ruby Creek do not extend into this valley. The gold has probably been derived from quartz stringers in the bed rock.

Minook Creek.—Gold has been found on several claims along Minook Creek itself, but conditions are unfavorable for working the ground in a small way, and thus far no extensive systematic work has been undertaken. It is proposed, however, to work some of these gravels on a large scale by hydraulicking during the season of 1905.

Quail Creek, of Troublesome.—Prospecting was in progress on Quail Creek, a tributary of Troublesome Creek from the west, and at other localities within this area. The distance of these localities from Ram-

part is 18 to 20 miles. Some sluicing has been done and a small amount of pay has been taken out. The bed rock is mostly black and gray slaty shales, with many quartz seams. Small dikes of porphyry are abundant and some of them show considerable mineralization. The gravels include shale, quartzite, vein quartz, coarse conglomerate, and a large proportion of igneous material. There are gravel-covered benches about 400 feet above the level of Quail Creek and these are being prospected at the present time.

SOUTHERN AREA.

The creeks of the southern slope that are of present economic importance are Pioneer, Eureka, Glenn, Rhode Island, Gold Run, Omega, and Thanksgiving. The Hutlina^a attracted considerable attention in 1902 but no work was being done there during the summer of 1904. This area was visited in 1902 by A. J. Collier of the U. S. Geological Survey and described by him in the economic bulletin for 1903, to which reference has already been made.^b The conditions in 1904 were somewhat different and only the most important present developments are included in the following description:

The area is about 30 miles south of Rampart and is reached by the pack trail from Rampart, which follows Minook Creek and crosses the divide at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. The winter and summer freight rates are at present 6 and 15 cents a pound, respectively.

The bed rock is mostly a shaly, somewhat schistose and generally graphitic grit, which contains numerous quartz seams. Quartzites, black slates, cherts, limestones, and granitic intrusives are found in the ridges at the heads of some of the creeks.

Pioneer Creek.—The valley of Pioneer Creek is the most easterly locality which is being worked. The creek is formed by the union of two forks in the high divide, flows southwestward to Baker Flats and crosses them to Baker Creek; its length within the hills is about 6 miles. A steep, level ridge bounds the valley to the southeast and rises almost directly from the creek. The gentle slope of the northwest side is mantled to a distance of half a mile or more back from the creek, and to a height of 250 feet or more above the creek, with bench gravels in which within the past two years good pay has been discovered. A few small tributaries drain the slope and one of them has proved productive. Practically no work has been done on the main creek.

What Cheer bar is located in the lower portion of the valley, about 2,000 feet back from the creek, at an altitude of about 250 feet above it. The ground here has a gradual slope to the creek. The bed rock is schistose grit. This is much jointed and broken

^a This stream is known throughout the region as the Hootlinana, but the name Hutlina has been adopted by the Board on Geographic Names.

^b Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 213, pp. 49-56.

and frequently exhibits fine examples of earth creep. The strike is N. 75° E. and the dip in places is high to the northwest. The average depth to bed rock is about 12 feet. The material from the surface downward includes 1 to 1½ feet of muck, 3 feet of rather fine flat wash, 5 feet of yellowish gravel of medium size, and 4 feet of rather heavy wash. The gravels include a large proportion of quartzite, considerable vein quartz, occasional boulders of coarse conglomerate like that found in the wash of Quail Creek on the northern side of the divide, and some igneous material. Some of the vein quartz boulders are 2 feet or more in diameter. Most of the gold is found in the lower portion of the gravels. It is well worn and the coarsest piece found was valued at \$28. The bench is dry and the summer of 1903 was employed in bringing water to the claim from a point about 4 miles up stream. A ditch was dug around the hillside and flumes were constructed across the small tributaries. The result is a combined ditch and flume 4 miles long, with a capacity of about 3 sluice heads. The ground is worked by open cuts, the dirt all shoveled into the sluice boxes, and the tailings distribute themselves over the slope toward Pioneer Creek. The water was not available till the first of August, 1904, and the men had been shoveling in for about 15 days. Thirteen men were employed and wages were \$5 and board.

Seattle bar is located on the same side of Pioneer Creek, about the same distance back from it and 2½ miles farther upstream. The depth to bed rock is about 9 feet, and the gravels are of the same character and arrangement as those of What Cheer bar. The gold occurs next to bed rock and to a depth of a foot or more within it. Some of the gold is flat and some shotty in character. The coarsest found was a piece valued at \$9.40. The ground is worked in a small way by an open cut, and good results have been obtained. Water for sluicing is brought by a ditch and hose from Skookum Creek.

The tributaries to Pioneer Creek are all small, have a course down the slope at about right angles to that of the main valley, and cut through the gravel-covered areas of the bench. Their valleys are open and form only shallow depressions. Doric Creek is about three-fourths of a mile upstream from What Cheer bar. It was prospected in the fall of 1902, and during the winter of 1903-4 a small portion of the valley about one-fourth of a mile from Pioneer Creek proved to be very rich. The bed rock is graphitic schistose grit. Besides the local angular material the wash includes a large proportion of gravels from the bench. The ground is worked by drifting in the winter time. The largest boulders are left at the bottom of the drift. No pay has been found in the upper portion of the valley, and the gold found here is probably derived by reconcentration from the bench gravels. The locality is an instructive one.

The three localities above described are the most important ones in

this valley where pay has yet been discovered, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that with further work other localities may be found on the bench where the conditions were likewise favorable for concentration of the gold.

The bench gravels extend for at least 4 miles along the creek. There is no reason to think they have been brought to their present position from any other direction than that of the present drainage, or by other means than stream action. The most satisfactory explanation of their presence is that Pioneer Creek, under conditions different from the present, left them there. Under this supposition the creek would have occupied for longer or shorter intervals various portions of what is now the bench, and would have had an opportunity to concentrate there in a "pay streak" the gold that was present in the gravels. The occurrence of gold in the gravels of the benches sufficiently concentrated to yield good results points to such an origin.

Eureka Creek.—Eureka Creek is just over the divide about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Pioneer Creek. It parallels the latter and flows in the same direction till, in the lower part of its course, it bends round toward the east and at the edge of Baker Flats is joined by Pioneer Creek. The valley is similar to that of Pioneer Creek; there is the slope on the southeast which descends steeply to the creek and the gradual slope on the northwest. The creek carries normally about a sluice head, or 50 inches of water. In a wet season the quantity may become about 4 sluice heads. The bed rock is grit with graphitic phases similar to that of Pioneer Creek. The bench gravels are not so well developed. The depth to bed rock varies from 6 to 20 feet, and the deposit is muck and gravels. The gravels are from 5 to 16 feet thick and pay occurs up to 6 feet in the gravels and to a depth of 3 feet in the bed rock where this is blocky, and over a width of 6 to 60 feet. The work of saving the gold is increased by the presence of clay. Some of the gold is rough and many pieces are found combined with quartz. Nuggets have been found worth from \$25 to \$30. The ground is worked by open cut and drifting. The claims are 1,000 feet long and most of the work has been done in the lower portion of the valley.

Glenn Creek.—Glenn Creek is southwest of Eureka Creek and separated from it by a flat-topped gravel-covered spur about the height of What Cheer bar. About 2 miles farther west a similar spur forms the western boundary of the valley of Rhode Island Creek. The space between these spurs is occupied by the drainage areas of a few small streams, the lower valleys of which are comparatively open. The interstream spaces are beautifully benched, partly covered with gravels, and slope gently toward the lowland of Baker Creek. Glenn Creek is the first of these small streams. It is only about 3 miles long and occupies a shallow depression in the gravel-covered

benches of either side. The creek has attracted considerable attention, and the area has been called from it "The Glenn Creek mining district." It has produced altogether about \$275,000, and probably over \$35,000 during the last summer (1904). The bed rock is a broken schistose slate, and the material on it, composed largely of angular slide rock with about 2 feet of gravel, varies from 3 to 10 feet in thickness. The pay dirt is from 2 to 3 feet in thickness and the gold is found also in crevices in the bed rock. The gold is well worn, often shotty, and some of it is rather fine. Nuggets have been found worth over \$90. The occurrence is probably due largely to secondary concentration. The ground is worked at present mostly by open cut. During the past season there were over 20 men working on the creek.

Shirley bench.—Shirley bench, on the west of Glenn Creek and about 150 feet above it, has produced considerable gold. The gravels vary from 2 to 9 feet in thickness. The material is mostly fine, but there are boulders of quartzite and intrusive rock similar to that outcropping in the ridge at the head of Glenn and Rhode Island creeks. Gold is found all through the gravels and is well rounded and "shotty" in character. The ground is worked by open cut. Owing to the scarcity of water, a centrifugal pump was used to return the water from the tailings to the boxes.

Rhode Island Creek and Gold Run.—The ground on Rhode Island Creek is more favorable for drifting and no summer work was being done.

Gold Run drains a portion of the bench on the western side and flows into Rhode Island Creek. The depth to bed rock is 16 to 18 feet and the material is mostly well-worn quartzite, grit, and slate. Here also the gold is shotty. A considerable amount was taken out during the winter of 1903-4, but the ground is difficult to work on account of water. The occurrence is probably another case of secondary concentration.

Omega Creek.—Omega Creek is about a mile west of Rhode Island Creek and is separated from it by a conspicuously flat-topped ridge, like that between Eureka and Glenn creeks. The creek flows at first southwestward and bends round gradually toward the west. The valley is limited on the southeast by a comparatively steep slope and on the northwest by a slope of a bench-like character, which rises gradually to the base of the ridge at the head of the creek. The bed rock is schistose grit and slate, and the gravel is composed mostly of angular fragments of these rocks with some quartzite and vein quartz. The occurrence of gold is interesting in that along with some smooth gold there is a considerable quantity that is rough. The nuggets found generally contain quartz. The creek became a producer during the summer of 1903, and thus far work has been done on only a few claims.

Thanksgiving Creek.—Thanksgiving Creek is about 1½ miles west of Omega Creek. Gold was discovered here in February, 1903, and con-

siderable work was done during the winter of 1903-4 and the summer of 1904 with good results. The depth to bed rock varies from 6 to 18 feet and there is from 4 to 9 feet of gravel, which is made up of sub-angular fragments of quartzite, schistose grit, vein quartz, slate, and some intrusives. The presence of much clay causes difficulty in working the gravels. Pay is found in from 1½ to 7 feet of gravel and over a width of 40 to 45 feet. The gold includes both smooth and rough varieties, and some fine nuggets combined with quartz have been found. The creek is worked by drifting and open cuts.

Most of the gold of Omega and Thanksgiving creeks does not seem to have been derived from bench gravels, but rather to be the result of the first concentration of the gold after it has left the bed rock by the action of the present streams. There are many small quartz seams in the schistose carbonaceous grits and some of these are probably the source of the gold.

The gold of the southern area is of much lower value than that of Little Minook Creek and brings only from \$15 to \$16 an ounce. The total production of the area for the past year has probably been over \$150,000.

SUMMARY.

General outlook.—The older creeks, although largely worked out, are still producing some gold, and attention is being directed to known deposits less advantageously located, some of which can probably be made to pay by the use of carefully considered methods, and to new ground, the extent of which has not yet been determined, where good pay has been discovered. The methods employed in the extraction of the gold are open cut combined with ground sluicing and shoveling in, drifting by the use of steam points, and hydraulicking. The cost of production has varied from 25 to 50 per cent of the output, and is probably most often very near the higher percentage named.

Outlook for hydraulic mining.—The installation of a hydraulic plant in any of the placer regions of the Yukon-Tanana country involves the expenditure of an amount of money several times in excess of that required for similar work in the States and should be preceded by much careful preliminary study of all the conditions. The transformation of an available water supply into a powerful tool of excavation and transportation and the use of this tool in the most skillful and efficient manner are among the most important problems of mining. Lack of knowledge and skill may be covered by the results where the ground is very rich, but with ground like that under consideration the possession of these qualities or the lack of them may make all the difference between success and failure. Directors and stockholders of companies planning such work should insist upon and be constantly ready to bear the expense of the intelligent study of conditions and careful management of operations.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKAN TIN DEPOSITS.

By ARTHUR J. COLLIER.

INTRODUCTION.

The tin deposits of Alaska which give promise of some economic importance are situated in what is known as the York region, which comprises the western end of Seward Peninsula, though tin in small quantities is much more widely distributed. The tin ore of the York region occurs both in lodes and placers, distributed over an area of about 450 square miles. Stream tin was discovered in the gold placer mines of the Anikovik River, near York, in 1900,^a since which time prospectors have found the ore at many other localities. These deposits have already been described by the writer^b in some detail, so that only a brief statement of the geologic conditions is here required.

During the season of 1904 the writer examined many specimens of tin ore and collections of minerals at Nome, made by prospectors who were searching for tin in various parts of Seward Peninsula, and later spent a few days at Cape Mountain and Lost River, the two points where systematic development of tin-bearing lodes was in progress. The tin placers of Buck Creek were not again visited, though considerable mining was in progress there during the season. It is the purpose of this paper merely to describe the developments since 1903.

LODE DEPOSITS.

The prospecting and development of mineral-bearing lodes is necessarily slow and expensive as compared with the rapid development of the placers, and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that the work which can be done in a short Alaskan season will be sufficient to demonstrate their value. On the other hand lode deposits have the advantage over the placers that they can be worked throughout the whole year in Alaska as well as in any other part of the world. During the season of 1904 development work on tin lodes was in progress at Lost River and Cape Mountain, and new discoveries of tin lodes were reported at Brooks Mountain, Ears Mountain, and in the Darby Mountains, all in Seward Peninsula. These localities will be discussed in the order named.

^a Brooks, A. H., An occurrence of stream tin in the York region, Alaska: Mineral Resources U. S. for 1900, U. S. Geol. Survey, 1901, p. 270.

^b Collier, A. J., Tin deposits of the York region, Alaska: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 229, 1904, and Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, 1904, pp. 154-167.

LOST RIVER LODES.

Location.--Lost River, which enters Bering Sea 25 miles east of Cape Prince of Wales, rises near Brooks Mountain about 12 miles from the coast and flows southward. The tin lodes of the Lost River basin are on two tributaries known as Tin Creek and Cassiterite Creek, which flow into Lost River from the east side about 6 and 7 miles, respectively, from the sea. Most of the development work has been done on Cassiterite Creek. The country rock of this whole basin is limestone with some intruded dikes and stocks of granite and granite-porphyry. Tin ore was discovered here in 1903 in connection with a granite-porphyry dike which extends from the hillside above Cassiterite Creek across the mountain to Tin Creek, a distance of 1 mile.

CASSITERITE CREEK DEVELOPMENTS.

A group of claims located along this dike, which was called Cassiterite lode, was bonded in 1903 to capitalists, who in 1904 sent in a well-equipped expedition to examine the claims. Active development was carried on for about a month, when the work was suspended. Other bodies of ore, which were exploited late in the season, have been found by the original locators for several hundred yards northwest of the original discovery. The field relations of the various prospects and croppings of tin ore are shown in the diagram, fig. 7.

The excavations which have been made show that the dike called Cassiterite lode ends about 200 feet east of Cassiterite Creek, and that a similar dike, also tin bearing, outcrops on the west side of the creek about 500 feet northwest of this point. Whether or not this second dike is a faulted portion of Cassiterite lode has not been determined.

The second dike extends westward for a few hundred feet from the point of outcrop noted, then joins a third dike which extends northwestward along the top of the spur between Lost River and Cassiterite Creek. In detail the results of this prospecting are as follows: At the point of original discovery of tin ore on the west end of Cassiterite lode (marked b in fig. 7) a tunnel and a crosscut show an ore body about 60 feet long by 15 feet wide, the lateral walls of which are the well-defined contacts of the original dike matter with the limestone. The dike rock in this shoot has been altered mainly to kaolin, though the original texture is partially preserved. Cassiterite in fine grains is rather uniformly distributed through this mass, but it is reported that the tin content dropped below 1 per cent at the end of the tunnel.

A second tunnel, driven on the dike about 200 feet east and 200 feet higher on the hill, shows the porphyry in a less kaolinized condition. Here it still contains some tin ore, although in smaller amounts. Samples taken from the croppings of the dike several hundred feet farther east were said to contain traces only of tin.

The attempts to trace the dike westward were unsuccessful, though several prospect holes were sunk in the line of its extension west of the 60-foot tunnel noted above, seeming to indicate that the dike ends near this tunnel. The hillside here is so deeply covered with talus that the actual ending of the dike can not be seen on the surface, and the dike rock was not discovered in place in any of the prospect holes west of the main tunnel. The limestone bed rock reached in these prospect holes is shattered, and the writer was informed by the super-

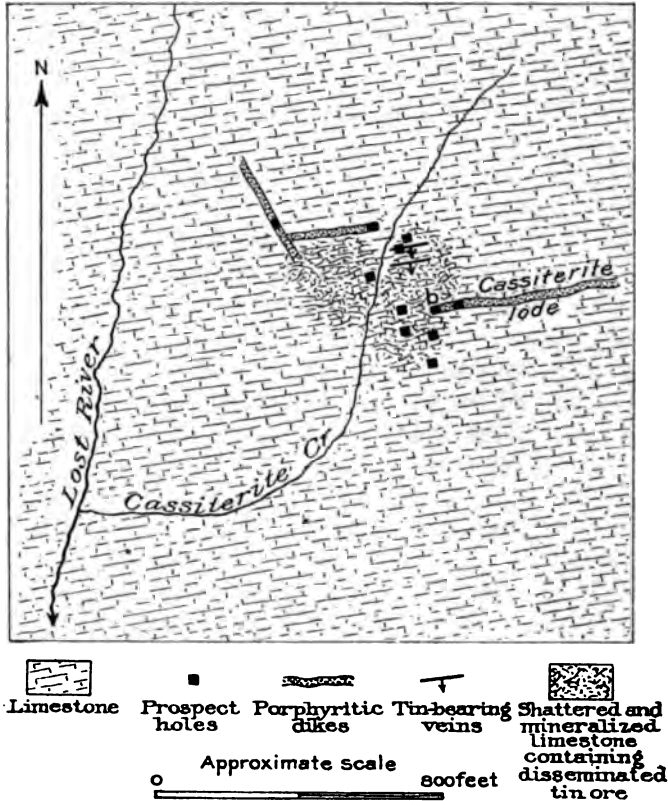


FIG. 7.—Diagram showing field relations of the tin-bearing lodes on Cassiterite Creek.

intendent of the workings that assays made of it usually show traces of tin.

The limestone on the west side of the creek opposite the main tunnel and in line with the extension of Cassiterite lode is very much shattered and filled with many veins, which run in all directions and vary in thickness from a knife edge to half an inch. The limestone along the sides of these veinlets is usually impregnated with cassiterite and other dark minerals in small crystals, so that it is possible that parts of it may constitute a stockwork rich enough in tin to pay for mining.

Two thin veins of tin ore occur in the structural planes of the limestone about 400 feet northwest of the 60-foot tunnel. These strike parallel with the course of the dike and dip toward it at an angle of about 40° . One of these veins, which has been developed for about 100 feet along the croppings, varies from 2 inches to 1 foot in thickness. The ore occurs in large crystals, forming a comb on the walls of the fissure, and it also impregnates them for several inches.

The dike which outcrops about 500 feet northwest of the main tunnel on Cassiterite lode was developed by several shallow prospect holes and crosscuts. The rock resembles that of the Cassiterite lode, and like it carries cassiterite in disseminated grains. It has not yet been developed sufficiently to determine either its extent or the amount of tin ore which it contains. No systematic sampling has been done and no assays have been made.

The general result of the work done on Cassiterite Creek during the the past season is to demonstrate that there is an ore body, about 60 by 15 feet, in the west end of the dike known as Cassiterite lode. This ore body was systematically sampled as far as developed, but the exact average of the assays made has not been reported to the writer, and its extent in depth has not been tested. East of this ore shoot the dike probably does not contain sufficient tin to be of value. The limestones surrounding the west end of the dike contain several small but well-defined veins of very rich ores, and in places are so filled with minute veins as to become practically a stockwork ore body. The bond under which most of the work was done last summer covered only a part of the ground on which tin ore has been found, and work was suspended because the bonding price was evidently too high in the light of these developments. The original locators who remained on the ground worked one of the small veins late in the season and produced and shipped to Seattle 12 tons of ore, estimated to carry from 10 to 20 per cent of metallic tin. Two men working the croppings of this vein and a third hauling with a wagon and team of three horses were able to mine, sack, and haul to the beach one ton of ore a day.

TIN CREEK DEVELOPMENTS.

Tin ore of the same general character as that at Cassiterite Creek has been found on Tin Creek, and prospectors report that the croppings of the lodes have been located, though nothing more than assessment work has been done, and this merely to hold the ground. The locality was not examined by the writer.

The whole region surrounding Lost River has been thoroughly searched for croppings of tin-bearing ledges, with the result that a number of porphyritic dikes, some of which are mineralized with

galena and arsenical pyrites, have been found in the region southwest of Cassiterite Creek. Ore from one of these is reported to yield an assay of 15 ounces of silver per ton.

CAPE MOUNTAIN LODE.

LOCATION AND GEOLOGIC RELATIONS.

Cape Mountain is situated in the extreme western end of the peninsula and takes its name from Cape Prince of Wales. It is essentially a granite boss surrounded by limestones and slates in which it is intruded. Investigations made during the past season show that the contact of limestone and granite is very irregular and that around the margins masses of limestone are often included in the granite, while the granite often penetrates the surrounding limestone in a fringe of porphyritic dikes.

Float ore consisting of cassiterite in association with tourmaline and other minerals has been found at many places on the mountain, and systematic prospecting for tin-bearing ledges has been in progress for the past three seasons, but the development has been slower than at Lost River, mainly on account of a heavy mantle of talus and residuary soil, which makes it difficult to trace the float ore to its bed-rock source. In many prospect holes this covering goes to a depth of 6 or 7 feet. During the summer of 1904 work was done at a number of places, only a few of which were seen by the writer. The most extensive workings were those of the Bartels Company.

THE BARTELS COMPANY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

This company staked many claims around the mountain in 1902 and 1903, and began development work in 1903. The equipment of the company consists of a permanent camp (called Tin City) and central power station, from which wires run to electric drills at the prospecting tunnels. The bed rock in many of the prospect holes carries traces of tin, but ore of appreciable value has been found in place in only one of the tunnels. This tunnel, which is on the mountain one-half mile north of Tin City, is in the granite near its contact with the limestone. The granite in the tunnel is intersected by joint planes that run north and south, or about at right angles to the direction of the tunnel, and the tin ore is not evenly distributed through it, but seems to be arranged in ill-defined streaks that run parallel to the joints. Assays of picked samples from this tunnel have yielded as high as 40 per cent of tin, but no average samples had been taken or assayed at the time of the writer's visit, and the average rock from the dump will probably show only traces of tin. About half a mile north of this tunnel a great deal of float ore of very high grade has been picked up on the surface of the ground, and considerable prospecting by open

cuts has been done to locate the lode. This locality is near the contact between the limestone and a large offshoot from the main granite mass. Probably none of the rich ore has been found in place, though one of the prospect holes shows a thin seam of tourmaline similar to that associated with the tin ore in the contact between the granite and limestone.

The prospecting on this mountain has unfortunately been done mostly on the surface and at many scattered places, usually as assessment work, merely to hold the various claims; consequently the development of possible veins or lodes has not been commensurate with the work done. In only one case has ore containing more than traces of tin actually been found in the bed rock, and further work will be required to demonstrate whether or not ore bodies of commercial value exist.

BROOKS MOUNTAIN PROSPECTS.

Considerable prospecting for tin was done on the surface of Brooks Mountain, which is located about 5 miles north of the Lost River locality, and lode deposits similar to those at Lost River are reported to have been found. The locality has never been examined in detail by the writer, but specimens of ore that were reported to have been found here were seen at Nome. This ore is similar in character to that obtained from the altered porphyritic dikes of Lost River.

EARS MOUNTAIN PROSPECTS.

Ears Mountain is located about 60 miles northeast of Cape Prince of Wales and 50 miles north of Port Clarence. Like Cape Mountain, it consists of a granite mass surrounded by slates and limestones into which it is intruded. Several parties of prospectors searching for tin ores have visited this locality during the last two years, and many specimens of rock supposed to be tin ore have been brought out. With one exception, none of these which were examined by the writer contain more than traces of the metal.

DARBY MOUNTAINS.

Outside of the occurrences noted above, tin ore is not known to have been found in place anywhere in Alaska. These localities are all in the York region of Seward Peninsula. While the writer was at Nome in the early part of the past season, however, a specimen of tin ore said to have been found in the region north of Cape Darby was referred to him by a prospector who had recently returned to Nome from Norton Bay. The specimen seemed to be a piece of granite that had enough cassiterite disseminated through it to make up possibly 10 per cent of its weight. If this find turns out to be genuine, it will indicate a wide distribution of tin-bearing ledges beyond the limits of the York region.

PLACER-TIN DEPOSITS.

GENERAL CHARACTERS OF ALASKAN STREAM TIN.

Tin ore in the form of pebbles disseminated through the alluvium is more easily detected and more easily mined than the same ore confined in the bed rock, and in a region overrun by prospectors searching for placer gold, as is Seward Peninsula, the distribution of the stream tin will be determined long before its sources in the bed rock have been found. Small specimens of stream tin have been found in the northern part of Seward Peninsula, from Cape Prince of Wales to the south shore of Kotzebue Sound, and in the southern part of the peninsula the ore has been found in several streams of the Nome district. The tin-bearing gravels are shallow and of low grade, and in a region of high wages and short working seasons, only the most promising deposits of this kind can possibly be worked at a profit.

YORK REGION.

During the past season placer mining for tin was in progress in the York region on Buck Creek, and good prospects are reported to have been found on York River. Specimens of tin ore were discovered in the gravels of one of the streams of the Fairbanks district in the interior of Alaska. None of these localities have been visited by the writer during the past season.

Buck Creek tin placers.—Buck Creek, which is situated about 20 miles north of York, has been the center for placer-tin mining operations since 1901. During the season of 1904 these operations were resumed on a somewhat larger scale and the ground was handled with horses and scrapers. Iron riffles of the Hungarian type were used in the sluice boxes and about 25 ounces of gold were separated by panning the concentrate from the first three or four bars. An unsuccessful attempt was made to haul tin ore from Buck Creek to York with a traction engine. This machine moved itself several miles up the Anikovik River, on the road from York to Buck Creek, but was unable to cross the tundra. It is reported that about 60 tons of 40 to 50 per cent ore were obtained on Buck Creek and hauled with horses to York. In the latter part of August there was a pile of about 23 tons of tin ore at York awaiting shipment.

York River.—Considerable prospecting was done early in the season on York River, a western branch of the Pinguk, which flows northward from Brooks Mountain. Stream tin is reported to have been found in the gravels for more than 10 miles along this river. In the samples seen by the writer the cassiterite is in fine grains associated with small amounts of magnetite, garnet, tourmaline, and quartz. The stream is said to be as promising as Buck Creek, but it is somewhat more difficult of access from the coast.

Other localities.—Small specimens of tin ore, consisting usually of only a few pieces, have probably been found during the season on several of the streams where mining was in progress near Nome. One such specimen reported to the writer came from the gold placers on the divide between Dry and Dexter creeks, and a considerable amount of such ore was found on Gold Bottom Creek, at the head of Snake River.

FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

Cleary Creek occurrence.—Small amounts of stream tin were also found during the season in the placers of Cleary Creek, in the Fairbanks district, on the lower Tanana. A specimen of this kind obtained by Mr. Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, consists of several rounded pieces of cassiterite resembling that of the York region. This discovery seems to be of scientific rather than economic importance, since, as in the Dawson region, the mineral is found only in small quantities.

NOTES ON THE PETROLEUM FIELDS OF ALASKA.

By GEORGE C. MARTIN.

INTRODUCTION.

The attempts to develop oil fields in Alaska, which were begun in 1901, were continued during the summer of 1904. The writer has already^a described to some extent the geology and oil indications in the Controller Bay, Cook Inlet, and Cold Bay fields. These fields, together with much intervening territory, were revisited during the summer of 1904. The following pages contain the additional knowledge gained during the past season and a statement of the progress of development.

CONTROLLER BAY PETROLEUM FIELD.

LOCATION.

The Controller Bay petroleum field is situated on the shores of Controller Bay, about 25 miles southeast of the mouth of Copper River, in latitude 60° 10' N., longitude 144° 20' W. The region within which there are indications of petroleum, and where wells have been drilled, is about 20 miles long from east to west, and 7 miles wide from north to south, and is situated between Bering Lake and Controller Bay and between the ridge west of Katalla and the Mount Nitchawak region.

GEOLOGY.

STRATIGRAPHY.

The rocks of the Controller Bay region include a series of complex semimetamorphosed beds, a series of oil-bearing Eocene shales (Katalla formation), a series of Oligocene coal measures (Kushtaka formation), a series of Miocene conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, a few igneous rocks, and a large area of alluvial and glacial deposits. Of these the petroleum belt proper includes only the Katalla formation, some igneous rocks, and alluvial deposits.

The Katalla formation consists of a series of dark argillaceous and carbonaceous shales, with occasional bands of sandstone, limestone, conglomerate, and volcanic ash. These are the rocks through which the petroleum of the region reaches the surface. They are typically

^aBull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, 1904, pp. 365-382.

exposed in the region to the northeast of Katalla along the banks of the Katalla River and in the range of hills to the east of it. From this point they extend eastward, occupying the whole of the peninsula between Bering Lake and Controller Bay and outcropping in all the hills south and east of Bering River except (probably) the Okalee Mountains. Good exposures were seen on the west shore of Bering Lake, and it is possible that some of the shales and sandstones of Kayak and Wingham islands represent the same formation. No estimate could be made of the thickness of the formation because of the complicated structure in all the districts where it is exposed. A few fossils which have been obtained indicate that the formation is of Eocene age.

The eastern shore of Bering River and Controller Bay, from a point slightly below the mouth of Stillwater Creek to the ocean, is a flat plain of sand and mud, constantly growing by the addition of sediment which the streams from the southeastern margin of the Bering Glacier carry and deposit along their courses and at their mouths. Mount Nitchawak, Mount Campbell, Mount Gandil, and other peaks rise like islands from out this plain of sand and mud. It seems certain that a very short time ago they were islands in an older extension of Controller Bay which has been filled by the sediment of these glacial streams. These deposits are known to have a thickness of over 580 feet at one point on the Bering River. This material floors the valley of Katalla River and of the stream which heads near it and flows into Bering Lake to a depth exceeding 240 feet, and it also fills the lower courses of most of the other streams which enter Controller Bay.

Another series of deposits contemporaneous with the last, yet different in origin, is made up of the beaches, islands, and bars which the waves of the ocean are building along these shores.

Several igneous masses were seen on the west shore of Bering River, near its mouth. These include several dikes of a light-colored, fine-grained rock (tentatively determined under the microscope to be a microgranite) and a fine-grained, dark-green igneous rock which, upon examination, proves to be a chloritized tuff or volcanic ash.

STRUCTURE.

The structure of this region appears at first sight to be extremely complex, the strikes and dips being of almost indescribable irregularity. Careful study has, however, shown that part of the irregular outcrops consist of large blocks that have been displaced on the steep hillside by gravity, while some of the irregularities may be due to a minor crumpling in the softer beds. Others may be due to faulting, but the amount of influence of this factor is not known.

After the irregularities due to the above-mentioned causes have been eliminated the following structural features distinctly appear. The region consists of an undetermined number of parallel, closely folded anticlines and synclines, with pitching axes that extend in an average direction N. 35° E. The prevailing strike is northeast and southwest, and the prevailing dip is from 35° to 60°. The most plainly developed of these folds are the Katalla Valley anticline, the Strawberry Point syncline, and the Chilkat Creek anticline.

The Katalla Valley anticline extends through the Katalla Valley in an average direction of N. 38° E. Exposures on the western flank showed strikes of N. 55° E. and N. 85° E. with northwestern dips, varying from 18° to 65° on the west shore of Bering Lake, and a strike of about N. 40° E. with a northwest dip of 70° near the mouth of Deep Creek. The strata are almost continuously exposed along the eastern flank in the high ridge that forms the eastern side of the valley. The strike varies from north to N. 40° E. and the dip is southeast at an angle varying from 32° to 60°. The outcrop in the high southern peak of this ridge is an unexplained irregularity, for the strike is here N. 60° W. and the dip is southward at an angle of 35°. Apparently the strata have been abruptly flexed or faulted at this point, striking almost at right angles to the rest of the ridge.

The Strawberry Point syncline adjoins the last-mentioned fold on the southeast. The rocks are best exposed in the crescent-shaped ridge that forms the northern shore of Strawberry Harbor and presents its concave face toward the sea. The dip is everywhere toward this concavity, changing from southwest at Point Hey to southeast at Cave Point, showing the presence of a pitching syncline of which only the nose is on land. This fold becomes less evident as one crosses into the steep slopes in the valley of Mary Creek, but can be traced in a general direction of about N. 32° E. almost to Bering Lake. The outcrops in the valley of Burls Creek are on the eastern flank and near the northern end of this fold. These outcrops show great local variation, many of them doubtless being large blocks which have become involved in landslides of great magnitude.

The fold next east of this whose presence is definitely established is the Chilkat Creek anticline. This is a sharp fold whose axis extends N. 35° E. through the valley of Chilkat Creek. The center of the anticline is very steep and is locally crumpled. The dip on the flanks averages about 45°.

The ridge east of this valley between it and Bering River is apparently synclinal, with a strike ranging from N. 35° to 40° E. This fold is very sharp along the axis, for the rocks at the mouth of Bering River stand vertical, though farther up the river the dip is northwest at an angle of 40°.

The same northeast strike and northwest dip may be seen on Kayak

and Wingham islands and in the hills of the Nitchawak region. Each of these areas, considered independently, is therefore monoclinical. The intervening areas, where the solid rock is concealed by water or lowland, are so broad that the general structure can not be made out. The oil region is bounded on the west by an area of semimetamorphosed rocks, from which it is probably separated by a fault.

The area north and northeast of Bering Lake is in greater part of monoclinical structure and of uncertain structural relations to the region south of the lake.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIELD.

PREVIOUS DRILLING AND ITS RESULTS.

Fifteen wells had been drilled or were drilling in this region in September, 1904. Of these two are in the Katalla Valley, one is 3 miles east of Katalla near Cave Point, two are on Strawberry Harbor, nine are between the head of Katalla Slough and the mouth of Bering River, and one is on Bering River about 4 miles above its mouth. Of these wells, three (one in the Katalla Valley, one on Strawberry Harbor, and one on Bering River) were abandoned before they reached bed rock. Four of them (one in the Katalla Valley, one at Strawberry Harbor, and two west of the mouth of Bering River) are still drilling. Of the remaining eight wells, three were mentioned in an earlier report.^a One of these wells is now furnishing oil which is used as fuel at the other wells of the same company. No statistics regarding the present production of the well are at hand, nor is it known how much greater the yield might be if the well were pumped continuously.

The following is a record of this well as reported by the Alaska Steam Coal and Petroleum Syndicate, and published by Mr. F. H. Oliphant:^b

6 feet surface drift.....	6
10 feet decomposed shale	16
140 feet light-colored shale.....	156
18 feet fine-grain sandstone	174
One-half foot coal contained in the sandstone	174½
190 feet dark shale, very hard.....	364½
One-half foot quartz containing iron pyrites, and contained in the shale.....	365
1 foot oil sand and flow of oil	1
Total	366
Length of 12-inch casing.....	220
Length of 9½-inch casing.....	340

Numerous small showings of petroleum and natural gas were encountered as the drill proceeded down, and at 366 feet a large quantity of oil was developed, which flowed some petroleum. The well is said to have continued to flow until capped.

^a Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, pp. 368-369.

^b The production of petroleum in 1902: Mineral Resources U. S., p. 583.

The amount of authentic information which has been given out for publication regarding the wells is extremely small, but it is reported that none of the remaining five wells have produced oil in commercial quantities. It is furthermore said that none of them have reached depths exceeding 1,100 feet, in which case it may be assumed that the possibilities of the field have not yet been conclusively tested.

Great difficulty has been experienced in all parts of the field in keeping the holes straight and free from water. These difficulties and the distance from all points where special fishing and repairing tools can be procured have made progress very slow and deep drilling sometimes impossible. Perhaps some of the wells would have been more successful if they could have been continued to greater depths.

Mr. F. H. Oliphant, in summarizing the developments during 1903, said of this field:^a

The developments in Alaska during 1903 have not resulted in any commercial production of petroleum, notwithstanding the numerous surface indications and the wells that have been completed in the supposed productive territory. The prospectors should not, however, be discouraged, although it may require patience and careful prospecting with the drill to tap the reservoirs, whose existence seems to be indicated by remarkable surface shows of both petroleum and natural gas.

Three wells which were located on mud flats at some distance from high land or from exposure of solid rock had difficulty or did not succeed in reaching bed rock. In two cases the drive pipe was sunk to depths of 240 and 580 feet through mud without reaching solid rock. These experiments show conclusively the inadvisability, in the present stage of development, of attempting to locate wells on the flats. After a field is proved, then the mud flats adjoining it longitudinally may be considered to have a speculative value. At present there is no indication that they are worth anything.

Another illustration of the folly of investing in the low grounds, and also of investing without thorough investigation, is the case of a tract which was staked and sold for \$1,700 during last winter. In the spring the supposed land floated and melted entirely away, the stakes having been driven in the ice off the shore of Controller Bay. It is generally believed in the region that there was no intent to defraud.

RELATION OF PETROLEUM TO STRUCTURE.

Most of the more important seepages between Katalla and Bering River fall approximately on three straight lines, each having a general northeast-southwest direction. These lines are nearly parallel to the strike in their vicinity, and are undoubtedly influenced in position and direction by the structure. They probably represent the outcrops of oil-bearing strata. The easternmost of them is on the western flank, but very close to the crest of the Chilkat Creek anti-

^a The production of petroleum in 1903: Mineral Resources U. S., p. 690.

cline. The westernmost is on the eastern flank, and about halfway down the Katalla Valley anticline. Those in the valley of Burls Creek are in a less certain structural position. The gas springs on the banks of the Katalla River are probably located on or near the crest of the Katalla Valley anticline. It seems probable that in this, as in most other fields, the occurrence of oil is controlled by the structure. The location of the anticlines and the structural position of the strata outcropping at the lines of seepages will probably prove to be the safest guide in the location of the wells.

THE COOK INLET PETROLEUM FIELDS.

But little of economic value can be added to the description of the structure as given in earlier publications.^a The Mesozoic rocks are much thicker than was previously estimated. The Middle and Upper Jurassic rocks, overlying the surface rock where the wells are being drilled, are about 7,000 feet thick. The underlying beds probably consist of about 1,000 feet of Middle Jurassic, an unknown amount of Lower Jurassic, and probably at least 2,000 feet of Triassic. The structure has already been described.

The first well at Oil Bay was begun in 1898 and has been drilled to a depth of somewhat over 1,000 feet. No log of this well or any very authentic information can be obtained, as the property has changed management several times. It is reported that gas was encountered all the way below 190 feet, and that considerable oil was found at a depth of 700 feet. The flow of oil is reported as having been estimated at 50 barrels. On drilling deeper a strong water pressure was encountered, which shut off the flow of oil. The well is now over 1,000 feet in depth and affords a continuous flow of gas, which at times becomes very strong. Attempts have been made to shut off the flow of water and either recover the lost oil or drill deeper, but without success.

A second well, located about a quarter of a mile west of the older one at Oil Bay, was drilled during the summer of 1904.

Record of well as reported by August Bowser.

	Feet.
Sandstone	200
Shale.....	120
Oil and some gas	1
Shale (caving).....	129

The well was abandoned at a depth of 450 feet because the shale caved so badly.

A third well, located about 250 feet south of the last, was also drilled during the summer of 1904.

The general sequence of strata was the same as in the last well, the

^a Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, 1904, pp. 376-379; Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 250, 1905.

shale continuing to the bottom of the hole. The well was cased to a depth of 630 feet. Oil and gas were encountered at a depth of 770 feet, there being three small oil sands, each 6 to 8 inches thick and 4 or 5 feet apart. The production of the well was estimated at 10 barrels. The caving rock was encountered at 830 feet. Work was stopped at a depth of 900 feet at the end of the season. Considerable gas was encountered at various depths, the pressure at times being strong enough to blow the water up in the derrick to a height of 20 feet.^a

A well at Dry Bay was drilled to a depth of 320 feet in the summer of 1902 without encountering oil. The tools were then lost and the hole was abandoned. In August, 1903, a new well was started in close proximity to the first, but not much was accomplished, and work was discontinued a few months later because of an accident to the machinery. Nothing has been done during last season.

THE COLD BAY PETROLEUM FIELDS.

The hurried observations which the writer made in this field in the summer of 1903, and which have been already published,^b have been supplemented by a much more careful examination during the summer of 1904. Many new facts have been obtained which make it necessary to redescribe the geology.

GEOLOGY.

STRATIGRAPHY.

The following rocks are exposed in the Cold Bay-Becharof Lake region:

General section in the Cold Bay-Becharof Lake region.

Name of formation.	Age.	Lithologic character.	Thickness in feet.
	Post-Jurassic	Volcanic rock, probably andesite or basalt.	
Naknek formation.	Upper Jurassic.....	Arkose, conglomerate, sandstone, and shale.	3,000 to 5,000
Enochkin formation.	Middle Jurassic....	Shale, sandstone, and a little limestone.	2,000
	Triassic	Shale, limestone, and chert.	
	Pre-Jurassic	Granite, syenite, etc.....	

The coarse crystalline rocks (granite, syenite, and rocks of similar texture) occur in a belt that runs parallel to the length of the Alaska Peninsula. They cross the lower end of Becharof and Naknek lakes and possibly underlie the Cold Bay region.

^a Information furnished by Mr. August Bowser.

^b Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, 1904, pp. 380-382; Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 250, 1905.

The Triassic rocks occur on Cape Kekurnoi at the eastern entrance to Cold Bay, and on some of the capes and islands to the northeast. They doubtless underlie the Jurassic throughout the Cold Bay region.

The Enochkin formation occupies both shores of Cold Bay except at the northeastern promontory (Cape Kekurnoi) and at the head of the bay. It also extends in a belt along the shore of Shelikof Strait from Cold Bay to Dry Bay and probably as far beyond as Portage Bay.

The Naknek formation forms the shore of the head of Cold Bay and occupies the entire interior region as far west as Becharof Lake and as far north as Katmai.

The post-Jurassic volcanic rocks occur in a discontinuous belt near the center of the peninsula. This belt includes several volcanoes which have been active in comparatively recent time. The lavas are probably all either andesite or basalt.

STRUCTURE.

The most striking structural features are an anticline with a northeast-southwest axis extending from a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Oil Creek to Kanata and a syncline extending from near the mouth of Oil Creek northeastward into Cold Bay. The northern end of this syncline is cut off by a fault which extends up the valley of Dry Creek. The anticline terminates by flattening out.

The dip is quite uniformly northwestward on the north shore of Cold Bay and on the north side of Dry Creek. Along the southeastern side of Becharof Lake it is northwestward and westward. On the western shore of Cold Bay it is northwestward or horizontal. On Dry Bay it is southeastward. The dips seldom exceed 15° , except toward the mouth of the bay, and are low and regular over wide areas.

The region between Becharof Lake and the Becharof-Cold Bay divide has a uniform westward and northwestward dip. This dip is reversed again near the center of the peninsula, so that part of Becharof Lake lies in a syncline, while near its northwestern shore a sharp anticline is said to rise, which brings to the surface not only the entire sedimentary series, but also the mass of coarse crystalline rocks that form the core of the peninsula throughout most of its length. There is also a great anticline parallel to the southern coast that has its axis near the ends of the forelands.

INDICATIONS OF PETROLEUM.

SEEPAGES.

There are several seepages at the north end of the anticline near the oil wells. In all of these the flow of petroleum is large and constant. One of them furnishes lubricating oil for use at the wells. There is also a considerable flow of gas at one of these seepages.

Other seepages, not seen by the writer, are reported from various places along the crest of this same fold, near the head of Dry Bay, and elsewhere between that point and Kanata. There are said to be even more important seepages on the west shore of the south arm of Becharof Lake.

DEVELOPMENTS.

Three wells were begun in the summer of 1903. They are located about 5 miles from the landing on the west shore of Cold Bay, at an elevation of about 750 feet above tide, and are distant about 9 miles in an air line from Becharof Lake.

One of the wells begun during the summer of 1903 was abandoned in the autumn at a depth of several hundred feet, and the derrick was moved to a new site a few hundred feet distant. Very little drilling had been done at this point up to the time the writer left Alaska.

The second well was drilled to a depth of about 1,400 feet. The drill is said to have penetrated several strata filled with thick residual oil having about the consistency of warm pitch. This well was finally abandoned during the summer of 1904, because of the strong, continual flow of fresh water. It is now certain that this well is situated near a fault, which fact would seem to explain the presence of large amounts of fresh water at all depths, and also the absence of the more volatile and fluid constituents in the oil. The machinery from this well has now been moved to a new location about 2½ miles southeastward on Trail Creek. At last reports it had reached a depth of 1,500 feet.

Record of well at Cold Bay.

	Thickness in feet.
Sandstone	76
Hard sand, with crevices	39
Sand, with hard streaks	85
Oil sand, not hard	40
Sandstone, with hard streaks	60
Oil sand, soft	8
Sandstone, with hard streaks	82
Oil sand	25
Soft, argillaceous sandstone	15
Soft, blue sandstone with oil	5
Total	435

CHARACTER OF THE OIL BAY AND COLD BAY PETROLEUM.

Samples of the oil from Oil Bay and Cold Bay have been collected by the writer. They were obtained by skimming the petroleum from the surface of the pools of water where it was continually rising from the bottom of the pool. An effort was made to obtain as much of the fresher oil as possible. Vegetable and earthy impurities were removed by straining through coarse cloth. Water could not be entirely removed. Oil for lubricating purposes at the neighboring wells is obtained from these pools in this manner.

The fresher oil is dark green. That which has remained on the surface of the pool for some time is dark brown.

The oil has doubtless lost a large part of its volatile constituents. The analyses, therefore, would not correctly represent the composition of live oil from wells in this region. Such oil would have a lower specific gravity, higher percentage of the more volatile constituents, and lower percentage of the less volatile constituents, residue, and sulphur. It would certainly be better than these samples in all respects, and would resemble them in having a paraffin base. It might not be of as high quality as the Controller Bay petroleum, but nevertheless it would be a refining oil.

The samples were submitted to Penniman & Browne, of Baltimore, who return the following report on their tests:

Report of tests of oil from Oil Bay and Cold Bay.

	Oil Bay.	Cold Bay.
Specific gravity at 60° F.....	0.9557..... (16.5° B.)	0.9547. (16.6° B.)
Distillation by Engler's method:		
Initial boiling point	230° C.....	225° C.
Burning oil (distillation up to 300° C., under atmospheric pressure).	13.2 per cent..... (29.5° B.)	13.3 per cent. (29.6° B.)
Lubricating oils (spindle oils) (120 mm. pressure up to 300° C.)	39.2 per cent..... (22.6° B.)	28.3 per cent. (23.8° B.)
Lubricating oils (120 mm. pressure, 300° C.-350° C.)	19.6 per cent..... (17.9° B.)	18.3 per cent. (18° B.)
Paraffin oils (by destructive distillation under atmospheric pressure).	22.4 per cent..... (20.4° B.)	32.0 per cent. (20.4° B.)
Coke and loss	5.6 per cent.....	8.1 per cent.
Total sulphur	0.098 per cent.....	0.116 per cent.

The distillation of the lubricating oils under diminished pressure, corresponding to refinery practice, was carried on until signs of decomposition set in. The resulting residue was unsuitable for making cylinder stock, and was therefore distilled for paraffin oils. These paraffin oils contain a considerable quantity of solid paraffin. It was not practicable to determine the amount of the material with the small amount of oil at our disposal.

The iodine absorption of the oils and distillates has been determined by Hanus's method (solution standing four hours) and the results are here tabulated:

Iodine absorption of oils and distillates.

	Oil Bay.	Cold Bay.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Burning oil	17.8	17.2
Lubricating oil	26.2	27.2
Heavy lubricating oil	35.8	35.2

These iodine numbers upon the lubricating oils were obtained upon the samples. For comparison, samples of similar oils were obtained from the Standard Oil Company and the iodine numbers determined as follows:

Light distilled lubricating oil (spindle oil) 32 per cent iodine.
 Dark lubricating oil (engine oil) 45.4 per cent iodine.

The burning oils were tested in a small lamp and found to give a good flame. All the oil was consumed without incrusting the wick or corroding the burner.

The sample of crude oil from Cold Bay was distilled in such a way as to give the maximum yield of burning oil. Under these conditions 52.2 per cent of fair quality burning oil was obtained.

The oils are entirely similar, both have paraffin bases, and the products of distillation are "sweet." We are informed that these samples are "seepage oils." If a sufficient yield can be obtained by drilling, a very suitable oil for refinery purposes may be expected, containing a very much larger quantity of the more desirable lighter products.

OTHER POSSIBLE PETROLEUM FIELDS.

Indications of petroleum have been reported from other parts of the Alaska coast, at some of which land has been staked or other investments made.

Seepages are reported from the shores of Kamishak Bay, especially at Douglas River. The rocks in this region are shales, sandstones, and conglomerates of Jurassic age. They are the equivalent in age of the beds overlying the Enochkin formation in the region to the north already described. The rocks are here horizontal or have very gentle dips over large areas, and it would seem to be a promising region to prospect with the drill. If the Middle and Lower Jurassic rocks in the Enochkin or Cold Bay regions prove to contain oil in commercial quantity it would seem that new fields might reasonably be expected on the coast at Douglas River and for 20 miles westward. This is, however, a difficult place to land machinery, for the bays are all shallow and filled with rocks, while numerous uncharted reefs extend out many miles from shore into Cook Inlet. The writer is, therefore, not inclined to encourage speculation here, at least until more encouraging news is heard from the drills already at work.

The geology of the coast between Snug Harbor and Chinitna Bay, between the east side of Enochkin Bay and Bear Bay, and between Douglas River and Katmai does not warrant in the slightest degree any petroleum prospecting. Along much of this coast are only volcanic and other crystalline rocks, in which the occurrence of petroleum is an absolute impossibility.

Petroleum seepages are reported from the shores of Kachemak Bay. There is nothing in the geology of the region to disprove the occurrence of oil on the north shore of the bay, but the author does not believe that investment would be justified, at present at least, unless it is shown beyond doubt that good seepages exist.

Seepages have been reported from various points on the Alaska Peninsula to the west of the Cold Bay region. Too little is known of the structure of this region to warrant public advice.

The indications of petroleum in the Cape Yaktag region have already been described in a previous publication. No drilling has been done in this field and there is nothing to add to the previous descriptions of the geology.

BERING RIVER COAL FIELD.

By GEORGE C. MARTIN.

INTRODUCTION.

The Bering River coal field is situated from 12 to 25 miles inland from Controller Bay, on the northern tributaries of Bering River and about 35 miles east of Copper River. This field has attracted considerable attention in recent years because of the very high quality of the coal and the great number and thickness of the seams. The region was hastily studied by the author during the summers of 1903 and 1904. The results of earlier work have already been published in abstract,^a while a more complete discussion^b together with maps is in press. The latter, although based primarily upon the field work of 1903, has been revised in proof since the close of the field season of 1904. The following pages are hence in part a duplication of the chapter on coal in Bulletin 250. The writer has attempted to present the purely economic facts more clearly in the following pages than was possible with the limited amount of revision allowed in the other publication. Facts other than economic will be found more fully presented in Bulletin 250.

Since the passage of the law providing for the survey and sale of coal lands in Alaska there has been renewed activity in the development of this field. The construction of many miles of trails and of upward of a hundred new prospect openings made it possible for the writer, during a brief visit to the field in the autumn of 1904, to gather many new facts concerning the geology and coal deposits of the region. The result not only confirms the earlier favorable opinion of the field, but proves that the amount of coal is far greater than was hitherto suspected.

GEOLOGY.

The coal area now known is situated entirely within the valley of Bering River and on the northern tributaries of that stream (fig. 8). The southern or coastward boundary of the coal area coincides with the position of Bering River and Bering Lake. The western boundary probably lies along a north-south line extending through the northern

^a Petroleum fields of Alaska and the Bering River coal field: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, 1904, pp. 365-382.

^b The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with a description of the Bering River coal deposits: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 250, 1905.

arm of Bering Lake. The coal is known to extend as far northward as the Martin River Glacier and as far eastward as the valley east of Carbon Mountain. This area includes about 120 square miles. It is possible that further exploration will reveal the presence of coal north of Martin River Glacier in the foothills of the Chugach Mountains, or in the region to the east of Carbon Mountain.

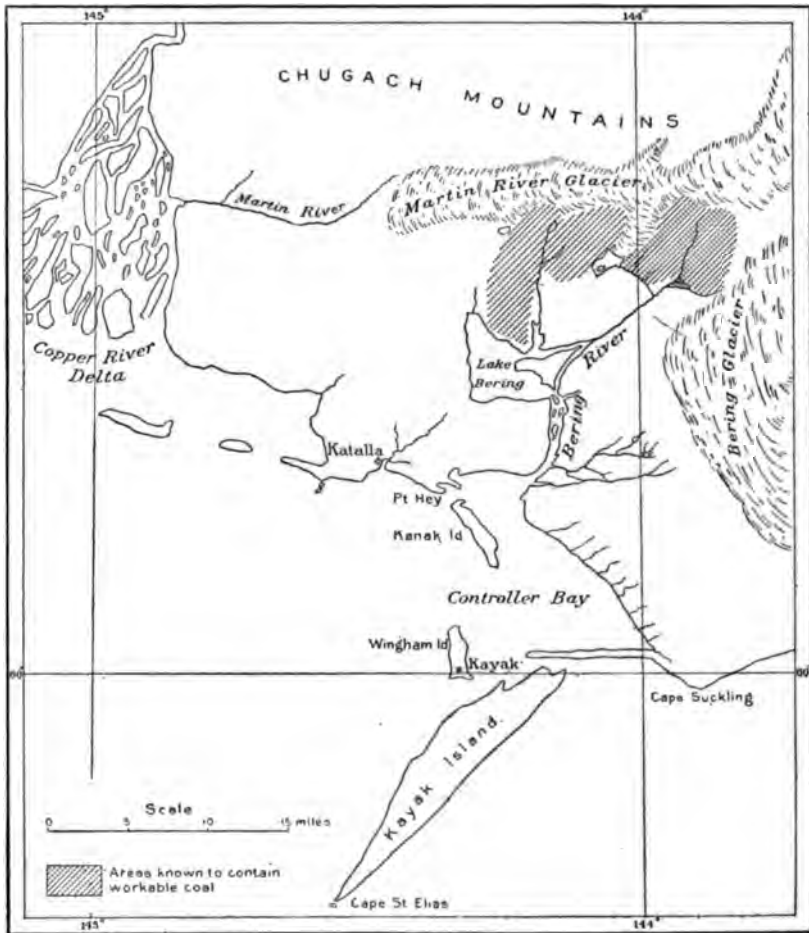


FIG. 8.—Sketch map of Bering River coal field.

The lowlands bordering the northeast shore of Bering Lake and extending for a considerable distance up the valleys of Shepherd Creek, Bering River, and other streams are doubtless underlain with coal. The covering of mud and other soft deposits is probably very thick, and the uncertainties of deep mining below it are so great that these lands must now be regarded as of very doubtful value. The same applies to the region covered by the Bering, Martin River, and Kush-taka glaciers (fig. 8). The estimates given above of the coal area

include, therefore, only the high land lying above and between the tidal flats and river flats and the glaciers.

The coal-bearing rocks have been designated by the writer as the Kushtaka formation, which contains fossil plants of supposed Oligocene age, and is the probable equivalent of at least part of the Kenai formation of the Cook Inlet region. This formation has the areal extent described above and is adjoined on the south by the Katalla formation, which it probably overlies. Its areal and structural relation to other formations to the west, north, and east is not known.

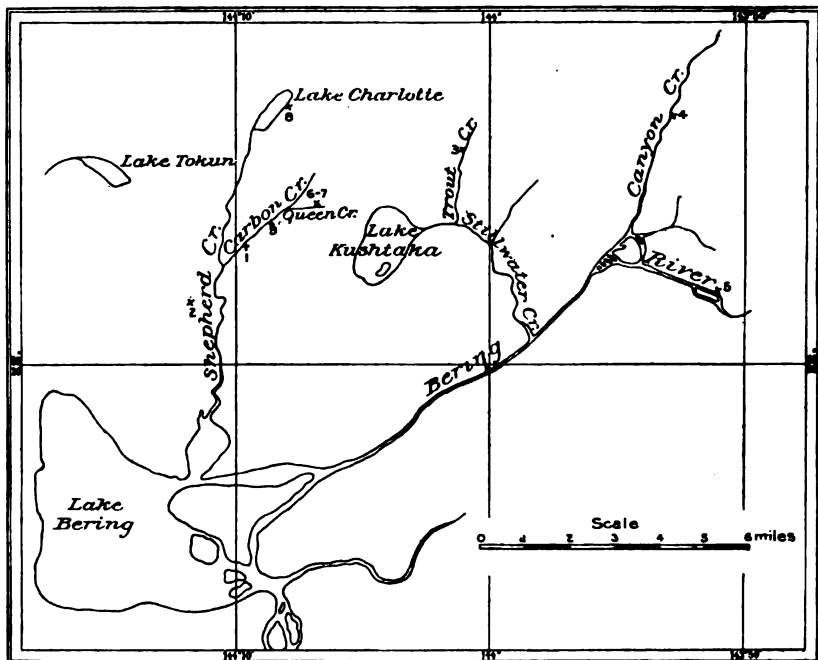


FIG. 9.—Sketch map of Bering River coal field, showing location of openings from which samples of coal analyzed were obtained.

The Kushtaka formation consists of probably several thousand feet of sandstone, shales, arkose, and volcanic ash, with many coal seams.

The prevailing strike over the greater part of the coal-bearing area is about N. 40° E. The prevailing dip is northwest at an angle of about 45°. This monoclinical dip is apparently modified by only two folds within the region now known. There is at least one fault of considerable length and displacement, and several smaller ones.

One of these folds is an anticline exposed near the headwaters of Queen Creek (fig. 9) on the divide between the Shepherd Creek and Lake Kushtaka valleys. The rocks here have a strike of N. 64° to 66° E., with a northwest dip of 42° on the northwest flank of the fold

and a southeast dip of 58° on the southeast flank. The latter is cut by a fault of unknown but probably considerable magnitude. The other fold is a sharp syncline which apparently lies in the hills east of Lake Charlotte. Its presence is indicated by the fact that the dip of the Charlotte seam at the openings above the lake (fig. 9) is southward. It is not known how far in either direction this southeast dip continues.

COAL SEAMS.

Several valuable seams have recently been opened in the valley of Canyon Creek and on the opposite (east) side of Carbon Mountain. It is said that of fifteen openings in the same seam on Carbon Mountain which showed a range of thickness from 9 to 25 feet, nine openings revealed a thickness of 14 feet or more. About a dozen workable seams have been reported from this region. The writer has already published the following sections of the coal and coke seen by him in this vicinity,^a those described above not having been opened at the time of his visit in 1903.

Four seams are exposed on the east bank of Canyon Creek. Three miles above the mouth a seam has a thickness of 2 feet 9 inches, is overlain by sandstone, and has a shale floor. The strike is N. 80° E., the dip westward at an angle of 35° . The section was measured at the level of the valley bottom. This seam is variable in thickness, pinching out somewhat higher in the bluff.

Four miles above the mouth of Canyon Creek (fig. 9) a seam has a thickness of 4 feet 2 inches; it strikes N. 10° E. and dips westward at an angle of 60° and has a shale roof and floor.

At the south end of Carbon Mountain there is a high bluff, where Bering River has been pushed against the end of the mountain by the Bering Glacier, and here the following section was measured:

Section at south end of Carbon Mountain, Alaska.

	Feet.
Sandstone	30
Coke	1
Sandstone	20
Coke	2
Sandstone	2 to 5
Coke	1 to 5
Sandstone	3
Coke	1
Sandstone	8
Coke	1½ to 2½

The strike at this point is N. 80° W., the dip is northward at angles ranging from 20° to 25° .

The valley of Stillwater Creek and Lake Kushtaka has been shown to contain a great deal of valuable coal. A trail recently built northward from the western shore of Lake Kushtaka exposes 15 or 16

seams. The writer has seen one seam on the west side of Lake Kushtaka, which has a thickness of over 22 feet, and several others with thicknesses of from 8 to 15 feet. It is reported that a thickness of over 60 feet of coal was found in a tunnel in one of the valleys on the north side of Stillwater Creek. This was not exposed at the time of the writer's visit in 1903, but the following section was measured in the west bank of Trout Creek, 2 miles above its juncture with Stillwater Creek and 6 miles above the mouth of the latter (fig. 9):

Section on Trout Creek.

	Feet.
Shale.....	4
Coal.....	6½
Sandstone.....	5

The strike is N. 40° E.; the dip is west at an angle of 38°.

The high ridge between Lake Kushtaka and Shepherd Creek contains a large number of seams. Probably, at least twenty of these seams are 5 feet or more in thickness, and several are over 20 feet thick.

The western slope of this region is drained by Queen Creek and other branches of Carbon Creek. Queen Creek has cut into the crest



FIG. 10.—Section of coal seams on Queen Creek. Scale, 1 inch=75 feet.

of a sharp anticline, which is probably faulted on its southeastern flank, and on both flanks of which coal seams are exposed. The coals in this locality are of extraordinary thickness, perhaps having swollen into pockets near the crest of the fold (fig. 10).

Section of coal on northwest bank of Queen Creek.

	Feet.
Shale roof.	
Coal.....	27
Shale (pocket?).....	7
Coal.....	2
Shale.....	10
Coal.....	31
Shale floor.	

Section of coal on southeast bank of Queen Creek.

	Ft. in.
Coal.....	14 0
Shale.....	4 0
Coal.....	7 0
Shale.....	0 3
Coal.....	2 0
Shale.....	0 2
Coal.....	10 0

Several prospect openings and two tunnels have been driven into the banks of Carbon Creek (fig. 9). One of the tunnels intersects two seams, the larger of which has a thickness of 8 feet of clean coal. This is not the same as the Carbon Creek tunnel mentioned by the writer^a in previous publications, and also below. The latter is about a mile below this and cuts a seam 20 feet thick.

Section in lower tunnel on east bank of Carbon Creek.

	Feet.
Dark shale.....	2
Coal.....	20
Massive, arkosic, cross-bedded sandstone, with many thin carbonaceous streaks.	10

The strike at this point is N. 65° E.; seam dips northwest at an angle of 60° at the roof and at an angle of 78° at the floor.

The valley of Shepherd Creek above the mouth of Carbon Creek has been more extensively prospected of late and proves to contain valuable coal. The 20½-foot seam at "Doyle camp," mentioned by the writer in an earlier publication, has been found to be cut off by a fault at the prospect opening and is of doubtful extent. Several smaller seams have been opened recently, of which the most promising is the Charlotte seam, on the hillside southeast of Lake Charlotte (fig. 9).

Section of Charlotte seam.

	Ft.	in.
Shale roof.....	10+	
Coal.....	0	2
Shale.....	0	5
Coal.....	9	6
Shale and coal.....	6	0

The strike of the seam is N. 12° E.; the dip is eastward at an angle of 72°. The same seam has been opened again about half a mile south of this point. The coal in this seam is firmer and should stand shipment with less crushing than any other seen by the writer in this field, but at one opening, at least, the amount of ash is excessive.

The following section was measured in the lower part of the Shepherd Creek Valley (fig. 9):

Section 1 mile northwest of Canoe Landing on Shepherd Creek.

	Ft.	in.
Coal.....	3	0
Shale.....	0	2
Coal.....	4	4

The strike at this point is N. 20° E.; the dip is northwest at an angle of 65°. The opening is on the west side of the valley of Shepherd Creek, at an elevation of about 200 feet above Bering Lake.

The region adjoining the north shore of Bering Lake had been exploited to a considerable extent during the past season and a small amount of coal mined for local use. The seams so far discovered in this region are smaller than those described from other parts of the field.

^aBull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, 1904, p. 372.

CHARACTER OF THE COAL.

The physical properties of the coal are very much alike in all the seams and in all parts of the field visited by the writer. The coal resembles the harder bituminous coals of the East more than it does anthracite. It is doubtful, too, if much of the coal could be sized so as to compete with anthracite coal for domestic use. Furthermore, under ordinary handling it will probably crush to almost the same extent as the harder grades of semibituminous coal; this will not seriously impair its value for steam purposes, but will necessitate very careful handling if it is to compete with Pennsylvania or Welsh anthracite as a domestic fuel.

The following table includes all the available analyses and calorimetric tests which have been made upon the Bering River coal. The first nine samples were collected by the author and represent the composition of the entire seam; that is, coal was cut evenly from the seam from roof to floor.

Analyses and tests of Bering River coals.

Locality.	Thickness of coal.	Moisture.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Color of ash.	Calories.	Recalculated.		
									Fuel elements.		Fuel ratio.
									Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	
1. Carbon Creek (lower tunnel). ^a	20	2.41	15.03	79.24	3.32	0.51	Reddish	*8,345	15.94	84.06	5.27
2. Shepherd Creek ^a ...	7½	1.54	14.58	72.99	10.89	.69	Yellow	7,664	16.65	83.35	5.01
3. Trout Creek ^a	6½	2.36	18.12	71.87	7.65	.73	Reddish	7,819	20.14	79.86	3.97
4. Canyon Creek ^a	4½	3.24	9.79	62.97	24.00	1.94	Yellow	6,502	13.45	86.55	6.43
5. South end of Carbon Mt. (coke). ^a	5	1.34	6.30	84.57	7.79	.77	Very red.	7,776	6.93	93.07	13.43
6. Queen Creek ^b	31	1.20	17.28	77.69	3.83	.78	Reddish	*8,310	18.20	81.80	4.49
7. Queen Creek ^b	27	.56	16.61	78.71	4.12	1.25	Reddish	*8,310	17.43	82.57	4.74
8. Lake Charlotte ^b	9½	.68	17.87	60.73	20.72	.55	Grey	*6,883	22.74	77.26	3.40
9. Carbon Creek (upper tunnel). ^b	8	.38	16.97	77.48	5.17	1.02	Grey	*8,248	17.97	82.03	4.57
10. Bering River ^c.....	.83	7.18	87.57	4.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.58	92.42	12.19
11. Bering River ^d	1.00	14.30	81.10	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.99	85.01	5.67
12. Controller Bay ^e....	.75	13.25	82.40	3.60	.69	.....	.....	*8,376	13.85	86.15	6.22
13. Controller Bay ^e....	.78	13.22	80.30	5.70	2.90	.....	.....	*8,043	14.13	85.86	6.07
14. Bering River ^f.....	.77	13.79	82.36	3.08	2.68	Brownish.	.....	*8,289	14.34	86.66	5.97

^a Sample collected by G. C. Martin. Analysis and calorimeter test by Penniman and Browne.

^b Sample collected by G. C. Martin. Analysis by E. C. Sullivan.

^c Analysis by William H. Fuller, Fairhaven, Wash. Published by John Kirsopp, jr., in paper on the coal fields of Cook Inlet, Alaska, U. S. A., and the Pacific Coast: Trans. Inst. Min. Eng., vol. 21, 1901, page 587.

^d Analysis by W. F. Robertson, Victoria, B. C. Published by John Kirsopp, jr., as above.

^e Analysis furnished by F. H. Shepherd. Published by J. E. Spurr: A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 7, p. 263. (No. 13 is not from Icy Bay as hitherto reported.)

^f Sample collected by W. M. Carless. Analysis by W. F. Hildebrand. Published by Schrader and Spencer, Geology and Mineral Resources of a Portion of the Copper River District, Alaska, p. 91.

* Calories computed.

NOTE.—The location of the openings from which samples 1 to 9 were taken is shown by the numbers on the map. (Fig. 9.)

Analyses of other coals for comparison.

Locality.	Moisture.	Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Calories.	B. T. U.	Recalculated.		
								Fuel elements.		Fuel ratio.
								Volatile matter.	Fixed carbon.	
Pennsylvania, anthracite (average of 9) ^a	3.385	3.812	83.790	8.417	0.592			4.35	96.65	21.99
Wales, anthracite (average of 4) ^b		5.94	91.42	2.62				6.11	93.89	15.80
Loyalsock, semianthracite (average of 4) ^c	1.488	11.074	78.883	7.695	.861			12.31	87.69	7.12
Pocahontas, semibituminous (average of 38) ^d....	.73	17.43	77.71	4.63	.62	8,403	15.178	18.32	81.68	4.46
Georges Creek, semibituminous (average of 12) ^e....	.69	18.96	74.11	6.08	.67	7,984		20.36	79.64	3.91
Pocahontas, (Quinnemont), semibituminous (average of 17) ^f.....	.60	19.93	75.20	4.27	.67	8,415	15,202	20.96	79.05	3.77
New South Wales (southern coal fields), bituminous (average of 21) ^g....	.97	23.10	65.26	10.67	.462			26.14	73.86	2.83
Wales bituminous (average of 37) ^h		27.00	68.09	3.22	1.43	8,402		28.39	71.61	2.52
Comox, bituminous (average of 4) ⁱ	1.30	28.63	62.73	6.96				31.35	68.65	2.19
Naniamo, bituminous (average of 4) ^j	2.19	30.76	56.52	10.53				35.24	64.76	1.84
New South Wales (western coal field), bituminous (average of 13) ^g	1.87	31.49	52.61	14.03	.626			37.44	62.56	1.67
New South Wales (northern coal field), bituminous (average of 77) ^g	1.92	35.09	54.08	8.91	.541			38.23	61.77	1.62

^a Ashburner, C. A., Ann. Rept. Geol. Survey Pennsylvania, 1885, p. 313.

^b Lozé, Ed., Les Charbons Britanniques et leur Epulnement, vol. 1, p. 386.

^c Ashburner, C. A., Ann. Rept. Geol. Survey Pennsylvania, 1885, p. 318.

^d White, I. C., Geol. Survey West Virginia, vol. 2, pp. 695, 696, 700.

^e These are furnished by W. B. Clark, State geologist of Maryland, and will be published in a forthcoming report of the Maryland geological survey on the coal of that State.

^f White, I. C., Geol. Survey West Virginia, vol. 2, p. 670.

^g Pittman, E. F., Mineral Resources of New South Wales, 1901, pp. 324-348.

^h Poole, H., The Calorific Power of Fuels, 1898, p. 223.

ⁱ Dawson, G. M., Mineral wealth of British Columbia: Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey Canada, new ser., vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 98 R.

The above coals vary greatly in composition and in heating power, and it seems likely that in this field, as everywhere, each seam will be found to have a characteristic composition.

If these analyses are grouped and each group averaged they become more significant. Samples 1, 6, 7, and 9 were all taken by the writer from four different seams in a somewhat restricted area. The range of variation in this group is small, all being extremely pure as regards both ash and sulphur, and all have a fairly high content of fixed carbon with a low content of volatile hydrocarbons and consequently fairly high fuel ratio and heating value.

Average of analyses 1, 6, 7, and 9.

Moisture	1.14
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	16.47
Fixed carbon	78.28

Ash	4.11
Sulphur .....	.89
Fuel ratio.....	4.70
Calories (computed in part)	8,303

These coals are intermediate in fuel ratio between the Bernice basin or Loyalsock (Pennsylvania) semianthracite and the Pocahontas (West Virginia) semibituminous. They are purer and have a higher heating power than the Loyalsock coal, although they lack its anthracitic physical characteristics and have a lower fuel ratio. They are almost identical in heating power, as well as in the low amount of impurities, with the Pocahontas steam coal of West Virginia, but excel this coal by having a higher proportion of fixed carbon. These coals can not be compared with any other coal with which they are likely to come into general competition for they are far higher in heating power and in purity than any coal mined upon the Pacific coast, either in the United States, in British Columbia, or in Australia.

Samples 2 and 3, from openings 1 mile northwest of Canoe Landing on Shepherd Creek, and from near the headwaters of Trout Creek, are probably representative of the thinner seams of this region.

Average of analyses 2 and 3.

Moisture	1.95
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	16.35
Fixed carbon	72.43
Ash	9.27
Sulphur .....	.71
Fuel ratio.....	4.49
Calories	7,742

These coals differ from the coal of the thicker seams discussed above in having a less amount of fixed carbon in proportion to the volatile matter and in having a higher percentage of ash and sulphur. The heating power is consequently less. Nevertheless, they resemble coals of the semibituminous type that enter the market as high-grade steam coals. They correspond in texture, composition, and heating power to the high-grade Pocahontas (West Virginia) and Georges Creek (Maryland) steam coals, and also to some of the semibituminous coals of Wales.

The analyses of which the average is given in the following table were obtained from various sources (see p. 146).

Average of analyses 11-14.

Moisture .....	.825
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	13.64
Fixed carbon	81.54
Ash	3.995
Sulphur	2.09
Fuel ratio.....	5.98
Calories (computed).....	8,236

These analyses, although obtained from various sources, correspond so closely that the writer regards them as probably fair representatives of some seam or group of seams which he did not sample. Two of these coals contain excessive amounts of sulphur, which carry the average abnormally high. Otherwise they are of better quality, especially as regards the fuel ratio, than the coal discussed above. It may be that they were picked samples that did not represent the entire thickness of the seam, in which case the high percentage of sulphur is probably due to their having been taken from pieces of coal which were picked for their hardness and apparent cleanness. The one who took the samples evidently overlooked the fact that their exceptional hardness was not due to the coal being nearer anthracite, but to its containing a large amount of pyrite (sulphide of iron).

The following table is the average of all the analyses quoted in the general table (see p. 146) with the exception of No. 5, which is not coal, but natural coke, and No. 10. The latter differs from all the others so much that it can not be considered representative, and if it is authentic it probably represents either a far outlying district or an outcrop of the natural coke.

Average of 12 analyses.

Moisture.....	1. 306
Volatile hydrocarbons.....	15. 068
Fixed carbon.....	75. 653
Ash.....	7. 974
Sulphur.....	1. 249
Fuel ratio.....	5. 151
Calories (in part computed).....	7, 890

In this average even the analyses from the impure seams 4 and 8 are included, although these will probably not be mined. In spite of the fact that these are included it may be seen that the general average represents a coal of more than average purity and high heating power.

DEVELOPMENT.

The work which has been done in the development of this field is entirely pioneer development work. Land surveys have been made of some of the larger holdings. Several railway routes have been surveyed. Many miles of good trails have been built, and a large number of cabins erected. Many prospect openings have been made and several more extensive tunnels dug. There is a tramroad and a gravity plane from the west bank of Shepherd Creek to a tunnel on the hillside to the west. A small amount of coal is being mined for local use in stoves and as blacksmith coal at some of the neighboring oil wells. More extensive mining will be delayed until shipping facilities are provided at Controller Bay or elsewhere and a railroad is built from the harbor to the mines.

The lands in this region that are known to be coal bearing have for the most part, if not entirely, been located, and it is understood that some of the holders are about to secure patents. It seems probable that there are unlocated coal lands in the unexplored area to the east and northeast.

The features to be considered by the investor and mining engineer embrace faults and their attendant problems, including the question of local pockets; steep dips, the proportion of the seams above water level, accessibility, and the physical properties of the coal as affecting its shipment and market value, a tendency to crush being especially noticeable.

One of the most serious of these is the question as to how much the thickness appearing at the present openings may represent local expansion of the seams. This question can not be finally answered without extensive underground exploration. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the extremely great thicknesses (25 to 60 feet) represent pocket swellings and are of limited extent. Almost all such great thicknesses as known in other fields occur in local pockets, and most fields with a structure like this have such pockets. But in spite of this there is little doubt that there are many seams which will prove to be of workable thickness over large areas, and several seams which will have average thicknesses of from 10 to 20 feet. The amount of coal, even above drainage level, is enormous.

The shipping problems are serious, but the amount and quality of the coal would seem to be sufficient to justify large initial expenditures. It will, however, require strong companies to develop the field.

COAL RESOURCES OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

By RALPH W. STONE.

INTRODUCTION.

Southwestern Alaska includes the Cook Inlet region, Kodiak and adjacent islands, Alaska Peninsula, and the Aleutian Islands. Coal, mostly of a lignitic character, is widely distributed in this province. The known localities are indicated on the accompanying map (Pl. II). Coal-bearing rocks occur in three principal districts, Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island, and Alaska Peninsula. In Cook Inlet coal is found at Kachemak Bay and Port Graham on Kenai Peninsula, at Tyonok on the west shore, and on Matanuska River about 50 miles inland from the head of the inlet. It has also been reported at various localities in the Sushitna basin, which lies beyond the province under discussion. Coal occurs at several points on the shore of Kodiak Island. From Cape Douglas, at the northern end of Alaska Peninsula, out to the Aleutian Islands coal-bearing beds are found at several places, but Chignik and Herendeen bays and Unga Island are the only localities where developments have been made.

The earliest accounts of any of these coal beds are those of Portlock^a who made a voyage to Alaska in 1786, and of Doroshin and Wosnessenski,^b Russian mining engineers and explorers. In 1895 W. H. Dall made a coast trip in southern Alaska and reported on the coal.^c Mining operations were then being carried on at Kachemak and Chignik bays and Unga Island, but are now confined to Chignik Bay.

During the summer of 1904 the writer, acting under orders of G. C. Martin, had an opportunity to examine several of the coal localities on the east coast of the Alaska Peninsula and about Cook Inlet. The result of these investigations, together with information concerning some localities which the writer did not visit, and a report on the lignite at Unga by G. C. Martin, are embodied in this report.

^a Portlock, Nathaniel, *A Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America*, London, 1789.

^b Grewingk, Constantin, *Beitrag zur Kenntniss N. W.-Küste Am.*, 1860, pp. 39-41; and Wrangell, in Baer and Helmersen, *Beiträge I*, 168-170.

^c Dall, W. H., *Coal and lignite of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey*, pt. 1, pp. 784-814.

Acknowledgments are due S. T. Penberthy, of Homer; E. G. Wharf, of Seldovia; James Casey, of Cold Bay; G. M. Landsburg and J. L. Wetherbee, of Chignik; and Captain Morris, of the steamer *Dora*, for courtesies and assistance.

GEOLOGY.

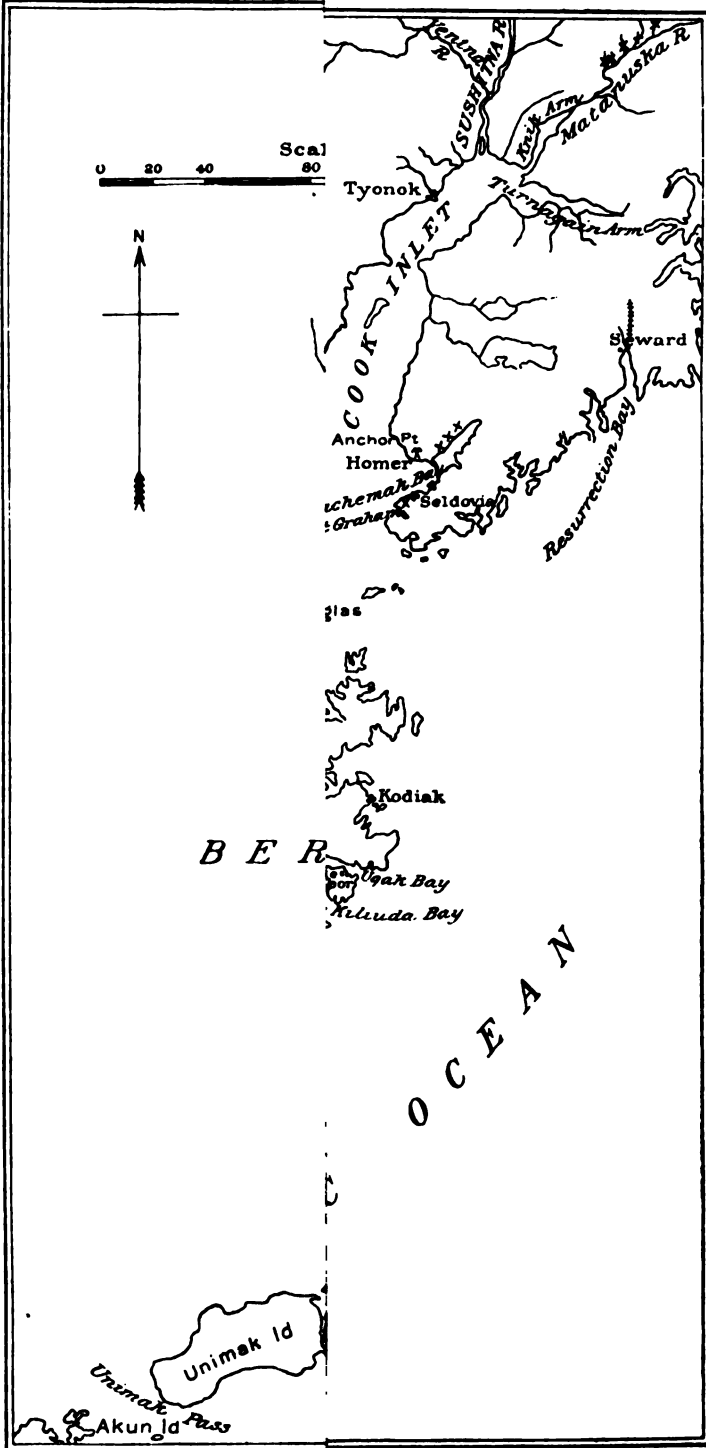
The backbone of Kenai Peninsula consists of sedimentary rocks, and the backbone of Alaska Peninsula of crystalline and metamorphic rocks with a considerable quantity of volcanics. At frequent intervals along the coast there are more or less extensive areas of partially or wholly consolidated sedimentary rocks, which range from Triassic to Tertiary in age. A formation composed of sandstone, fine conglomerate, shale, and clay, with interstratified coal seams, is found on the east side and at the head of Cook Inlet, on Kodiak Island, and at a number of points on Alaska Peninsula. The coal-bearing series at Kachemak Bay, Port Graham, Tyonok, Kodiak, and Unga are all thought to belong in the Kenai formation, which is Oligocene; while the Matanuska coal beds have been tentatively referred to the Lower Cretaceous. It is a question whether the coals at Chignik and Herendeen bays are Tertiary or Cretaceous. There are possibly two coal-bearing formations in this district.

The coal of southwestern Alaska is mostly lignite. Some of it, however, may grade as bituminous, while some is brown coal.

DEVELOPMENT.

Probably the earliest exploitation of coal in southwestern Alaska was that of the Russians at Port Graham. In April, 1855, the bark *Cyane*, Captain Kinzie, took miners and machinery from San Francisco to this bay. Mining operations continued about ten years and supplied Russian steamers with coal. A company organized in 1889 to mine and ship coal from Herendeen Bay failed to develop a successful mine. Several companies have since tried the same thing in this field, but without success. At Unga mining in a small way to supply local needs has been done at intervals for twenty years. The Alaska Packers' Association opened a mine at Chignik in 1893 and has operated it continuously to the present time.

Coal was mined in Kachemak Bay for the first time in 1891, when Lieut. R. P. Schwerin, U. S. Navy, took 200 tons from McNeil Canyon. Two San Francisco companies began operations in this coal field about 1894, and for three years continued mining in McNeil and Eastland canyons. In the fall of 1899 the Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company undertook to mine coal in the bluffs on the west side of Homer spit, Kachemak Bay. During the two years following more development work was done here than has yet been attempted in any other Alaska coal field. Three tunnels and two shafts were driven, a rail



Vertical line of text or markings on the left margin, possibly a page number or header.

road 7 miles long, and a dock were built. Work ceased, however, in March, 1902.

In the summer of 1904 Chignik River was the only place in southwestern Alaska where coal was being mined. Bunkers were being built at Unga, however, preparatory to increased output from that field.

The production of this entire field to date may be roughly estimated at 10,000 tons. This does not include what the Russians took from Port Graham half a century ago. Coal is produced at the Chignik mine for about \$3.75 a ton, and has to compete with better coal which can be bought in Puget Sound for \$5 and brought up as ballast in the company's ships. Kachemak Bay coal has sold at the Homer dock for \$5 and \$6. Wellington coal brings \$12 at Unalaska and Valdez.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The coal fields will be described in geographic order from the head of Cook Inlet to the Aleutian Islands. Those which have some commercial value are at Matanuska, Tyonok, Kachemak Bay, Port Graham, Chignik River, Herendeen Bay, and Unga. Three of these, however, have serious drawbacks: Tyonok coal is of very low grade, the Port Graham beds are at or below high tide, and the Herendeen Bay field is badly faulted and possibly very limited. The localities which the writer examined are Kachemak Bay, Port Graham, coast of Alaska Peninsula from Cape Douglas to Cold Bay, and Chignik Bay.

MATANUSKA RIVER.

Within the past two or three years prospectors have reported the existence of thick seams of coal on the Matanuska River. Matanuska River flows from the east into Knik Arm, the most northerly branch of Cook Inlet. Mendenhall visited the locality in 1898 and reported the presence of a few thin seams of bright, hard coal.^a More definite information has been obtained from George Jamme, jr., a mining engineer from Seattle, who examined the field in July, 1904.

The Matanuska coal fields lie about 30 miles beyond the head of Cook Inlet, on the north bank of Matanuska River, and extend in an easterly direction from Moose Creek for a distance of 30 miles, embracing an area of about 60 square miles. The coal measures occupy the space between the river and the hills to the north, and strike in a northeasterly direction parallel with the river. The dip is northward at angles ranging from 10° to 85°, increasing toward the north. The

^a Mendenhall, W. C., A reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana River, Alaska: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 7, p. 324.

formation in which the coal beds are contained consists of sandstone, slate, and shale. Concerning the structure Mendenhall says:^a

The Matanuska River flows nearly along the strike of the series, although both strike and dip exhibit great local variations. The former is generally about N. 60° or 70° E., and the latter is to the northwest at various angles. * * * The beds are everywhere full of small faults, as though folded under slight load.

On the basis of a few fossils found in Bubb Creek, the rocks associated with the coal have been tentatively referred by T. W. Stanton to the Lower Cretaceous, but their age has not been definitely determined.

A number of creeks tributary to the Matanuska from the north are said to intersect the coal beds. On Moose Creek an exposure of 5 feet of clean coal is reported, and on Eska and Young two seams each 6 feet thick. On King Creek a 10-foot and a 6-foot seam are said to be exposed. Probably the largest seams of coal are on Chickaloon Creek, where five beds, 5 to 35 feet thick, are reported.

The coal ranges apparently from lignite to bituminous. It is bright black in color, has conchoidal fracture, but is friable and will not stand severe handling. It burns well in an open fire, and Jamme says that he made excellent coke in a miniature oven. A small specimen in the writer's possession is granular, having a crushed appearance, and crumbles easily.

An analysis of an air-dried sample of coal from the Matanuska River field is given on page 170.

TYONOK.

A brown lignite of inferior quality occurs in the bluffs at Tyonok near the head of Cook Inlet. The inland extension of the coal-bearing formation is covered by gravel. Eldridge infers^b that the Tyonok field extends for several miles inland and from a point 7 or 8 miles west of Tyonok along the coast as far northward at least as Theodore River. The section in the beach bluff is composed of sandstone, shale, and coal seams which dip southeast at angles ranging from 35° to 60°. The general strike of the beds, north-northeast, would carry the strata to a point about 10 miles up the Chulitna, where coal is reported. Thirty-six seams, large and small, are exposed along the beach of Tyonok, but it is possible that some are repetitions by faulting. They vary in thickness from 1 foot to 15 feet, many of them being from 4 to 6 feet thick. Not only is the coal poor grade, but the seams are much broken by clay and sandstone partings. There are three or four seams in which one or two 3-foot benches of moderately clear coal might be found.

^a Op. cit., p. 308.

^b Eldridge, G. H., A reconnaissance in the Sushitna Basin and adjacent territory, Alaska: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 7, p. 21.

The Tyonok coal is a low-grade lignite, which in appearance is often hardly more than a mass of carbonized wood. An average of four analyses which represent the Tyonok coal at its best, and in no instance the average of a seam, shows less than 31 per cent fixed carbon. Nevertheless it is of some value, as coal from this point is the principal fuel used by the steamer *Tyonic*, which plies in Cook Inlet.

KACHEMAK BAY.

Kachemak Bay, an arm of Cook Inlet, 25 miles long and from 3 to 10 miles wide, indents the western side of Kenai Peninsula. A low, narrow point 4 miles long extends out into the bay near its entrance. The seaward end of this spit is the site of Homer, a post-office and steamer landing. The accompanying sketch map (Pl. III), shows the form of the bay. It extends inland in a northeast direction, growing narrower toward the head. The north shore is comparatively smooth, while the eastern and southern shore is made irregular by coves, headlands, and islands. A great plateau having a general elevation of 1,000 feet lies north of the bay, and the north shore is a bluff which varies in height from 50 to 400 feet. The bluff is cut by canyons at a number of places between Homer spit and the head of the bay. On the south side of the bay is a mass of rugged mountains, with six glaciers. Large vessels can go up to Bear Cove, although the head of the bay and the north shore are very shallow. The tidal range is from 16 to 28 feet at Homer.

The geology as well as the topography of the two sides of Kachemak Bay presents strong contrasts. Crystalline or schistose rocks compose the mountains on the south side. On the north side of the bay is an extensive Tertiary lignite-bearing series known as the Kenai formation. From Anchor Point to the head of the bay, a distance of 40 miles, coal seams are almost continuously exposed, interbedded in soft sandstone, shale, clay, and fine conglomerate. These rocks strike nearly east (mag.), and dip northward at angles as high, in places, as 20°. A thickness of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet of strata is exposed in the sea bluff from Anchor Point to the head of the bay. It is impossible to determine the exact thickness because there are stretches over which the beds can not be traced, and faults of unknown throw disturb the strata. Anchor Point is near the base of the series, but the head of the bay probably does not reach to the top, for coal has been found 15 miles farther inland.

COAL BEDS WEST OF HOMER SPIT.

The westernmost coal seams in this bay outcrop between tide levels half a mile south of Anchor Point, while the first exposures above high-tide level are 3 miles southeast of the point near the mouth of Travers Creek or Troublesome Gulch. A seam at this locality is said

to be about 5 feet thick, of which the middle portion is very hard and shiny. Some chunks of it will melt and coke like bituminous coal when put on the fire.

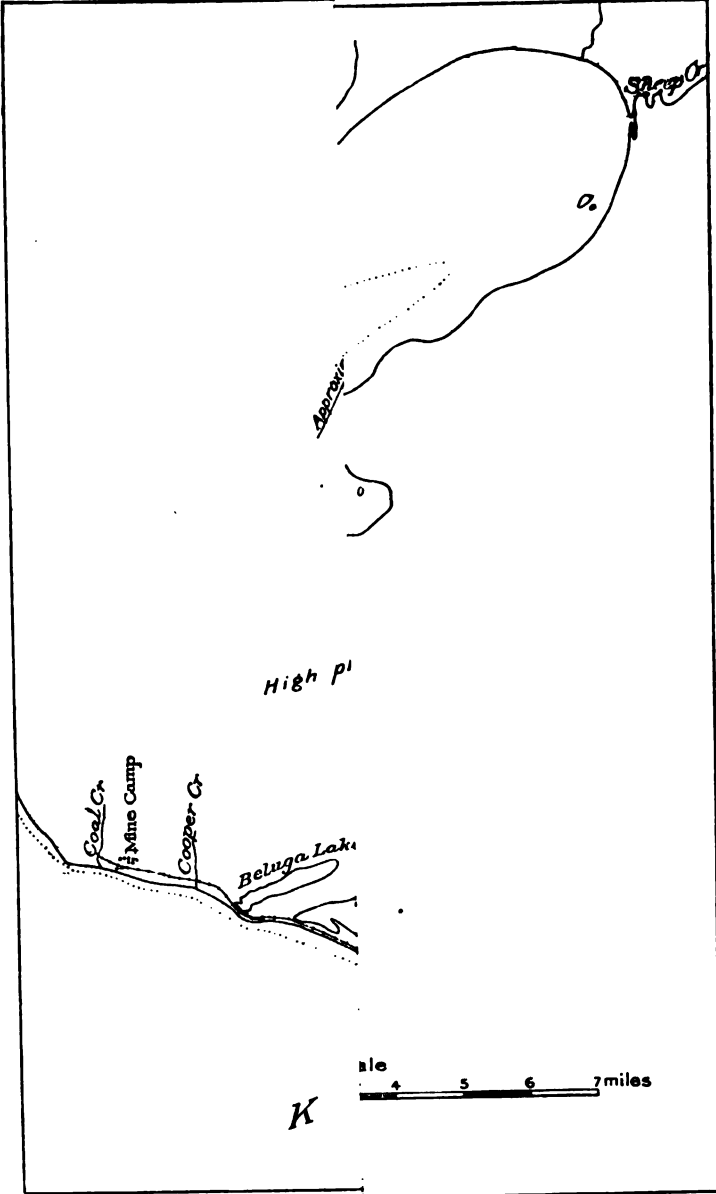
In the cliff at Bluff Point, 471 feet of strata contain 18 feet of coal in seams ranging in thickness from 3 inches to 4½ feet. The character of the series is shown by a typical section measured near the mine camp at the west end of the Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company Railroad.

Section of Kenai formation at Mine Camp, Kachemak Bay.

	Thickness.			Thickness.	
	Fl.	in.		Fl.	in.
Sandstone.....	30	0	Clay shale	3	7
Clay shale	25	0	Coal	0	5
Coal	7	5	Clay shale	12	0
Clay shale	30	0	Coal	0	5
Coal (sample 3)	2	9	Clay shale.....	26	0
Shale	16	0	Sandstone.....	40	0
Sandstone.....	20	0	Clay shale and coal streaks....	18	0
Coal	2	5	Coal	1	11
Clay shale.....	9	1	Clay shale	34	0
Coal	1	5	Sandstone.....	2	0
Clay shale	15	3	Coal	0	10
Sandstone.....	11	10	Sandstone to beach.....	50	0
Clay shale	16	0			
Coal (Cooper seam, sample 4).....	6	6	Total	382	10

In this section there are 9 coal seams, having a total thickness of 24 feet. The smallest seam in the section is 5 inches and the largest 7 feet 5 inches. The rocks dip slightly to the east along the shore and at an angle of 15° or 20° into the bluff. It is at this point that the greatest amount of development work has been done.

The Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company chose this as the best portion of the field for developing a large mine, and began extensive operations in 1899. They constructed a railroad 7½ miles long which extends from their dock at the outer end of Homer spit back to the mainland, where it rises to the top of the bluff about 200 feet above the beach and ends at Coal Creek. A house and store, with over a dozen tool, engine, and storage houses were built at the dock and this group of buildings is known as Homer. Eight or ten buildings constituting the mine camp were erected at the other end of the railroad, and underground work was begun in the fall of 1899 by driving a three-compartment shaft 125 feet. In 1900 tunnel No. 1 was driven in the face of the bluff on a seam of coal 6½ feet thick, but it proved to be very wet



and was abandoned. Tunnel No. 2 was driven 350 feet and had to be pumped to keep it dry. Coal was brought to the mouth of the tunnel in mine cars, dumped into a skip, and hoisted up over the bluff by a square framed derrick which spilled into a railroad car standing on the spur. At the west end of the railroad a vertical three-compartment shaft was sunk over 25 feet and a tunnel was started on coal in the sea bluff to connect with the shaft. This third or Ray tunnel was driven 125 feet. All work on this property was discontinued in March, 1902, but the company holds possession by retaining a representative on the ground.

Detailed sections of two seams exposed in the sea bluff near tunnel No. 2, the position of which in the section of the formation given above can be recognized by their total thickness, follow.

The first and thickest seam, which is over 50 feet below the top of the bluff at the hoist, measures thus:

<i>Coal seam at mine camp, Kachemak Bay.</i>		Ft. in.
Bony coal and clay		2 0
Clay shale		1 8
Coal		2 6
Clay parting		0 2
Coal		1 1
Total		7 5

Following is the section of the bed on which the tunnels were driven:

<i>Coal seam at mine camp, Kachemak Bay.</i>		Ft. in.
Coal		3 0
Clay parting		0 ½
Coal		1 11
Clay parting		0 1½
Coal		1 5
Total		6 6

Other seams of coal that lie below those named in the long section above are found below high tide off the point beyond Coal Creek.

The coal in the section at the mine camp is hard, compact, glossy lignite. It is clean, does not smut the hands, and tends to break into cubical fragments when dried.

COAL BEDS EAST OF HOMER SPIT.

The first prominent coal locality inside Homer spit is the Bradley seam, on the beach a short distance southwest of Fritz Creek, a small creek 6 miles northeast of the spit (Pl. III). The outcrop of the Bradley seam runs from the bluff obliquely across the beach with an average northward dip of about 15°. Although this seam aggregates

about 7 feet, there is only 18 inches of clear coal, the greater portion of the bed being made up of thin seams interbedded with leaf-bearing shale. It is said that J. A. Bradley drove a tunnel at this place several years ago, but it is now caved in.

From Fritz Creek eastward to McNeil Canyon the coal seams exposed in the sea bluff are mostly thin and of little value. In one stretch of 2 miles the section is almost entirely sandstone. This soon dips below sea level, giving place to a 100-foot section containing half a dozen coal seams, the thickest of which is 27 inches.

About 10 miles northeast of Homer coal is exposed in the canyon of McNeil Creek. Several years ago a Mr. Curtis drove two short tunnels on a 4-foot seam at a point 400 yards west of the canyon and a few feet above the beach. The seam is called the Curtis seam. A short wharf and coal bins were built and still remain. When the locality was visited in June, 1904, one tunnel was partly closed and full of water; the other, above the bins, was covered by a dirt slide. Iron-stained sandy clay forms the roof, and the floor is gray clay. In the bluff above the Curtis seam there are three other coals, separated by thick beds of clay or soft sandstone. The lowest of the three is nearly 4 feet thick and has only 4 inches of parting. The rocks lie nearly horizontal, so that this seam is found about 300 yards up the canyon, where it causes a small cascade 35 feet above high tide.

A short distance farther up the canyon, and 60 feet above tide, a 20-inch coal seam causes another cascade. From this seam to the top of the bluff the section measures 325 feet, and contains 21 feet 4 inches of coal. Four of the coal seams are 3 or more feet thick. Two hundred tons of coal were mined in McNeil Canyon in 1891, taken to San Francisco, and submitted to a series of tests.^a

The section on Cottonwood Creek, 2 miles beyond McNeil, consists largely of soft shale. It is reported that prospecting has been done here, but no traces of it were seen. In the canyon no coal seams over 2 feet thick were seen until at an elevation of 300 feet a bed appeared which seemed at a distance to have a thickness of 3 feet. The coal in this canyon is lighter, perhaps less compact, and dull. Some of it preserves its woody structure so perfectly that it will split in slabs and chips like wood.

A heavy sandstone layer conspicuous near the top of the bluff at Cottonwood Creek seems to be almost as high above the beach at Eastland Canyon, 1½ miles farther east. At the mouth of the canyon there are the ruins of three cabins, a short dock, and a small tramway which runs up the gulch 2,000 feet. Active mining exploration work was done here by M. B. Curtis, engineer in charge, from 1894 to 1897. One-half mile up the canyon the creek cascades over a coal seam which has the following section:

^a Dall, W. H., Coal and lignite of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, pp. 831-832.

Section of coal in Eastland Canyon, Kachemak Bay.

	Ft. in.
Coal.....	1 3
Clay.....	0 2
Coal.....	0 4
Clay and coal.....	1 3
Coal.....	2 6
Total.....	5 6

This seam is about 250 feet above tide, has a sandstone roof and clay floor, and dips north at an angle of 4° . The tunnel driven at the end of the tramway on this coal seam is choked at the mouth and was not accessible. Farther upstream, on the eastern fork, there is a coal seam 3 feet 2 inches thick at an elevation of 360 feet, and a vertical fault crosses the canyon, trending N. 45° W.

The next stream entering the bay by a deep canyon is 1 mile beyond Eastland. A 20-foot fall within a few rods of the beach suggests the name Falls Creek, given to it by the writer. A number of coal seams 1 to 2 feet thick are exposed in the bed of the stream. There are at least four which range in thickness from 3 to 6 feet. The coal in this canyon is fairly solid, but light and woody. It has a dull fracture and brown color, unlike the glossy lignite west of Homer spit. This character is noticeable from McNeil Canyon eastward.

From Falls Creek toward the head of the bay the strata dip at low angles toward the north. For some distance the upper part of the bluff is red, due to the baking of clay beds by the burning of coal seams. The coal-bearing formation is visible as far as the head of the bay, and a 3-foot seam of coal is reported 15 miles beyond the head of the bay, 200 feet above tide, on Sheep Creek.

Shoal water extending a half mile or more offshore makes access to the Kachemak Bay coal seams difficult, and the quality of the fuel is such that there is no large demand for it. Analyses of some of these coals are given on page 170.

The Kachemak Bay coals carry a large quantity of moisture and it seems probable that 15 to 20 per cent is the amount that would be held by the marketed coal. Dall's analyses for the same field average less than 12 per cent moisture, which is explained by the fact that his samples were kept in cloth bags and had a chance to dry. A recent experiment by W. F. Hillebrand showed that a coarse ground sample contained in a covered tin standing in the laboratory lost one-half per cent of moisture in a week.

The fuel ratio of the coal from this bay is low and its bulkiness is also an objection. It can be mined in large quantity without much difficulty and is an excellent house coal, but the demand for it is small in this region. This coal will make steam readily and might be used locally if it were offered for sale at the proper price. If put on the market, Kachemak Bay coal would have to compete with higher grade lignites

from Puget Sound and bituminous coal from Vancouver Island. It could do this successfully in a few Alaska markets if mined on such a large scale as to be sold at a low price, commensurate with its quality.

PORT GRAHAM.

The small bay of Port Graham, on the east side of Cook Inlet, lies halfway between Kachemak Bay and the southern end of Kenai Peninsula. The cove on the north side of Port Graham under Dangerous Cape was called Coal Bay by Portlock, who discovered coal here in 1786.^a

At the west end of a crescent-shaped beach behind Dangerous Cape is a low bluff, in which are exposed sedimentary rocks lying between igneous rocks 1,000 feet apart. The series is composed of sandstone, shale, clay, and coal. Two outcrops of coal were seen, one on the beach between high-tide and low-tide level and the other near the west end of the gravel beach at high-tide mark. A tunnel driven on the coal at this outcrop is now caved and inaccessible. At the mouth of the tunnel there are between 8 and 9 feet of coal, some of which is good and some bony. On top of the bluff, a short distance back from the beach and about in line with this tunnel, is the mouth of a large shaft. The dump here is small and shows no coal, from which it may be inferred that the shaft ended at no great depth. On the beach at the end of a log crib is the framework of a 6 by 10 foot shaft, in one corner of which are two vertical hollow logs, which may have been pump columns. An old Russian miner, who lived for many years at Seldovia and died there in May, 1904, at the age of about 95 years, said he had worked in this shaft. As he remembered it, the shaft was 180 feet deep and passed through five seams of coal, of which the first was about 5 feet thick, the three succeeding ones smaller, and the fifth, at the bottom of the shaft, was about 9 feet thick.^b Nothing is known of the extent of the workings in this shaft, although 2,700 tons are said to have been mined.^c The ruins of several large log buildings on the hill back of the shafts, and of a stone pier extending out at least 100 yards from the mouth of the tunnel on the beach, point to considerable activity in this bay at the time of the Russian occupancy, from 1855 to 1867.

The coal at Port Graham is lignite, black, brilliant, clean to handle, with conchoidal fracture. An analysis is given on page 170.

CAPE DOUGLAS.

Cape Douglas is at the southwestern entrance to Cook Inlet and terminates the prominent shoulder on the northeastern end of Alaska Peninsula. Rumors of the existence of coal in this vicinity led Dall

^a Portlock, Nathaniel: *A Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America*, 4th London, 1789, pp. 102-110.

^b Information furnished verbally by E. G. Wharf, of Seldovia.

^c *Bancroft*, H. H., *History of Alaska*, p. 694.

to visit the region in 1895,^a but he found no coal seam of any economic value. The writer was detained at Cape Douglas during the entire month of July, 1904, and had ample opportunity to investigate the geology of the cape and vicinity. The report that coal occurs here was based probably on the appearance of some beds of black shale which outcrop at one or two points in the sea bluff, and at a short distance closely resemble coal seams. The mountains on the mainland back of the cape are composed in part of sedimentary rocks, and show numerous beds which from the coast look like coal. An examination of the talus slopes and stream beds showed only black shale, and the conclusion was drawn that there is no coal seam of any value at Cape Douglas.

AMALIK HARBOR.

As time was limited and progress with the small sloop used as a means of conveyance was slow, it was impossible to examine each bay, and Amalik Harbor was passed by without entering. Dall has the following to say concerning it:^b

This locality is situated on the south shore of the peninsula, in about latitude 58° 5'. Behind Takli Island there is a good anchorage, well sheltered from all winds. The coal seams are on the main shore opposite the island and close to the entrance. The rocks are chiefly coarse sandstone, resting conformably on an andesitic agglomerate and containing andesitic pebbles. These sandstones have a thickness of 250 feet or more and dip northeast at an angle of about 30°. Low down in the series are strata of stream-bedded, sharp gravel, in layers about 5 feet thick, with three seams of impure coal, each about 18 inches thick. About 4 inches of this is pure glossy coal having a bituminous aspect. Unlike most Alaskan coals, it soils the hands when touched, and is said to be good for use in a blacksmith's forge. * * * The small dimensions of the seam, however, forbid anticipating any commercial future for it, though it may be useful for local purposes.

On the shore about 1 mile southwest of Takli Island there is a low bluff of sedimentary rocks. These are soft sandstone and fine conglomerate, with some shale. They are cut by dikes and sills of greenish, fine-grained andesite and basalt, and are more or less faulted. A seam of coal, exposed for 100 feet in the bluff, with shale roof and floor, was measured by the writer:

Section of coal near Amalik Harbor.

	Ft.	in.
Bony coal.....	0	6
Clay.....	0	2
Bony coal.....	1	8
Coal.....	0	2
Clay.....	0	2
Bony coal.....	0	3

^aCoal and lignite of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, p. 798.

^bOp. cit., p. 799.

	Ft.	in.
Coal.....	0	3
Clay.....	0	0½
Coal.....	0	2½
Clay.....	0	3
Coal.....	0	10
Bony coal.....	0	7
Total.....	5	1

A short distance farther down the beach a bed of carbonaceous material about 8 feet thick is exposed for 25 feet between faults. It is composed largely of bony coal, with a few 2-inch or 3-inch layers of hard, glistening coal. Although the thickness of these seams is several feet, it will be seen readily that because of their small extent and bony character they have no value.

KATMAI.

Katmai Bay is a few miles west of Amalik Harbor, on the south shore of Alaska Peninsula, in latitude 58°. It is reported^a that coal has been found on one or more of the trails which lead out from Katmai, but this has not yet been confirmed.

COLD BAY.

Rumors of coal at Cold Bay, 30 miles west of Katmai, seem to have little foundation. A careful investigation of the entire shore of the bay showed nothing in the way of coal excepting occasional streaks of bright, glistening carbon contained in Jurassic rocks on the shore. These bands of coal were several feet long and up to 2 inches thick.

UGASHIK LAKE.

Coal is reported on the southeastern side of the southern one of the Ugashik lakes by Mr. Mittendorf, a trader at Nushagak.^b This lake is 40 miles southwest of Cold Bay and back of Kialagvik Bay. The coal outcrops all over the side of the bluff on the lake. It is poor, resembling cannel coal in appearance, but has a rather high temperature of ignition. A. G. Maddren, collector for the National Museum, believes the deposit here is not lignite, but a mass of peat which has been baked or coked by a lava flow.

KODIAK ISLAND.

Reports from various sources confirm the presence of coal-bearing series in a number of places on this island. It was impossible for the writer to investigate them personally, and the following statements are based on the observations of others.

^a Tenth Census, Report on Alaska, p. 87.

^b Spurr, J. E., A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska: Twentieth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 7, p. 262.

At three points near the middle of the island on the eastern shore there are sandstones containing thin seams of lignite. These localities are the shores of Ugak Bay, Eagle Harbor at the native settlement of Orlova, and the northern shore of Kiliuda Bay next southward.^a It is reported^b that in a little bight off the entrance of Kiliuda Bay there are two coal seams, probably 6 to 8 inches thick. On the northern shore of the island coal is found along part of the shores of Uganik Bay and of Uganik Island in the bay, which opens into Shelikof Strait. Coal exists in a clay bank near the beach at Red River, which is a small stream on the south side of Cape Ikolik, the westernmost point of Kodiak Island.

SITKINAK ISLAND.

Coal occurs on the high island of Sitkinak,^c one of the Trinity Islands, at the southern end of the Kodiak group. In the rocks which outcrop boldly in a lagoon on the northeast side of the island there are a number of seams of coal, one of which is said^d to be 10 or 12 feet thick, standing vertically in a bluff 20 feet high. The deposit is somewhat limited in extent. Small schooners have sometimes visited this locality to get a boat load of coal, which can be obtained handily from the beach. It makes steam readily, but is inconveniently situated for access by large vessels. The almost constantly raging surf beating around the shallow coast is a serious obstacle.

ANIACHAK BAY.

The presence of coal seams in Aniakchak Bay is reported from several sources. It is understood that there is a seam of coal about 7 inches thick included in a 5-foot bed of carbonaceous shale. This coal is said to be clean, to burn with little flame or smoke, and to leave only a small amount of ash. Thus it seems to be of good quality.

CHIGNIK BAY.

Chignik Bay is a large reentrant on the south side of Alaska Peninsula, in longitude 158° and latitude 56° 20'. Coal has been mined constantly at one locality in the vicinity of this bay for nearly twelve years and has led to the search for other prospects. It is now known to occur in four places in this region: Chignik River, Whalers Creek, Thompson Creek, and Hook Bay.

The Alaska Packers' Association salmon cannery, near the mouth of the lagoon at the head of Chignik Bay, requires about 600 tons of coal a year for use in its towing steamer and several launches and for the machinery of the works, and for a number of years the fuel has been supplied from the mine on Chignik River.

^a Dall, *loc. cit.*, p. 800.

^b Information from P. W. Francis, of Seattle, Wash.

^c Eleventh Census, Report on Alaska, 1893, p. 78.

^d Information from P. W. Francis, of Seattle, Wash.

CHIGNIK RIVER.

The coal mine on Chignik River, which was hastily examined, is on the west bank, well up toward the mouth of the first lake, and about two hours distant, by steamer, from the Alaska Packers' Association cannery. The channels of the lagoon and river are so shallow that a boat drawing over 2 feet of water can not make the passage on less than half tide. The seam outcrops directly on the river bluff, comes to the surface of the ground in a ravine above the bluff, and has been traced inland more than half a mile. It was discovered in 1885,^a but it was not until 1893 that the company began to develop the mine.

The bed dips northeast at an angle of 20° and strikes N. 5° W. Two 6-foot tunnels have been driven on the seam, about 40 feet apart. The upper tunnel is about 250 feet long and has been widened to a width of 40 feet in the clear in some places, with a single crosscut to the lower tunnel. It is now abandoned, and work is being done only in the lower tunnel, which runs in nearly straight for 500 feet. At the face the tunnel strikes a roll in the floor which cuts out the greater part of the seam. Rooms have been opened on the upper side of the tunnel up to the roll, which runs diagonal to the direction of the tunnel, so that in the first room, which is about 150 feet from the entrance, the roll is 75 yards from the drift. The coal is carried from the breast of the rooms to the tunnel in chutes and taken out in tram cars, from which it is dumped directly on the barge.

A section of the seam measured in the tunnel is as follows:

Section of Chignik River coal seam.

	Ft.	in.
Dry bone, with thin coal streaks	0	3 to 9
Coal.....	0	6
Coal and dirt	0	8
Coal	1	0
Bony coal (gob)	1	5
Coal.....	1	4
Total.....	5	2

The roof of the seam, which is shale with thin streaks of coal, is very even and is overlain by sandstone. The floor, however, is not so regular, and a roll or swelling in it reduces the thickness of the seam at the end of the tunnel from 5 feet to 9 inches. It is possible that the roll, which is known to be rather long, may be narrow, and that a short tunnel driven through it would discover the full thickness of the seam on the other side. An analysis of this coal is given on page 170.

The coal is solid and bright, and comes out in good-sized chunks. When used under a boiler it has to be stoked very frequently to keep it burning fast, and the engineer at the cannery reported to Dall that

^aDall, W. H., Coal and lignite of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, p. 802.

118 pounds of Chignik coal equal 100 pounds of Wellington (B. C.) coal. Properly handled it is a fairly satisfactory steaming coal, although it makes a large amount of ash, and fires have to be cleaned much oftener than with Wellington coal.

Chignik River mine is worked throughout the year by two men without machinery, the coal being undercut by hand and shot down.

WHALERS CREEK.

Whalers Creek is a small stream that enters the lagoon from the north a short distance below the mouth of Chignik River. Coal is exposed for 600 feet along the northernmost of the three main branches of the creek.

The strike in this ravine is N. 35° E., and the dip is east at an angle of 21°. The section of the coal seam is as follows:

Section of coal on Whalers Creek.

	Ft.	in
Coal.....	1	0
Clay	0	1
Coal.....	0	8
Clay and bone	0	1
Coal.....	1	7
Bone.....	0	0½
Coal.....	1	0½
Bone and coal.....	0	7
Total	5	1

In appearance the coal is a lignite much the same as that mined at Chignik River, but the section of the bed is better, the partings being thin. A short prospect tunnel has been driven on the outcrop, but the property is rendered of little value by a series of faults which have broken the rocks into blocks. A fault about 500 feet below the tunnel and another 115 feet above it cut the coal out entirely. On the upstream side, about 40 feet above the tunnel, a vertical fault trending N. 45° W. throws the coal down 6 feet.

Half a mile south of this coal prospect a bed of fossil invertebrates was found in the ravine of the middle fork of Whalers Creek. T. W. Stanton reports them to be Upper Cretaceous. This locality lies between the coal on Whalers Creek and Chignik River, but its relation to the coal-bearing formation was not determined.

THOMPSON CREEK.

In the valley of Thompson Creek, which enters the head of Chignik Bay and is about 7 miles north-northwest from Chignik, there are several seams of coal. The only information available concerning the region is furnished by Chas. J. Brun, of Chignik, who states that there are three seams, of which the top one is 5 feet thick. About

60 feet below it is a seam showing 4 feet of clean coal, and again 40 feet lower is another seam about 3½ feet thick. Thompson Creek coal has the same appearance as that of Chignik River, being a fair grade of lignite.

HOOK BAY.

A curved recess on the north shore of Chignik Bay, about 12 miles northeast from Chignik, is known as Hook Bay. Coal is reported about 4 miles from the beach, on the right-hand fork of a stream which enters the bay. According to C. J. Brun, who is familiar with the locality, there are two seams of coal 5 and 6 feet thick separated by 2 feet of bony shale. He claims that this coal is superior to the others at Chignik Bay. It is free burning and makes yellow ash. The beds strike north and dip east at an angle of about 15°. The writer had no opportunity to visit the locality.

OTHER LOCALITIES.

Coal was seen at two other localities on Chignik Bay. Near the native village that stands 1 mile east of the Alaska Packers' Association cannery, a tunnel was driven several years ago about 20 feet on what appeared to be a 4-foot seam of coal. It proved to be alternate 4-inch layers of coal and dirt, and the work of mining being unprofitable it was abandoned.

At the head of the creek which enters Anchorage Bay near the old Hume cannery, there are carbonaceous shales in abundance, and one block of clear, bright coal, 6 inches thick was found. The bed from which it came appeared to pinch out into carbonaceous shale within a few yards.

HERENDEEN BAY.

Circumstances made it impossible to investigate the Herendeen Bay coal field during the summer of 1904, and the following statements were obtained by personal interviews with people who are familiar with the region.

Herendeen Bay is a branch of Port Moller, which is situated on the north side of Alaska Peninsula (opposite Shumagin Islands). It is reached from Portage Bay, on the southern side of the peninsula, by a trail about 9 miles long. An area 20 square miles in extent on the cape between Port Moller and Herendeen Bay is supposed to be underlain by coal, but the real extent may be much less.

Several companies^a have tried to develop the coal in this field, but without success, because the coal seam is cut off by faults, and its continuation could not be found. The latest attempt was in the summer of 1903. The drift previously begun on a seam 4 feet thick was driven 200 feet farther by a new company, making the face 250 feet

^aDall, *op. cit.*, p. 805.

from the mouth. About 125 feet from the mouth an entry was driven 75 feet long up the dip and a raise made from it to the surface, a distance of 30 feet. A level on the coal, run from this entry about 25 feet from the main drift, struck a fault at 15 feet. Believing that there was another bed of coal about 26 feet below the one being worked, a tunnel was started near the mouth of the entry and run in level against the rise for 108 feet. Several 10-inch to 15-inch seams were encountered, but none larger. The mine is over a mile from the sea and about 300 feet above tide. In April, 1904, the miners stopped work and seized the property for unpaid wages. A considerable quantity of lumber, rails, tools, hardware, etc., landed at Portage Bay, was never taken to the mine. ^a

Judging from the analysis given on page 170, this coal is bituminous in character.

It is reported that gas was encountered in such quantity in the mines as to make the use of safety lamps necessary.

UNGA ISLAND.

While the writer was at Chignik, G. C. Martin went to Unga to see the Apollo mine. He made notes on the lignite at Zachary Bay, Unga Island, and has written the report which follows:

Unga is the principal island of the Shumagin group which extends about 50 miles south and east from Portage Bay, Alaska Peninsula. The group lies half way between Kodiak and Unalaska islands. The eastern Shumagins, according to Dall, are granite, those in the middle of the group are largely composed of metamorphic quartzites and schistose rocks,^b while Unga contains volcanic rocks and Tertiary beds. It has been known for many years that these Tertiary strata contain coal seams.

The lignite of Unga Island is apparently restricted in area to the peninsula on the west side of Zachary Bay, or Coal Harbor, as it is more commonly called, a region about 6 or 8 square miles in extent. It occurs in the soft shale and sandstone of the Kenai formation, of Oligocene age. The Kenai formation is overlain by the Unga conglomerates, which are of Miocene age. These Tertiary rocks dip northwest at various angles, reaching in places 20°. They are adjoined on the south by crystalline rocks, principally andesites. The crystalline rocks may underlie the Tertiary sediments or may be intruded into them, or the contact may be one of faulting.

The following section, which was measured on the west shore of the bay near Mr. Tibbey's coal mine, shows the character of the Unga conglomerates and of that part of the Kenai formation which is above sea level.

Section on west shore of Coal Harbor.

	Ft.	in.
1. Conglomerate and sandstone.....	140	0
2. Shale and sandstone	20	0
3. Conglomerate of fine pebbles	68	0
4. Conglomerate of coarse pebbles.....	2	0
5. Sandy shale	1	0

^a Information concerning the work done by this company was obtained verbally from a miner who was employed at Herendeen Bay from February to April, 1904.

^b Dall, *op. cit.*, p. 807.

	Ft.	In.
6. Coal	6	6
7. Shale	12	0
8. Shale, with 4 thin coal seams.....	15	8
9. Shale and sandstone	50	0
10. Coal	1	11
11. Shale and sandstone	64	0
12. Shale, with 3 thin coal seams.....	6	6
13. Sandstone and shale	15	0
14. Shale and sandstone, with 2 thin coal seams.....	10	4
15. Sandstone	26	0
16. Shale, with numerous thin coal seams.....	25	0
17. Sandstone and concealed	45	0
18. Concealed to tide level	62	0
Total	570	11

The beds represented by Nos. 1 to 4 represent the Unga conglomerate and have been determined by Dall to be of Miocene age. The remaining strata belong in the Kenai formation and, according to Dall, are of Oligocene age.

The most promising of the seams is No. 6 of the above section, which has in detail the following section:

Section of coal seam on west shore of Coal Harbor.

	Inches.
Coal.....	2
Shale.....	1
Coal.....	12½
Sandy shale.....	4 to 7
Coal.....	17
Shale.....	½ to 2
Coal.....	6
Bone.....	2½
Shale.....	6
Coal.....	2
Shale.....	1
Coal.....	1
Shale.....	8 to 9
Coal (thickness reported).....	12+
Total.....	76 to 82

The upper part of this seam contains over 3 feet of coal of fair quality, in which the partings are not thick enough to interfere seriously with mining. The coal is a bright, clean lignite of sufficient firmness to stand handling without excessive crushing.

A group of thin seams of no economic importance is represented in No. 8. No. 10, a seam consisting of 23 inches of clean coal without partings, may prove to be workable. A tunnel which opened up this seam some years ago has now caved in. Another group of thin unimportant seams similar to No. 8 is represented in No. 12.

Only two seams known at present may be regarded as possibly of economic importance. These are lignites of fair quality, which compare not unfavorably with much coal that is sold on the Pacific coast.

If the coal is mined with sufficient care to keep it clean and a local market is secured, it would seem that it should be able to compete with the somewhat better but more expensive coals that are now being shipped to this part of Alaska.

SOUTH COAST FROM CHIGNIK BAY TO END OF PENINSULA.

Other points on the peninsula where coal occurs in small amount are Coal Cape, near Mitrofanía Island, west longitude 159° ; Portage Bay, $160^{\circ} 35'$; Beaver or Otter Bay and Coal Bay, $161^{\circ} 40'$, west of Shumagin Islands. Nothing is known of the coal at these localities, but it is assumed to be of the same character as that found farther east along the peninsula; it occurs probably in thin seams.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The chain of islands that extends westward from Alaska Peninsula is composed largely of volcanic material but contains some sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Lignite-bearing beds are supposed to occur on several of the islands, the supposition being drawn inferentially from reports of localities where amber has been found. The only island on which coal is said to exist^a is Akun, which is on the south side of Unimak Pass. It is probable that thin seams of lignite of limited extent may be found in the Aleutian Islands, but as far as present information goes it is doubtful whether any of them may be commercially valuable.

ANALYSES.

In the following table proximate analyses of coal from most of the fields in southwestern Alaska are given. These were all made in the chemical laboratory of the U. S. Geological Survey, with the exception of the analysis of Matanuska coal made by C. C. Bogardus, of Seattle, Wash. The samples from Kachemak Bay, Port Graham, and Chignik River were collected by the writer. Each sample represents the commercially valuable portion of a seam. These samples were washed and dried several hours in the open air before crushing and quartering, and sealed in tin cans, so there was little chance for evaporation during the six months which elapsed before they were analyzed. Two sets of analyses were made, one from samples ground in a coffeemill, and the other ground to powder in an agate mortar. The analyses of the coarse-ground samples are believed to represent more closely the condition of the coal as it would be mined and marketed, and are given below. Five analyses, made by George Steiger, are from samples collected by W. H. Dall in 1895. They were "taken from the seam and tied in bags of stout duck, and analyzed immediately on arrival at headquarters"^b several months later.

^a Dall, op. cit., p. 811.

^b Dall, op. cit., p. 827.

Analyses of coals from southwest Alaska.

Sample No.	Locality.	Mois- ture.	Vol. comb. matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sul- phur.	Fuel ratio.	Analyst.
		<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	
	Matanuska River.....	1.15	22.50	69.34	6.42	0.89	3.06	C. C. Bogardus.
3	Kachemak Bay, mine camp.	20.87	40.71	33.29	5.18	.36	.81	W. T. Schaller.
4	Kachemak Bay, mine camp.	19.26	43.95	28.74	8.05	.32	.63	Do.
7	Kachemak Bay, mine camp.	19.22	41.22	31.96	7.60	.38	.77	Do.
8	Kachemak Bay, Curtis seam.	18.92	37.62	28.59	14.87	.46	.76	Do.
9	Kachemak Bay, McNeil Canyon.	21.54	39.10	30.26	9.10	.34	.75	Do.
10	Kachemak Bay, Eastland Canyon.	19.29	40.31	33.11	7.29	.27	.82	Do.
1	Port Graham.....	16.87	37.48	39.12	6.53	.39	1.04	Do.
	Amalik Harbor.....	1.62	36.56	52.92	8.90	.75	1.45	Geo. Steiger.
	Kodiak Id., Red River.....	12.31	51.48	33.80	2.41	.17	.66	Do.
	Chignik River.....	2.72	39.92	43.76	13.60	2.15	1.12	W. T. Schaller.
	Herendeen Bay.....	3.43	39.00	47.40	10.17	.44	1.21	Geo. Steiger.
	Unga, upper seam.....	11.26	40.51	41.24	6.99	2.17	1.02	Do.
	Unga, lower seam.....	10.58	66.21	15.26	7.95	.56	.23	Do.

Sample 3 in the above table was taken from the outcrop of the 2-foot 9-inch seam near the west end of the Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company Railroad, Kachemak Bay; sample 4 came from 50 feet inside tunnel No. 3 at the mine camp; sample 7 represents 30 inches of a 4½-foot bed occurring below tide about 500 feet off shore near Coal Creek; sample 8 was cut from the outcrop of the Curtis seam 400 yards west of McNeil Canyon; sample 9 is from a 4-foot seam found 300 yards from the beach up McNeil Canyon; sample 10 is from the lower 30-inch bench of a 5½-foot coal seam, on which a tunnel was driven in Eastland Canyon, and sample 1 was taken from the outcrop below tide at Port Graham.

These analyses show that the Matanuska coal is by far the best obtained at any of the localities described, but the writer does not know how representative it is of the seam or field. The field is 50 miles from tide water and several hundred miles from any present source of demand, and, seemingly, can hardly compete as a steam coal in outside markets with the semianthracite and bituminous coal which has been found at Controller Bay, but may find special markets if it proves adaptable for smelter use.

In the next table are given averages of analyses of Kachemak Bay and Unga coals in comparison with competing coals from Vancouver Island and Puget Sound:

Averages of analyses of Pacific coast and Alaska coals.

Number of analyses.	Locality.	Moisture.	Vol. comb. matter.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.
		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
6	Kachemak Bay ^a	19.85	40.48	30.99	8.67	0.35
2	Unga Island ^b	10.92	53.36	28.25	7.47	1.36
5	Controller Bay ^c	2.18	12.76	74.33	10.73	.93
5	Comox, ^d Vancouver Island.....	1.25	26.87	58.74	11.76	1.38
4	Nanaimo, ^d Vancouver Island.....	2.10	34.68	54.47	8.09	.66
10	Washington ^e	4.43	31.60	56.01	7.45	.....
17	Coos Bay, ^f ^g Oregon.....	10.22	44.19	38.91	7.35	.90

^a W. T. Schaller, above, p. 170.

^b Dall, Coal and lignite of Alaska: Seventeenth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, p. 828.

^c Martin, G. C., Bering River coal fields: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 225, p. 374.

^d Annual Report of Minister of Mines, 1902, British Columbia, p. H 262.

^e Smith, Coal fields of the Pacific coast: Twenty-second Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 3, p. 490.

^f *Ibid.*, p. 510.

^g Diller, Geology of northwest Oregon: Seventeenth Ann. Rept., U. S. Geol. Survey, pt. 1, p. 504.

MARKET.

The present market for coal in southwestern Alaska is largely at Valdez, Seward, Dutch Harbor, and the salmon canneries along Alaska Peninsula, on Kodiak Island, and in Bristol Bay. Most of the canneries use Wellington (British Columbia) coal brought from the States as ballast in their own ships. It costs them about \$5 a ton at Seattle and \$7 at San Francisco. A large market supplying fuel for steamers may be developed at Valdez and Dutch Harbor in the future. Passenger steamers and revenue cutters get Wellington coal at these points for \$12 a ton. The completion of the Alaska Central Railroad would make Seward a large town, with increasing demand for fuel, and, if the Matanuska River coal proves abundant and desirable, might make Seward a coaling station for ocean vessels.

In view of the very high grade of the coal which has been found at Controller Bay and which may soon be in competition with the Pacific coast bituminous coals, it hardly seems possible that any of the southwestern Alaska lignites have a bright future, unless there should be a local demand for their use in gas engines, for which there is some reason to believe they are adapted. The development of an extensive copper mining and smelting industry in Prince William Sound, which may be looked for at some future date, will afford another market for fuel, but the demand will be for a coking coal. It seems possible that the Matanuska coal will meet this requirement.

COAL FIELDS OF THE CAPE LISBURNE REGION.^a

By ARTHUR J. COLLIER.

INTRODUCTION.

Cape Lisburne is a bold headland which marks the northwestern extremity of a great land mass which projects into the Arctic Ocean from the western coast of Alaska between latitudes 68° and 69°. It is 160 miles north of the Arctic Circle and 300 miles in a direct line from Nome, and is the only point north of Bering Straits where hills above 1,000 feet in height approach the sea. This peninsula can be conveniently termed the Cape Lisburne region. In outline it roughly resembles a hand, of which Cape Lisburne forms the knuckle and Point Hope, about 40 miles southwest of Cape Lisburne, the index finger, pointing west. The Point Hope Peninsula is a triangular area about 11 miles wide at its base, next the main land, that extends 16 miles out to sea. It consists of two low sandspits which converge and meet near the point, the space between being occupied in part by a lagoon called Marryat Inlet and in part by the delta of the Kukpuk River. It is therefore a typical cusped foreland. East of the Point Hope foreland there is a range of hills called the Lisburne Mountains, which extend from Cape Lisburne southward to Cape Thompson, and at their highest point probably attain an elevation of 2,500 feet.

East of the Lisburne Range there is a region of rolling hills and ridges, usually below 800 feet in elevation, which extends eastward for an undetermined distance. The trend of the ridges and many of the valleys is dependent on the bed-rock structures.

The drainage of the region is effected mainly by one large river, called the Kukpuk, whose basin occupies most of the interior portion. It rises about 60 miles southeast of Cape Lisburne and discharges into Marryat Inlet. Thetis Creek and Pitmegea River are two smaller streams which drain a region lying north of the Kukpuk basin and discharge into the Arctic Ocean 33 and 40 miles, respectively, east of Cape Lisburne.

^a Abstract of bulletin in preparation.

A settlement at Point Hope, including a mission and several whaling stations, contains about 250 Eskimos and 20 white men, all of whom are dependent on the fisheries or the fur trade. The mineral resources of the region, which are as yet undeveloped, consist of the coal deposits to be described.

These coal fields are accessible only by sea from July to October, inclusive. There is no harbor or protection for sea-going vessels, but in calm weather, or when the winds are from the south, coal can be boated or lightered to ships anchored from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles off shore.

The nearest protected harbor is Kotzebue Sound, about 200 miles southeast, near which there are several gold-mining camps of considerable importance. The whole region is exceedingly bleak and dreary. It is far beyond the northern limit of spruce timber and even the willows are stunted, the largest seen in the most sheltered places being not over 4 feet high. The nearest standing timber suitable for mining purposes is at the mouth of the Noatak, 150 miles southeast.

HISTORY AND EXPLORATION.

Captain Cook discovered and named the cape in the year 1778, but coal was first reported in the region by Mr. A. Collie, who accompanied Captain Beechey to the Arctic Ocean in 1826 and 1827. The point of discovery by Mr. Collie was near Cape Beaufort, an unimportant feature of the coast line 70 miles east of Cape Lisburne. Messrs. Belcher and Collie, of the Beechey expedition, also collected paleontological materials and made notes on the geology at Cape Lisburne and Cape Thompson.

During the last twenty-five years whalers have often replenished their fuel supply from these coal beds, the points most frequently visited being Corwin Bluff, 28 miles east of Cape Lisburne, where the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*, Captain Hooper commanding, took on 20 tons of coal in 1881, and the Thetis mine, 36 miles east of Cape Lisburne, where the revenue cutter *Thetis* coaled in 1888 and 1889.

The discovery of gold at Nome in 1898 drew attention to these deposits as possible sources of fuel for the mines of Seward Peninsula, and several companies were organized to exploit them. Large areas of coal land were staked and several cargoes of coal, probably in all more than 1,000 tons, were mined and sold at Nome in 1900 and 1901, since which time the production has been merely nominal.

Schrader,^a of the United States Geological Survey, visited Corwin Bluff in 1901 at the end of his field season in northern Alaska and collected notes on the geology of the region from various prospectors.

On account of the economic importance of the coal deposits and the scientific interest in the geologic formations, a more detailed

^aSchrader, F. C., A reconnaissance in northern Alaska in 1901: Prof. Paper U. S. Geol. Survey No. 20, 1904, pp. 109-114.

examination of the field was undertaken by the United States Geological Survey in 1904. The party for this purpose was landed at Corwin Bluff on July 23, and after examining the coast line from Cape Beaufort to Point Hope sailed from the latter point on August 22. The party consisted of the writer, who was in charge, Chester Washburne and C. J. Hutchinson, field assistants, and Joseph Edge, boatman, all of whom rendered untiring and efficient service and contributed in a greater or less degree to the fund of information obtained.

The important economic result of this expedition is the demonstration (1) that the coal fields are much more extensive than has generally been supposed, and (2) that there are two distinct coal-bearing formations in the region. One of these formations lies east of Cape Lisburne and contains low-grade bituminous coal of Mesozoic age; the other lies south of the cape and contains high-grade bituminous coal of Paleozoic age.

GEOLOGY.

The hard rock formations of this region fall readily into two groups, the Paleozoic and the Mesozoic, whose distribution is indicated by the topographic features, since the Paleozoic rocks produce the high relief of the Lisburne Range, while the Mesozoic rocks underlie the undulating lowlands northeast of these mountains.

PALEOZOIC FORMATIONS.

Heavy calcareous sandstones and interbedded slates which occur on the west side of the Lisburne Mountains constitute what is probably the oldest formation of the region. They are exposed in sea cliffs over a stretch of about 15 miles north of Marryat Inlet. The sandstone beds range in thickness from 1 to 10 feet, while the slates are usually thinner. Their total thickness has not been determined, though it is certainly not less than 1,000 feet. The structure consists of a series of broad, open folds, the dips rarely exceeding 30°. Being massive beds, the strains to which they have been subjected have been taken up in two sets of well-defined joint plains and a slaty cleavage in the softer members. The sandstones often present schistose phases and contain secondary mica. This formation is Paleozoic, probably pre-Carboniferous in age, but no fossils have been found in it.

The sandstone is conformably overlain by a series of slates, shales, cherts, and limestones of Carboniferous age, a part of which has been called the Lisburne formation."

These rocks form the sea cliffs from Cape Dyer to a point 3 miles east of Cape Lisburne (a distance of about 20 miles), the greater part

^aSchrader, F. C., A reconnaissance in northern Alaska in 1901: Prof. Paper U. S. Geol. Survey No. 20, pp. 62-67.

of the cliffs at Cape Thompson, and the main mass of the Lisburne Mountains. The series consists of divers beds which fall into three groups: (1) A lower group consisting of slates, shales, and limestones, containing several coal beds and yielding Paleozoic fossil plants; (2) a median group of black cherts, slates, shales, and cherty limestones containing marine bivalve fossils, the most common being an *aviculopecten*; (3) an upper group of massive limestones of great thickness, made up largely of coral, and seeming to shade off into massive white cherts.

The shaly members are often closely crumpled, while the more massive beds present broad, open folds complicated by frequent thrust faults, making the stratigraphy difficult to decipher. The prevailing structures, indicated by strikes and fault planes, seem to extend south-eastward nearly parallel to the trend of the Lisburne Range. The total thickness of the coal-bearing member is not very great, probably not exceeding a few hundred feet, though data for a satisfactory estimate of thickness are wanting on account of the intense crumpling to which the beds have been subjected. Fossil plants of a type common in the Paleozoic coal beds of the eastern United States have been found in the black slates associated with the coal.

MESOZOIC FORMATIONS.

The relation of the Paleozoic to the Mesozoic rocks could not be determined, for, at the contact, faulting has brought older beds above the younger.

The Mesozoic rocks occur on the coast about 3 miles east of Cape Lisburne and extend beyond the limits of the area covered by this investigation. They consist of two members, of which the older is coal-bearing while the younger is not only destitute of coal but also of fossils.

The coal-bearing member, which has been called the Corwin formation, begins on the coast line about 26 miles east of Cape Lisburne and about 2 miles west of Corwin Bluff. From this point it extends eastward to and beyond Cape Beaufort, the eastern limit of the area comprised in this investigation. This formation consists of rather thin-bedded shales, sandstones, and conglomerates. The shales, which form the greater part of the section, vary from greenish-brown calcareous to black carbonaceous beds, and in texture from mud stones to fine-grained sandy shales.

The sandstones occur at infrequent intervals through the formation, in beds usually less than 10 feet in thickness. Their outcrops form low ridges, which are easily traceable over eroded areas. The conglomerates are made up mainly of quartz and chert pebbles, ranging in diameter from one-half to 4 inches. A conglomerate bed about 15 feet thick, which reaches the coast at Corwin Bluff, makes a distinct ridge

from 100 to 200 feet high, which has been traced southeastward for about 15 miles, giving a definite key to the stratigraphy of a portion of the field.

The thickness of the Corwin formation exposed along the coast near Corwin Bluff is not less than 15,000 feet. The base of the formation has not been observed, but it probably rests unconformably on the Paleozoic rocks.

Fossil plants collected from it indicate that the age is Jurassic.

The structure consists of several broad synclines and anticlines, the dips of the beds varying from 0° to 60° . There is no evidence of faulting other than minor shearing movements parallel with the bedding planes.

The Corwin formation is conformably overlain by a more arenaceous series of sandstones and shales in which neither coal beds nor fossils have been found. The contact of these rocks with the Corwin rocks may be seen about 2 miles west of Corwin Bluff, whence it extends southeastward for several miles to the limit of the area investigated. The western limit of the formation is a well-defined fault line extending southeastward from a point on the coast 3 miles east of Cape Lisburne, where the formation is in contact with the Paleozoic, which is overthrust. The structure of this formation increases in complexity from its base at the top of the Corwin formation as this fault is approached; there are intense crumpling and numerous minor thrust faults. For this reason it is impossible to estimate the thickness of the formation, but the evidence obtained indicates that its minimum thickness is not less than 5,000 feet.

QUATERNARY FORMATIONS.

Pleistocene and Recent deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and ground ice occur at a number of places in the region, the largest area being about 88 square miles in the Point Hope foreland, already described. A part of this area is said to be underlain by ground ice.

Smaller Quaternary deposits occur near the mouth of Thetis Creek, at Cape Sabine, at Cape Beaufort, and in the valley of the Pitmegea River.

Where such deposits occur along the coast, cliffs are formed by the undercutting of the surf, in which ground ice is often exposed beneath beds of peat, silt, or talus from the higher hills.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE COAL FIELDS.

MESOZOIC COAL FIELD.

Geology, topography, and extent.—The Mesozoic coal-bearing formation, described on page 175, outcrops along the coast from a point 26 miles east of Cape Lisburne eastward for 40 miles to Cape Beaufort, beyond which point the hills recede from the coast. The formation

probably continues northeastward for an undetermined distance, since it is known to occur at Wainwright Inlet, 120 miles beyond Cape Beaufort, where it contains coal seams and has yielded fossils. Throughout this distance coal fragments are found on the beach, where they have been pushed up by the ice, and pieces of coal have also been dredged up from the sea floor. Similar coals are reported to occur at the headwaters of the Colville and Ikpikpuk (Chipp) rivers, 300 miles east of Cape Lisburne.

The southern boundary of the coal-bearing formation runs southeastward from the coast for about 10 miles, beyond which point it probably turns southward. Coal is reported in the interior 20 miles south of Cape Beaufort, so that it is safe to say that the area of coal land in the Lisburne region is not less than 300 square miles, and is probably very much more than that.

The topography of this field consists of low rounded hills and ridges, usually less than 600 feet in elevation. The ridges and drainage are determined by the bed rock structure.

Investigations the past season indicate that there are not less than 40 coal beds in the formation, aggregating about 150 feet of coal, and the croppings of many other beds have probably been overlooked. The coal beds, however, are undeveloped, and exact measurements were in most cases impossible. Coal has been mined from a group of beds at Corwin Bluff and from another at Thetis mine, and croppings of coal have also been observed at many other places, the first discoveries being near Cape Beaufort.

Corwin group.—Corwin Bluff, a sea cliff 200 feet high, is about 28 miles east of Cape Lisburne. The highest part of the bluff rises sheer from the water, but about half a mile west of it there are narrow rocky beaches along the foot of the cliff, and a few hundred yards east there is a short sand beach at the mouth of a small creek. The bluff is at the seaward end of a ridge formed by the cropping of the conglomerate bed which has been already noted as giving a definite key to the stratigraphy. The coal beds of the Corwin group are near this bluff and stratigraphically lie both above and below the conglomerate. They strike N. 75° W., and dip SW. from 30° to 40°.

The highest coal seam noted in the series outcrops in the sea cliff $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Corwin Bluff. It is exposed by a recent rock slide from the cliff and contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of coal without partings. The roof and floor are soft shales or shaly sandstones.

A second seam, which has yielded some coal, is about 1,000 feet lower stratigraphically, the intervening beds being shales, which contain several coal seams either too small or too impure to be of value. This bed outcrops in the sea cliff three-fourths of a mile west of the Corwin Bluff, and is developed by a tunnel about 40 feet long, driven without

timbers. The coal in the face of the tunnel is solid and, though frozen, does not break up greatly on exposure to the air. The seam is 5 feet thick and has two thin clay partings, one 1 foot from floor, the other about the middle of the vein. The roof is shaly sandstone, which stands well without timbers. The floor is hard clay shale. A few feet below this seam there is a second undeveloped seam two or three feet thick.

The next bed of importance is about 500 feet lower stratigraphically, the intervening beds being shales that contain four or five small, unimportant coal seams. This bed is probably the original Corwin vein, and has yielded a considerable amount of coal. It has been developed by a tunnel from the sea cliff and an air shaft from the level surface above the cliff, which is about 75 feet above the sea. In the summer of 1904 the entrance to the tunnel was closed by a great mass of ice, the remnant of snow drifts formed during the preceding winter, and the air shaft was filled with water, so that the workings were inaccessible and the coal bed could not be measured. It is reported to have a total thickness of 16 feet, of which 7 feet is clear coal, with no partings, while the remainder contains several partings and is without value.

Below this bed there are shales for about 1,000 feet above the conglomerate bed that forms Corwin Bluff. In this shale there are eight veins of coal, indicated by croppings, which could not be examined in detail, their exposures in the cliffs being inaccessible. Three of these veins are over 4 feet thick. One of them, which immediately overlies the conglomerate, appears from the sea to be about 30 feet thick and to contain impure coal. Another, said to be about 12 feet thick, and a third 4 feet thick are reported to yield clean coal of good quality.

Immediately below the Corwin Bluff conglomerate and between it and a massive sandstone is an irregular bed, which is reported to have produced about 500 tons of coal during one season. This bed has been affected by shearing movements of the inclosing strata. In other parts of the series the inclosing shales are soft beds which have yielded equally to shearing strains, so that the coal beds have remained unaltered; but in this case, the conglomerate and sandstone beds being rigid, the whole effect of such forces has been felt by the coal bed which lies between them. The coal bed appears in the face of the bluff as a series of lenses. The coal itself shows evidence of shearing, but is obtained in large pieces. Since this bed was worked the face of the bluff has fallen down, making the coal inaccessible.

The next bed of importance in the series outcrops in the sea cliff about 1,000 feet east of Corwin Bluff, and is stratigraphically 400 feet below the conglomerate bed, the intervening strata being sandstones and shales containing many plant remains and one small coal bed below the irregular one noted above. The section of the coal bed

from the top down is as follows: Clean coal, 1 foot; black shale, 1 foot; clean coal, 4 feet. The coal from the upper and lower benches is about alike. The roof of this bed is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of black shale, and above this lies shaly sandstone. The floor of the bed is black shale 2 feet thick, below which is 1 foot of impure limestone. This bed has been partially opened at the top of the cliff, which is about 100 feet high. It has yielded to whaling ships some coal that is said to have been of good quality. The face of the cliff up to a height of 75 feet above the sea was covered in July and August, 1904, with snow and ice, the remnant of snowdrifts accumulated the winter before.

Thetis group.—The coal beds of the Thetis group outcrop along the coast 6 miles east of Corwin Bluff near a sandstone cliff about 30 feet high, the seaward end of a low ridge which continues inland in a southeast direction. This cliff is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cape Sabine and 2 miles east of the mouth of Thetis Creek. The strike here is N. 60° W. and the dip about 20° toward the southwest. The coal beds are stratigraphically about 8,000 feet below the lowest bed of the Corwin group. The intervening shales and sandstones carry some scattering coal beds, but none that are known to be of economic importance. The coal is reported to have been first worked by a whaleman, who found all the accessible beds at Corwin Bluff already occupied by the crews of other ships and was directed to this place by natives. The U. S. revenue cutter *Thetis* coaled here in 1888. It is reported that when the coal was discovered a large outcrop extended across the beach standing above the sand and that a considerable amount was easily obtained. In 1904 extensive snowdrifts covered the beaches and the cliff face, so that no bed was seen outcropping on the beach.

The original Thetis vein, which was worked in 1888, probably overlies the massive sandstone which forms the cliff noted. Croppings on the level ground above the bluff indicate two coal beds of considerable thickness, with 15 or 20 feet of shale between. Reports of the workings indicate that the vein has a thickness not less than 6 feet. In about 700 feet of dark shales, underlying the sandstone bed, 10 coal beds were noted, only 2 of which are of possible economic value. The first of these is about 250 feet below the Thetis bed and outcrops about 100 feet east of the high sandstone cliff. It contains 4 feet of clean coal without partings. The second is about 200 feet lower in the stratigraphic column and outcrops about 600 feet farther east. It contains 3 feet of clean coal without partings.

Beds below the Thetis group.—Below the beds of the Thetis group there are 3,000 feet of shales and sandstones in which several coal beds have been noted, but none of commercial value.

East of Cape Sabine.—East of Cape Sabine the structure probably causes a repetition of the beds described above, but the work has not been sufficiently detailed to identify them. The coal-bearing forma-

tion is not exposed in the sea cliffs, and the croppings in the interior are not well defined. Croppings of half a dozen or more coal beds were seen south of a camp 10 miles east of Cape Sabine. One of these which was well exposed was found to be over 4 feet thick. The beds strike N. 80° E. and dip north at angles varying from 20° to 40°.

Cape Beaufort field.—The occurrence of coal at Cape Beaufort, 40 miles east of the Corwin Bluff, was noted by Mr. Collie seventy-five years ago. At this point there is a hill 500 feet high, but the cliff is made up of Quaternary gravels, ground ice, and talus from the hill, so that there are no good exposures. In the hasty examination made last summer the croppings of no less than 4 coal beds were discovered on this hill, but no measurable exposures were found. Mr. F. C. Schrader, who visited the locality in 1901, reported seeing a partially developed coal bed 6 feet thick one-eighth mile from the coast. The beds strike south 45° east and dip southwest at an angle of 20°.

Inland extension.—The present investigation was necessarily confined to a strip a few miles wide along the coast, but, as has been already pointed out, the inland extension of the coal field can be reasonably inferred from topographic evidence. Residents of the region who have made the trip from Point Hope to Cape Sabine, by way of the Kukpuk and Pitnegea rivers, report finding coal at their camp on the portage between these rivers. This camp could not have been less than 20 miles inland and southeast of Cape Sabine.

Character of Mesozoic coal.—Analyses which have been made of a number of samples of these coals indicate that the coals are noncoking bituminous and scarcely better than lignites.

The average of the analyses of samples taken from six of the beds described is as follows:

Average of six analyses of Mesozoic coals from Cape Lisburne. *

[Samples taken by A. J. Collier; analyses by W. T. Schaller.]

Fixed carbon	47.43
Volatile combustible matter	36.95
Moisture	10.79
Ash	5.16
Sulphur .....	.50
Fuel ratio	1.28

It is reported that these coals have not given complete satisfaction for steaming purposes. Though they burn readily and produce steam quickly, they are of low specific gravity and are not lasting. It takes about double the amount of this coal, as compared with Comax coal, to maintain a given pressure. It burns with little smoke, but produces a large amount of ash and cinder.

Conditions of mining and development.—There are no permanent developments or conveniences of mining at any of the places where coal has been obtained. When the mines were operated by the whal-

ing fleet the ships steamed up and anchored, sending their crews ashore to mine coal. The coal was dug from the croppings wherever it was convenient. Everything black was sacked up and sent on board. In 1900 and 1901 the Arctic Development Company and the Corwin Trading Company attempted to mine a little more systematically, but as the work was largely done by Eskimos and directed by men inexperienced in coal mining it is doubtful if the product was a fair indication of what the mines would produce if properly developed. Since 1900 a few white men remaining at Corwin Bluff have attempted to mine coal during the winter by short tunnels driven in from the face of the sea cliff.

The results have been unsatisfactory, since the sacked coal piled on the cliff was covered by snowdrifts, which turned to ice, making the coal inaccessible when the ships arrived in the summer. The development of the coal beds from some point back of the cliffs would not be difficult, because of their perfect regularity. If they were properly opened, there is no reason why the mines could not be worked all winter. One obstacle to such development is the absence of timber, but by leaving large pillars this difficulty could be partly overcome.

Coal mined and sacked in winter would be available for shipment in summer if piled at places where the snowdrifts do not form. During the summer months only calm days can be used for boating coal off to the ships. Strong north or northeast winds make landings impossible, and strong south winds also make the work difficult. During thirty days, from July 22 to August 22, 1894, there were thirteen days on which the surf was too high for landing, and several more when strong south winds would make the use of a line necessary. A limited amount of coal mined here would probably find a ready sale to whaling ships, and a larger amount could be disposed of in the mining camps about Kotzebue Sound.

PALEOZOIC COAL FIELDS.

Location.—The Paleozoic coal-bearing formation outcrops in several small areas along the coast south of Cape Lisburne, on the Kukpuk River, about 15 miles from the coast, and on the coast at Cape Thompson. The inland extensions and outlines of these areas have not been determined, owing to the short time available for studying them. These coal beds were not reported by any of the early explorers, and they have not been worked to any extent by whalers. They were first recognized as distinct from the Mesozoic coals by A. G. Maddren, who visited one of the localities in 1900.^a Small amounts of the coal have been tested in galley stoves, and a few tons have been mined for use at the Point Hope Whaling Station, but no large amounts have been mined and no analyses have been made.

^aProf. Paper U. S. Geol. Survey No. 20, p. 113.

South of Cape Lisburne.—Four miles^a south of Cape Lisburne black, coal-bearing shales outcrop for about half a mile in a cliff about 50 feet high, back of a narrow beach. The locality is near the mouth of a large creek, at which vessels have occasionally taken water. On the south side the shales are in contact with massive limestones, which are faulted over them. The outcrop of the formation extends inland in a southeast direction, but its limits have not been determined. The shales are very much crumpled, and the inclosed coal beds are often sheared, so that no continuous bed remains, but the coal occurs in lenticular masses along fault planes. Maddren reports seeing a 4-foot or 5-foot coal bed which outcropped continuously for several hundred yards inland and dipped north at an angle of 60°. Small amounts of coal have been mined from the lenses noted above, and Washburne reports seeing on the ground a pile of coal which was mined and sacked previous to 1904.

Cape Lewis field.—About a mile south of Cape Lewis, which is a promontory nearly 1,000 feet high, 11 miles south of Cape Lisburne, there is a second exposure of coal-bearing shales which outcrop for half a mile in a low cliff back of the beach. These shales carry, in addition to the coal, abundant fossil plants of Paleozoic type. Except in this cliff no outcrops of coal have been observed, though there are occasional croppings of black shale for 3 miles southward to Cape Dyer. The coal-bearing shales are overlain by thin-bedded limestones and black cherts and slates, which are in turn overlain by the massive limestones of Cape Lewis. They appear to rest conformably on the massive sandstone of which Cape Dyer is composed.

The extension of the formation inland has not been determined. From topographic evidence it seems to extend southeastward and to connect with the area of similar rocks exposed south of Cape Dyer. The croppings of three beds of coal occur at a point about 2 miles south of Cape Lewis.

The upper bed strikes N. 75° E. and dips northward at an angle of 40°. It is 4 feet thick, but is considerably crushed and only fine material can be obtained from the croppings. The seam has one small, indistinct parting near the middle. It could not be traced back from the coast on account of a heavy covering of chert and limestone débris. The roof of this bed is a hard, siliceous slate; the underlying beds are black slates. Two smaller beds, which could not be measured, outcrop south of this at intervals of about 50 yards. The coal beds at this point have not been developed and have yielded no coal. Though only one bed of sufficient thickness to mine has been discovered it is probable that a small amount of development would uncover several beds, some of which may be thick enough to work. The structure at this place does not seem greatly complicated.

^aThis description is based on the work of Chester Washburne. The locality was not visited by the writer.

Cape Dyer field.—A third area of these coal-bearing rocks reaches the coast south of Cape Dyer, where the coal beds are exposed in a low cliff which is nearly continuous from Cape Dyer to the high bluff called the Ears, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Cape Dyer is about 16 miles south of Cape Lisburne. Seen from the north it appears as an isolated butte standing out in the sea, the land back of it being much lower. The coal-bearing rocks probably connect across back of the high point with the area above mentioned, south of Cape Lewis.

The coal-bearing rocks consist of black shales and slates interbedded with limestone. At the north end of this exposure they overlie the massive sandstones of Cape Dyer with apparent conformity. At the south end of the exposure the sandstones overlie the shales, the contact relation being a well-defined thrust fault. Where exposed in the sea cliff the shales and interbedded limestones are very much crumpled and often faulted. Coal beds outcrop at several places, but it is impossible to determine their number, since some of them may be repeated. The largest bed seen measures 40 inches and dips southward at an angle of 50° . The coal is more or less crushed and only small pieces can be obtained from the croppings.

Only one of the other beds presented a measurable exposure—a bed 1 foot thick, about three-fourths of a mile south of Cape Dyer. The coal from this bed was obtained in large pieces. Mr. S. J. Marsh reports that in 1900 a schooner on which he was a passenger took about a ton of coal from this place for use in the galley stove. There are no developments and no indications that the coals have been worked. Development will be difficult and mining will be expensive in this area on account of the disturbed condition of the beds.

Kukpuk River.—Coal beds probably of Paleozoic age outcrop on the Kukpuk River, about 15 miles from its mouth. These have not been examined by the writer, though the occurrence of the Paleozoic coal-bearing formation here comes within his observation. Should coal be developed on this river, Marryat Inlet could be used as a shipping point by light-draft boats.

Cape Thompson.—Similar coals have been reported from Cape Thompson, about 40 miles south of Cape Lisburne. The Paleozoic rocks are known to extend to Cape Thompson and, seen from a distance, the cliffs appear to contain slates similar to those of the coal formation, but the locality has not been examined by the writer.

Inland extension of Paleozoic coals.—Nothing is definitely known of the occurrence of the Paleozoic coal-bearing rocks beyond a point 15 miles from the sea on Kukpuk River. From descriptions of Noatak River, given by S. B. McLenigan, it seems possible that the crumpled shaly rocks of this series may be exposed in the canyon of the Noatak, which is probably about 120 miles east of Cape Thompson.

A specimen of cannel coal of good quality was obtained last summer by W. Thompson near the headwaters of the Kivalena River, which flows into the ocean south of Cape Thompson. This may have come from either of the formations described, though the character of the coal would seem to place it with the Mesozoic series.

Cannel coal and bituminous coal have been found on the headwaters of the Ipikpuk and Colville Rivers, 250 miles east of Cape Lisburne.^a This is probably in an eastern extension of the Corwin series.

Character of the Paleozoic coals.—The Paleozoic coals are bituminous and of a much better grade than the Mesozoic of the region. The average of the analyses of samples from three localities is as follows:

Average analysis of three Paleozoic coals from Alaska.

Fixed carbon	77.68
Volatile combustible matter.....	16.82
Moisture.....	2.74
Ash	2.95
Fuel ratio.....	4.60

One assay gives sulphur 0.96 per cent. None of the coals coke. In a galley stove they have been found to give a more intense fire than Nanaimo coal. They are probably of as good quality as the average semibituminous coals of the Eastern States. Their occurrence is of special interest, since they are the only coals of Paleozoic age known west of the Rocky Mountains in America.

Conditions of development.—The development of these coals will be difficult on account of the crumpled condition of the beds, but the product will probably command as good a price as the best coals shipped to Alaska.

SUMMARY.

The coals of the Lisburne region are of two distinct classes: Low-grade bituminous coal of Mesozoic age, and high-grade bituminous or semibituminous coal of Paleozoic age.

The Mesozoic coals are known to cover an area of about 300 square miles, but reports obtained from prospectors and others indicate that their extent may be much greater. The coal-bearing formation is of great thickness and contains at least 150 feet of coal distributed in 40 to 50 seams, no less than 10 of which seem to be of economic importance. The geologic structure of the formation is simple and well adapted to mining, to which the greatest obstacle will be the absence of timber in the region. The coal is low-grade bituminous, slightly better than lignite.

During the past 25 years vessels of the whaling fleet and revenue cutters have occasionally obtained a supply of coal from the croppings of the seams in the sea cliffs, and in 1900 and 1901 over 1,000 tons

^aSchrader, F. C. (with notes by W. J. Peters), A reconnaissance in northern Alaska in 1901: *Prof. Paper*, U. S. Geol. Survey No. 20, p. 109.

were mined and sold at Nome for from \$18 to \$25 a ton in competition with Washington and British Columbia coals. The coal obtained has not given satisfaction as compared with coals from Washington and British Columbia. While it produces steam rapidly it is not lasting and leaves too large a percentage of clinker and ash. These defects are perhaps partially remediable by better mining methods. A limited amount of coal from Corwin Bluff, if its delivery could be relied on, would find ready sale to whalers and vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service at not less than \$10 a ton delivered on the beach. At the present time these coals can not compete at Nome with the outside coals, but in the mining camps of the northern portion of Seward Peninsula outside coal rarely sells for less than \$30 a ton, and probably about 1,000 tons of this coal could be easily disposed of each year. Should future development of Alaska or of the commercial activities of the world create such a demand for coal of this character as to justify the building of a railroad to the region the supply of coal will probably be found sufficient for many years' demands.

The Paleozoic coals are also undeveloped. They occur in limited areas and the beds are very much crumpled and broken, so that mining will be difficult and expensive. The largest beds seen are less than 5 feet thick. On the other hand the coal, a semibituminous of good quality, will compare favorably as a heat producer with any coal used on the Pacific coast, and will probably be suitable for many such special purposes as blacksmithing and metallurgy. The anchorage for vessels near these deposits is protected from northeast gales and partially protected from south winds also, so that the coal can be more easily lightered than that at the Corwin bluffs. Marryat Inlet, which could be reached by a short railroad from the coal fields, affords a good harbor for schooners drawing not over 10 feet, where permanent docks and coal bunkers can be easily maintained.

1

INDEX.

	Page.	Page.
A.		
Abbe, Cleveland, jr., acknowledgments to.....	15	
Adams, F. D., on Treadwell ores.....	82	
Admiralty Island, coal on.....	52	
investigations at.....	16	
mines of, developments and methods at.....	54-57	
rocks on.....	49-50	
Akun Island, coal on.....	169	
Alaska, southeastern, economic develop- ments in.....	47-68	
geology of.....	48-51, 69-70	
gold production of.....	48	
investigations in.....	15-16	
location of.....	47	
mines of.....	51-68	
silver production of.....	48	
<i>See also</i> Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Wrang- gell, and Ketchikan districts.		
Alaska, southwestern, coal of.....	151-171	
coal of, cost and production of.....	153, 171	
market for.....	171	
investigations in.....	16	
map of.....	152	
Alaska Central Railway, location of.....	98	
Alaska Copper Company, mine of, develop- ments of.....	64	
Alaska Industrial Company, mines of, char- acter of.....	64	
Alaska-Juneau mine, developments at.....	53	
Alaska Mountains, location and character of.....	28	
Alaska Packers' Association, coal for.....	163	
Alaska Peninsula, coal on.....	151	
geology of.....	152	
Alaska Steam, Coal, and Petroleum Syndi- cate, oil well of, record of.....	131	
Alaska-Treadwell mine, section of, figure showing.....	74	
Alaska-Washington Gold Mining Company, work of.....	54	
Albite-diorite, character of.....	74-77, 87	
dike of, figure showing.....	80	
occurrence of.....	70-71	
<i>See also</i> Diorite.		
Aleutian Islands, coal in.....	151, 169	
lodes in.....	102	
Alexander Archipelago, coal of, character of.....	57	
geology of.....	48-51	
lodes of.....	49-50	
ores of.....	50-51	
placers of.....	51	
rocks of.....	48-49	
structure of.....	48	
Alluvial mining, definition of.....	32	
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.		
Amalik Harbor, coal at.....	161-162	
coal at, analysis of.....	170	
section at.....	161-162	
Amazon claim, ores of.....	65	
American Creek, work on.....	29	
Analyses of coal. <i>See</i> Coal.		
Aniakchak Bay, coal at.....	183	
Anikovik River, tin on.....	120	
Anvil Creek, methods on.....	21	
Anvil Mountain, hydraulic mining in.....	40	
Apollo Consolidated Mine, location and character of.....	100-101	
Appropriations for Alaska work, specific purpose of.....	13-14	
Arctic Development Company, work of.....	181	
Arsenopyrite, occurrence of.....	98	
Atlin district, placers of, character of.....	35	
B.		
Baker Creek, location and character of.....	106-109	
Baker Flats, location of.....	108	
Bancroft, H. H., on Alaska coal.....	160	
Baralof Harbor, mines at.....	101	
Baranof Island, rocks on.....	50	
Bartels Company, tin mines of, develop- ments of.....	124-125	
Basalt, character of.....	71, 77	
Bauer mine, character of and developments at.....	58	
Bear Cove, port in.....	156	
Bear Creek (Skagway district), work on....	52	
Bear Creek (Turnagain Arm region), loca- tion and character of.....	91-92, 95	
lodes on.....	98	
placers of.....	95	
Beaufort, Cape, coal at.....	175-177, 180	
Beaver Bay, coal at.....	169	
Becharof Lake, section at.....	134-135	
Becker, G. F., on albite-diorite.....	74, 84	
on fractures.....	85	
on gold fields of Alaska.....	50	
on greenstone.....	72	
on Shumagin Islands.....	100-101	
Bering Glacier, gold at.....	88, 89	
Bering Lake, coal on.....	141, 145	
rocks at.....	129, 130	
Bering River, coal fields of.....	140-150	
coal fields of, developments of.....	145, 149-150	
geology of.....	140	
location of.....	140	
maps of.....	141, 142	
sections of, diagrams showing.....	143-145	

Page.	Page.		
Bering River, coal on, character of	146-149	Cerussite, occurrence of	61
oil wells on and near	131	Chalcopyrite, occurrence of	61, 63, 82, 98, 100
sediments on	129	Charlotte, Lake, coal at, section of	145
Berners Bay, gold ore at	50, 54	coal of, character of	146
Big Hurrah Creek, railway to	22	Chatham Creek, gold on	27
Big Hurrah mine, stamp mill at	22	placers on, character of	39
Billy basin, developments in	58	Chena, location of	26
Birch, Stephen, information from	44, 46	Chicago Creek, coal on	24
Birch Creek district, conditions in	29	Chickaloon Creek, coal on	154
cost of mining in	15, 43	Chicken Creek, gravels of	25
placers of, character of	35, 39	Chicken Fork, work on	30
production in	29	Chignik Bay, coal at	152-153, 163
Bischof, Gustav, on albite	84	coal at, cost of	153
Bluestone region, work in	24	Chignik River, coal at	164-165
Bluff, mining at	43	coal at, analysis of	170
Bluff region, work in	22-23	section on	164
Bogardus, C. C., analysis by	169-170	Chipp River. <i>See</i> Ipikpuk River.	
Bonneville district, location of	28	Chlisma district, placers of, character of	36
Bowser, August, well record by	133	Chistochina district, production in	31
Bradley, A. J., coal seam of	157-158	Chulitna, coal at	154
Brooks, Alfred H., administrative report by	18-17	Cleary Creek, developments and gold on	27
letter of transmittal by	11	methods on	39
on gold concentration	113	placers of, character of	39
on Ketchikan mining district	61-62	tin on	127
on placer mining	18-31	Climate, character of	37
on Rampart formation	104	Coal, analyses of	145-149, 170-171, 180, 184
on tin deposits	120	character of	145-149
Brooks Mountain, tin at	125	occurrence and character of	24, 56-57, 140-185
Brun, C. J., information from	165-166	price of	150, 153, 180
Buck Creek, tin on	120, 126	production of	153, 171
Buckland placers, conditions at	24	Coal Bay, coal at	165
Bullion Creek, rocks on	75	Coal Cape, coal at	169
Burlingame, E. E., & Co., assay by	103	Coal Creek, coal on	156
Burl Creek, rocks on	180	coal on, analysis of	170
C.		Coal fields, investigations at	15, 140
Cache mine, character of and development		Coal Harbor, coal at	167-168
at	57-58	section at	167-168
Calcite, occurrence of	79-80	Coal lands, sale of, law for	140
Campbell, M. R., on gas-producer engines	41	Cold Bay, coal reported at	162
Canadian districts, cost of mining in	15	oil at, character of	137-138
Cantwell River Valley, gravel in	28	petroleum field at	134-136
Canyon Creek (Bering River region), coal		rocks of and structure at	134-135
of, character of	146	section at	134
coal on	143	wells at, record of	136
Canyon Creek (Turnagain Arm region),		Collie, A., coal discovered by	173, 180
location and character of	92	Collier, A. J., on Alaska tin	33
placers of	96	on Cape Lisburne coal fields	172
Cape Mountain, developments at	124-125	on Glenn Creek district	104
location of	124	on Rampart region	115
tin at	120	on tin deposits	120-127
rocks of	124	on Unalaska Island lodes	102
Carbon Creek, coal on, character of	145-146	work of	16, 17
section on	145	Colville River, coal on	177, 184
Carbon Mountain, coal of, character of	146	Commander mines, ores of, character of	66
coal on and section at	143	Comox, coal of, analysis of	147, 171
Carboniferous rocks, occurrence of	174	Controller Bay, coal of, analysis of	171
Carlless, W. M., coal collected by	146	coal of, character of	146
Casadevaga River, work on	23	investigations at	16
Cascade mine, ores of and developments at	67	location of	121
Casey, James, acknowledgments to	152	petroleum field at	128-133
Cassiterite, occurrence of	124-125, 127	rocks of and structure at	128-133
Cassiterite Creek, developments on	121, 123	sediments in	129
tin lodes on	121-123	well at, record of	131
relations of, diagram showing	122	Cook Inlet, coal at	151
Cave Mountain, ores at	58	developments at	31, 133, 134
		hydraulic mining at	31

	Page.		Page.
Cook Inlet, investigations at	15-16, 31	Douglas, Cape, coal on	160-161
location of	90	Douglas Island, gold ores of	50, 52, 70-87
petroleum field at	133-134	mines on and rocks of	69-70
railway to	31	Douglas River, mouth of, character of	138
rocks at	152	oil at	138
surveys at	15	Dredging, cost of	44; 45
well at, record of	133	Drift mining, definition of	32
Cook Inlet Coal Fields Company, work of	152-153, 156-157	<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.	
Cooper Creek, location and character of ...	92	Dry Bay, oil at	134, 136
placers of	98	Duncan Canal, mines on, character of and	
Coos Bay, coal of, analysis of	171	developments at	59-60
Copper, occurrence of	51, 60-64, 99, 100, 114	Dutch Harbor, rocks near	102-103
Copper Mountain, copper at	51	Dyer Cape, coal at	183
Copper Mountain-Sulzer mines, ores of	64		
Copper River region, conditions in	31	E.	
investigations in	16	Eagle district, conditions in	29-30
Corwin Bluff, coal at	173, 177-179	cost of mining in	15
rocks in	176	placers of, character of	35
Corwin formation, character of	175-176	Eagle River, work on	54
occurrence of	175-177	Eagle River Mining Co., mine of, develop-	
Corwin Trading Company, work of	181	ments and methods at	54
Cost of placer mining. <i>See</i> Mining, placer,		Ears Mountain, tin at	125
cost of.		Eastland Canyon, coal in, analysis of	170
Cottonwood Creek, coal on	154-159	Ebner mine, developments at	53
section on	159	Economic geology, contributions to, publi-	
Council City and Solomon River Railway,		cation of	13
operation of	22	Eldorado basin, work in	22
Council region, placers of, character of ...	35	Eldridge, G. H., on Tyonok coal	154
work in	23	Electricity, use of	40
Crackerjack mine, ores of and develop-		Elk claims, character of	67
ments at	66	Elluvial mining, definition of	33
Cretaceous rocks, occurrence of	152, 154, 165	Emerson, B. K., on Unalaska Island geol-	
Cripple Creek region, work in	21	ogy	102
Crooked Creek, work on	23	Endicott arm, gold ores on	50
Crow Creek, location and character of	92, 97	Enochkin formation, occurrence and char-	
placers of	97	acter of	134, 135
Curtis coal seam, location of	158	Eocene rocks, occurrence of	49, 128
		Eureka Creek, location and character of ...	117
D.		Exchange mines, location and character of.	60
Dahl Creek, work on	24		
Dall, W. H., on lignite and coal in Alaska.	49	F.	
151, 158, 161, 163, 164, 166, 168, 169		Fairbanks, location of	26
on Unalaska rocks	102	population of	26
Dall Island, mines on, character of	65, 67	Fairbanks Creek, developments on	27-28
Dan Creek, mining on, costs of	44, 46	methods on	39
Daniels Creek, work on	22-23	Fairbanks region, accessibility of	26
Darby Mountains, tin from	125	conditions in	25-28, 37
Dawson, G. M., on diorite	76	cost of mining in	28, 43
Deadwood Creek, placers on, character of ..	39	developments in	27-28
Derricking, cost of	44, 45	investigations in	15
Devonian rocks, occurrence of	110	methods in	30-40
Dexter Creek, methods on	21	placers of, character of	35, 39
Dickson, railway from	22	production of	25-26, 28
Dikes, occurrence of	69-77	tin in	127
Diller, J. S., analysis given by	171	water supply of	26
Diorite, occurrence of	48	Fairhaven precinct, placers of, character of.	36
<i>See also</i> Albite-diorite.		work in	24
Discovery Fork, work on	29-30	Falls Creek, coal on	159
Ditch system, cost of	40	Faults, figure showing	76
Dolomi, developments at?	64-66	Flambeau River, ditch from	22
ores at	51	Florida Creek, gold on	108, 113
Doric Creek, location and character of	116	Ford, G. T., work of	17
Doroshin, P. P., on Alaskan coal	151	Fortymile region, conditions in	29-30
on Alaskan placers	90	cost of mining in	43
Dorothy Creek, methods on	21	gravels of	25, 38
Douglas, location and population of	69	placers of, character of	36
		water supply of	25

	Page.		Page.
Fossils, occurrence of	48,		
	49, 57, 89, 110, 154, 165, 175, 177		
Fourth of July Creek, work on	29		
Freshwater Bay, developments at	59		
Frits Creek, coal on	157		
Fuller, W. H., analysis by	146		
Funter Bay, lode at	50		
mines at, developments and methods at	55		
rocks at	54-55		
Funter Bay Mining Co., property of	55		
G.			
Galena, occurrence of	61, 82, 98, 100		
Gambler Bay, ores at	56		
Gas, natural, occurrence of	133, 134, 136		
Gas-producer engines, use of	41		
Gastineau channel, rocks at	69, 74		
Geological Survey, U. S., analyses by	169-170		
Geology, investigation of	14-15		
Georges Creek, coal of, analysis of	147		
Gerdine, T., work of	16		
Glacier basin, rocks and mines of, character of	60-61		
Glacier Creek (Seward Peninsula), developments and methods on	21		
Glacier Creek (southeastern Alaska), work on	52		
Glacier Creek (Turnagain Arm region), location and character of	92		
transportation to	93		
Glenn Creek, location and character of	117-118		
production on	118		
Gold, mode of occurrence and extraction of	19		
production of	18, 20, 25-29, 31, 48, 90, 106		
Gold Bottom Creek, tin on	127		
work on	23		
Gold Creek, developments and methods on	53		
dikes on	85		
gold at	51		
rocks on	85, 86		
work on	81		
Gold fields, investigations at	15		
Gold mining, cost of, investigation of	15		
methods of	84		
Gold placers. <i>See</i> Placers, gold.			
Gold Run (Fortymile region), condition on	30		
Gold Run (Rampart region), character of	118		
Golden Creek, gold on	29		
Golden Fleece claim, ores of and developments at	65, 66		
Goodhope precinct, conditions in	24		
Granite Creek, location and character of	92		
Gravel mining, definition of	32		
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.			
Gravels, frozen, handling of	23, 44		
Gravina Island, mines on, character of	65, 67, 68		
Green Monster mines, character of	64		
Greenstone, character of	72-73		
occurrence of	48-49, 51, 62, 70-71, 87		
Grewingk, C., on Alaska coal	151		
Ground Hog basin, claims in, character of	61		
Ground sluicing. <i>See</i> Stripping.			
Gulch Creek, location and character of	92		
Gypsum, occurrence of	59		
		H.	
Hadley, copper at	51		
rocks near	63		
Ham Island, marble on	61		
Hamilton, E. G., work of	16		
Hamilton Bay, coal at	57		
Harris, G. D., on Unalaska rocks	102		
Harris Creek, work on	26		
Hastings Creek, deposits near	28, 22		
Herendeen Bay, coal at	154, 152, 156-157		
coal at, analysis of	179		
Hess, F. L., on Rampart placer region	104-119		
work of	17, 106-107, 127		
Hetta Inlet, ores of	64		
Hickey Creek, methods on	21		
Hildebrand, W. F., analysis by	146, 159		
Hill, W. R., work of	16		
Hoadley Brothers' claims, character of	65, 67		
Hollis, developments at	65, 66-67		
ores at	51		
Homer, port at	155		
Hook Bay, coal on	106		
Hooniah Sound, rocks at	57		
Hootier Creek, developments and methods on	112-113		
location and character of	108, 112		
Hope, location and character of	92, 98		
Horse scrapers, cost of	45		
Hot Air bench, methods on	21		
Hot Springs, agriculture at	109		
Humboldt mine, developments at	53		
Hunter Creek, developments and methods on	112		
location and character of	112		
rocks on	110		
Hutlina Creek, gold on	115		
Hydraulic mining, definition of	32		
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.			
		I.	
Icy Cape, placers at	83		
Idaho bar, gold from	113-114		
Igneous rocks, occurrence of	48, 110, 123, 129		
Injunctions, use of	20		
Inmachuk region, placers of	24		
production of	20		
Innerskin. <i>See</i> Euvochkin.			
Interior province, character of	37-38		
extent of	42		
placers in, character of	35-36		
Investigation of mineral resources, appropriation for	13-14		
progress of	15-17		
Ipikpuk River, coal on	177, 184		
Iron Creek, work on	23		
		J.	
James Lake, mines on	65		
Jamme, George, jr., on Matanuska River coal	153		
John River, gold on	30		
Jualin mine, work at	54		
Jualpa Mining Company, property of	53		
Judge claim, developments on	62-63		
Jumbo mines, character of	64		

Page.		Page	
Juneau, distance to Seattle from	69	Kougarok district, placers of, character of	35
gold near	51	work in	24
Juneau Creek, hydraulic plant at	97	Koyukuk district, conditions in	30-31
Juneau Island, rocks of	71	production of	18
Juneau mining district, cost of mining in ..	15	Kruzgamepa region, work in	23
developments and methods in	52	Kuik Arm, location of	90
fissuring in	85	Kuiu Islands, rocks of	49
location of	52	Kukpak River, coal on	181, 183
placers of, character of	35	location of	172
Jurassic rocks, occurrence of	133, 135, 138	Kushtaka, Lake, coal at	143-144
K.		Kushtaka formation, occurrence and char- acter of	128, 142
Kachemak Bay, coal at	151, 152, 155-160	L.	
coal at, analyses of	170, 171	Landsburg, G. N., acknowledgments to	152
character of	159	Last Chance Company, work of	31
cost of	153	Lava, occurrence of	49, 56
geology of	155	Lead, occurrence of	61
investigations at	16, 151	<i>See also</i> Galena.	
map of	156	Lewis, Cape, coal at	182
oil at	139	Lignite, use of	41
sections at	156, 157	<i>See also</i> Coal.	
Kamishak Bay, oil at	138	Limonite, occurrence of	61
Kasaan Peninsula, mines on, character and developments of	63	Lindgren, W., on metasomatic alteration ..	84, 86
Katalla, oil well near	131	Lisburne, Cape, access to	173
rocks near	129	coal fields of	172-185
Katalla formation, occurrence and charac- ter of	128-129	geology of	171-176
Katalla River, gas on	133	investigations at	15, 17, 174
oil wells on	131	location of	172
rocks on	130	Mesozoic coal, occurrence and charac- ter of	176-181
sediments on	129	Paleozoic coal, occurrence and charac- ter of	181-185
Katmai Bay, coal at	162	Lisburne Mountains, location of	172
Keku Straits, coal at	57	rocks of	174
Kekurnoi, Cape, rocks at	135	Little basin, developments and methods on ..	53
Kenai, Lake, gravels at	94	Little Creek, deposits near	20
location of	92	Little Minook Creek, developments and methods on	111-112
Kenai formation, occurrence of	110,	rocks on	110
142, 152, 155, 167		Little Minook, Jr., Creek, location and char- acter of	112
section of	156	Lituya Bay, placers at	88
Kenai Peninsula, coal on	151	Lodes, gold, occurrence and extent of	22,
geology of	152	49-50, 54, 69-70, 98-99, 100-103	
Kenai River, location and character of	92, 94	Lodes, tin, occurrence of	121-125
Kensington mine, developments at	54	Lookout mines, work on	62
Ketchikan mining district, copper in	51, 61-64	Lost River district, location and rocks of ..	121
gold mines of, developments at	64-68	tin of	120-124
marble of	68	Loyalsock coal, analysis of	147
Kigluaik Mountains, ditches to	19, 21	Lucky Chance mine, developments at	58
Kilinda Bay, coal at	163	Lumber, occurrence and value of	26
King Creek, coal on	154	Lynx Creek, copper on	99
King mine, location and character of	101	location and character of	92
Kink, The, work at	20	Lynx Mountains, rocks of	110
Kinzie, R. A., on Treadwell mines	53	M.	
Kirsopp, John, jr., analysis given by	146	McConnell, R. G., on Klondike fields	38
Kivalena River, coal from	184	McDonald bar, gold from	113-114
Kiwalik placers, conditions at	24	McGinnis Creek, work on	54
Klondike district, concentration of gold in ..	38	McKinley Creek, developments on	51-52
cost of mining in	43	McLenigan, S. B., information from	183
high-bench gravels of	25	McNeil Canyon, coal at	152, 158
methods in	39-40	coal at, analysis of	170
placers of, character of	35, 38-39	Machinery, use of	40, 44
Kobuk district, work in and production of ..	24-25	Maddren, A. G., information from	162, 181-182
Kodlak Island, coal on	151, 162-163	Makushin, Mount, height of	102
coal on, analyses of	170		
rocks of	152		
Kootznahoo Inlet, coal at	56		

	Page.		Page.
Mammoth Creek, work on	29	Mint, Director of, on Alaska placer gold production	18
Mammoth mines, character of and developments at	56	Miocene Co., methods of	21
Map of Alaska	14	Miocene rocks, occurrence of .. 89, 100-101, 128, 168	168
of Alaska, southwestern	156	Mittendorf, —, coal reported by	162
of Bering River coal field	142, 143	Moffitt, F. H., on Cook Inlet region	31
of Kachemak Bay	156	on Turnagain Arm placers	90
of Rampart placer region	105	work of	16
of Turnagain Arm placer region	91	Moose Creek, coal on	154
Marble, occurrence of	48-49, 61, 68	Moria Sound, rocks at	62
Margery claims, ores of	61	Morris, Captain, acknowledgments to	152
Marryat Inlet, port at	183, 185	Mosquito Fork, water from	30
Marsh, S. J., information from	183	Mount Andrew mines, location of and developments at	63
Martin, G. C., on Alaska petroleum fields .. 16, 128-137		Mount Vista claims, character of	67
on Bering River coal	140-150	Murder Cove, coal at	56-57
on Cape Yaktag placers	88		
on Shumagin Island gold	100	N.	
on Unga Island coal	167-168	Naknek formation, occurrence and character of	134, 135
work of	16, 151	Nanaimo coal, analysis of	147, 171
Mary Creek, character of	130	Navy Department, attempts to find coal by ..	56
Mastodon Creek, work on	29	Nevada Creek, gold ores at	50
Matanuska River, coal on	151, 153-154	New South Wales coal, analysis of	147
coal on, analysis of	170	New York ledge, character of	64
location and geology of	153	Niblack, copper at	51
Mendenhall, W. C., on Copper River region ..	16	Niblack Anchorage, location of	62
on Matanuska River coal	153-154	Nickel, occurrence of	61
on Sunrise series	93	Niuluk River, work on	23
Mesozoic rocks, coal in	176-181, 184	Nizna district, cost of mining in	44
occurrence of	101, 133, 175-176	developments in	31
Methods of placer mining. <i>See</i> Mining, placer, methods of.		placers of, character of	36
Mexican mine, developments and methods at	52-53	Noatak River, rocks on	183
location of	69	timber on	173
Miller's camp, rocks and developments at ..	65, 67	Nome, conditions at	19
Mills Creek, location and character of .. 92, 96-97		fuel at	41
placers on	96-97	methods at	20
Mineral deposits, occurrence of, investigation of	13-14	placers of, character of	35-36
Miner's inch, equivalents of	41-42	predictions concerning	14
Mining, alluvial, definition of	38	production at	20
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.		surveys at	15
Mining, drift, definition of	32	tin near	127
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.		uplift at	14
Mining, gravel, definition of	32	Nome Arctic Railway, extension of	21
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.		Nugget Creek, developments and methods on	52
Mining, hydraulic, definition of	32		
<i>See also</i> Mining, placer.		O.	
Mining, open-cut. <i>See</i> Mining, placer.		Oil Bay, oil at, character of	137-138
Mining, placer, account of	1 ^a -31	oil well at, record of	133
cost of	15, 19, 28, 41-46	Oligocene rocks, occurrence of .. 121, 142, 152, 168	
method of calculation of	42-43	Olliphant, F. H., on Controller Bay oil wells	131-132
definition of	32	Oliver, R. B., work of	16
difficulties of	36-38	Olympic Mining Co., mines of, developments of	59-60
financial results of	18-19, 37	Omega Creek, location and character of ..	111
influence of geology and topography on ..	38	Open-cut mining. <i>See</i> Mining, placer.	
investigation of	15	Ophir Creek, cost of mining on	44
methods of	32-40	production on	20
mistakes in	36-37	work on	23
waste in	19	Oregon coal, analysis of	171
Minook Creek, gold on	107, 111	Oregon ledge, character of	64
location and character of	107-108	Ores, gold, classes and occurrence of	50-51
rocks on	109-110	Osborn Creek, work on	22

P.	Page.
Paige, Sidney, work of	15
Paleozoic rocks, coal in	181-185
occurrence of	174-175
Palmer Creek, location and character of ..	92,
95-96	
placers of	95-96
Pedro Creek, developments on	26-27
placers on, character of	26-27, 39
Penberthy, S. T., acknowledgments to	152
Penniman & Browne, oil tests by	137-138, 146
Penny region, work in	21
Pennsylvania coal, character of	147
Peril Straits, rocks at	57
Perseverance mine, developments at	53
Peterson mines, work at	54
Petroleum, character of	137-138
cost of	41
Petroleum fields, geology of .. 128-131, 134-135, 139	
investigations in	15
location of	128, 134, 138
oil of, character of	137-138
<i>See also</i> Controller Bay, Cold Bay, and Cook Inlet fields.	
Pioneer Company, methods of	21
Pioneer Creek, location and character of ..	115-117
Pitmegea River, location of	172
Placer mining. <i>See</i> Mining, placer.	
Placers, bench, character of	33, 34
methods of working of	34
Placers, creek, character of	33
methods of working of	34
Placers, gold, classification of	33
investigation of	14, 15
occurrence of	19-24, 35-36, 38-39, 51, 95-96
production of	18
Placers, gravel-plain, character of	33, 35
method of working of	35
Placers, hillside, character of	33, 34
methods of working of	34
Placers, lake-bed, character of	33
methods of working of	35
Placers, river-bar, character of	33, 34
methods of working of	34
Placers, sea-beach, character of	33, 35
methods of working of	20, 35, 89
occurrence of	35-36, 89, 101
Placers, tin, occurrence of	126-127
Placers, tundra. <i>See</i> Placers, gravel-plain.	
Platinum, nonoccurrence of	33
Pleistocene rocks, occurrence of	176
Pocahontas coal, analysis of	147
Point Hope, location and character of ...	172-173
Popof Island, placers of	101
Porcupine Creek, gold on	51
work on	31
Porcupine district, developments and methods in	51-52
placers of, character of	36
Port Camden, coal at	57
Port Clarence precinct, work in	24
Port Graham, coal at	151, 152, 160
coal at, analysis of	170
Portage Bay, coal at	169
Portage Glacier, location of	93

	Page.
Portage Mountain, mines at	60
Portlock, N., on Alaska coal	151, 160
Prince of Wales Island, copper at	51, 61-64
marble on	68
rocks of	61-62
Prince William Sound, copper smelting at ..	171
Prindle, L. M., on Fairbanks placers	17, 26-28
on Fortymile and Birch Creek placers ..	17
on Rampart placer region	104-119
work of	17
Puget Sound coal, cost of	153
Pumping, cost of	45
Purington, C. W., on methods and cost of mining	32-46
work of	15, 19
Puyallup mines, developments at	66

Q.

Quail Creek, location and character of	108,
114-115	
rocks on	115
Quartz mines, occurrence of	22
Quaternary rocks, occurrence of	176, 180
Queen Creek, coal on	144, 146
rocks on	142
section on, diagram showing	144

R.

Rampart, experimental station at	109
location of	104
Rampart region, access to	104-105
conditions in	25
development of	105, 111-119
future of	119
gravels of	38, 113-114
investigations at	15, 17
geography of	106-109
geology of	109-110
hydraulic mining in	119
location of	104
map of	105
mines of, developments and methods at	111-119
placer mining in, account of	25, 104-119
placers of, character of	36
production of	106
vegetation in	109
Rampart series, occurrence and character of	109-110
Raymond, R. W., definition by	32
Ready-Bullion mine, developments and methods at	52-53
dike in, figure showing	80
location of	69
Red River, coal on	163
Resurrection Creek, location and character of	91-92, 94
placers of	95-96
Revillagigedo Island, mines on, character of and developments at	67-68
Rhode Island Creek, character of	118
Robertson, W. F., analysis by	146
Rodman Bay, gold ores at	50

Page.	Page.		
Rodman Bay, mines at, character of and developments at.....	58-59	Silver Bay, mines near.....	57-58
rocks at.....	57	Silver Bow basin, gold ores in.....	50
Ruby Creek, developments and methods on.....	114	Silvertip Creek, location and character of..	92
rocks on.....	109, 114	Sitka mining district, developments and methods in.....	57-59
Russian American Co., investigations by.....	90	gold in.....	50
Russians, prospecting by.....	90	Sitniak Island, coal on.....	163
S.		Sixmile Creek, location and character of.....	91-92, 94
Sabine Cape, coal near.....	179-180	placers of.....	96-97
Salmon River, developments and methods on.....	52	Skagway mining district, mines of.....	51-52
Sand Point, placers near.....	101	Skookum Creek, water from.....	115
Sawmill Creek, lodes on.....	98-99	Slate Creek (Copper River region), work on.....	31
Schaller, W. T., analysis given by.....	171	Slate Creek (Rampart region), location and character of.....	114
Schists, occurrence of.....	48, 109	Slate Creek (Turnagain Arm region), lodes on.....	98-99
Schrader, F. C., on Cape Lisburne coal field.....	173-174, 180, 184	Slates, character of.....	71, 73-74
Schwerin, R. P., coal mining by.....	152	occurrence of.....	48-49, 87
Sealevel, ores at.....	51	Snake Valley, mining in.....	21
work at.....	65, 67-68	tin in.....	127
Seattle bar, location and character of.....	116	Snettisham, gold ore at.....	50, 56
Seldovia, port at.....	98	Snow River, location and character of.....	92
Serpentine River, gold on.....	24	Solomon River, bridge over.....	22
Seward Peninsula, cost of mining in.....	15, 19, 43	Solomon River district, methods in.....	22
ditches in, construction of.....	21	production of.....	20
dredging in, cost of.....	44	placers of, character of.....	35
gold fields of.....	19	South Coast province, character of.....	37
investigations in.....	15, 16	extent of.....	42
methods in.....	20, 21, 40	placers of, character of.....	35-36
placer mining in, account of.....	19-24	Spencer, A. C., on Juneau district.....	49, 52
placers of, character of.....	19, 35-36	on Pacific Mountain system.....	85
production of.....	18, 19	on Treadwell ore deposits.....	50, 53, 69-87
tin of.....	120	work of.....	16
transportation in.....	19	Sphalerite, occurrence of.....	61, 82, 98
wages in.....	20, 21	Spruce Creek, gold ores on.....	50
water supply in.....	19, 21	Spurr, J. E., analysis given by.....	146
winter work in.....	20	on Rampart series.....	109
<i>See also</i> Nome; Bluff, Council, Kougarok, Kruzgamepa, and Solomon River regions; Casadepega River; Port Clarence, Fairhaven, and Goodhope precincts.		on Yukon district.....	104
Seymour Canal, ores at.....	56	Squaw Harbor, mines at.....	101
Shakan, marble near.....	68	Stanley-Brown, J., on Yakutat Bay sands..	89
Sheep Creek, coal on.....	159	Stanton, T. W., work of.....	16, 154, 165
gold ore at.....	50	Steam shovels, use of.....	19, 21
work at.....	53	Stelger, George, analyses by.....	169-170
Shepherd, F. H., analysis by.....	146	Stetson Creek, placers of.....	98
Shepherd Creek, coal of, character of.....	146, 148	Stewart mine. <i>See</i> Cache mine.	
coal on, section of.....	145	Stillwater Creek, coal on.....	143
topography at.....	94	Stone, R. W., on coal of southwestern Alaska.....	151-171
Shirley Bench, location and character of..	118	work of.....	16
Shovel, steam, limitations of.....	44	Strawberry Harbor, oil wells at.....	131
Shovel Creek, work on.....	22	Stripping, cost of.....	45, 46
Shoveling in, character of.....	34	explanation of.....	34
cost on.....	44, 45	Sullivan, E. C., analysis by.....	146
Shuck River, gold at.....	51	Sumdum, mining at.....	53
Shumagin Islands, coal of.....	167-168	Sunrise, location and character of.....	91, 93
location of.....	100	Sunrise district, placers of, character of....	36
mines of.....	100-101	Sunrise series, occurrence and character of..	93-91
Shumagin mines, location, character of....	101	Sunset Creek, ditch in.....	24
Silver, occurrence of.....	61, 114, 124	Sushitna basin, coal in.....	151
production of.....	48	T.	
		T Harbor, work at.....	54
		Tanana basin, drainage of.....	108-109
		Tanana-Yukon region. <i>See</i> Yukon-Tanana region.	
		Tellurium mine, developments and methods at.....	55

	Page.		Page.
Tertiary rocks, occurrence of	101	Twin Creek, placers on, character of.....	39
Thanksgiving Creek, location and character of	118-119	Tyonok, coal at.....	151, 153-156
Thetis Creek, location of	172		U.
Thetis group, location of	173	Ugashik Lake, coal reported at.....	162
mines of.....	179	Unalaska, lode near.....	102, 108
Thompson, W., information from.....	184	Unalaska Island, development of.....	108
Thompson, Cape, coal at.....	183	geology of.....	102-103
Thompson Creek, coal on.....	165-166	location of.....	102
Tin City, location of	124	lodes of.....	103
Tin Creek, tin on.....	121	topography of.....	102
work on.....	123-124	Unga conglomerate, occurrence of.....	168
Tin deposits, location of.....	120	Unga Island, coal at, analyses of.....	151-153, 167-168, 170, 171
lode deposits of.....	121-125	rocks of.....	100-101
occurrence of.....	32		V.
placers of.....	126-127	Valparaiso claim, ores of.....	65
Topkok district, placers of, character of....	86	Venetian Creek, work on.....	22
Topkok Ditch Company, work of.....	22-23	Virginia claims, character of.....	67
Topographic work, progress in.....	15		W.
Trail Creek, oil well on.....	186	Wade Creek, work on.....	30
Tramways, cost of.....	44	Wages, rates of.....	20, 21, 40, 89, 101
Transportation, cost, difficulty, and means of	19,	Wainwright Inlet, rocks at.....	177
24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 88, 93, 104, 105, 111, 115		Walker Fork, work on.....	30
Travers Creek, coal at.....	155	War Horse mine, developments and methods at.....	55
Treadwell, location and population of.....	69	Ward Creek, work on.....	23
Treadwell mines, character of.....	69-87	Washburne, Chester, on Cape Lisburne coal.....	182
developments and methods at.....	52-53	Washing plant, necessity for.....	44
geology near, maps showing.....	71	Washington coal, analysis of.....	171
ores, bodies of.....	70-87	Washington Creek, gold on.....	29
character of.....	77-78	Waste in placer mining. <i>See</i> Mining, placer.	
dikes in.....	84-85	Water, cost of.....	41
fractures in, origin of.....	85-86	pumping of.....	43, 45
metasomatic alteration in.....	83-84	Water supply, necessity for.....	19
minerals in.....	77-78, 81-82	Watergate, use of.....	45
persistence of.....	79, 87	Wellington coal, cost of.....	153, 171
shape of.....	78-79	Welsh coal, analysis of.....	147
value of.....	78	Wetherbee, J. L., acknowledgments to.....	152
veining of.....	79-80, 87	Whalers Creek, coal on.....	165
waters of, source of.....	79, 86-87	section on.....	166
ores of.....	50, 52	Wharf, E. G., acknowledgments to.....	152
production of.....	52	What Cheerbar, location and character of.....	115-116
<i>See also</i> Mexican, Alaska, Treadwell, and Ready-Bullion mines.		White channel gravels, productiveness of.....	25, 38
Triassic rocks, occurrence of.....	135	Wild Goose Co., methods of.....	21
Trinity Islands, coal on.....	163	Windfall Creek, gold at.....	51, 54
Troublesome Country, location of.....	106	Windham Bay, gold at.....	51
Troublesome Creek, location and character of.....	108	work at.....	53
Troublesome Gulch, coal at.....	155	Wiseman Creek, gold on.....	30
Trout Creek, coal on.....	144, 146, 148	Witherspoon, D. C., work of.....	17
section on.....	144	Woewodski Island, mines on.....	59
Turnagain Arm, location of.....	90	ores of.....	51
tides of.....	91	Wolverine Mountains, rocks of.....	110
Turnagain Arm region, copper in.....	99	Wood, cost of.....	41
geography of.....	90-93	Woodchopper Creek, work on.....	29
geology of.....	93-94	Woronkofski Island, rocks on.....	60
gold of.....	94-96	Wosnesenski, Iliu, on Alaska coal.....	151
investigations in.....	16	Wrangell mining district, location of.....	59
location of.....	90	mines of, developments and methods at.....	59-61
lodes of.....	98	ores of.....	51
map of.....	91	Wright, C. W., on southeastern Alaska.....	47-68
methods in.....	95	work of.....	15-16, 47, 70
mines of.....	95-98		
placers of.....	95-98		
production of.....	90		

	Page.		Page.
Wright, F. E., on southeastern Alaska	47-68	York River, tin on	126
work of	15-16, 47	Young Bay, mines of, developments and methods at	55-57
Y.			
Yakima, gold ores at	50	Yukon basin, drainage of	107-108
Yaktag, Cape, geology of	88-89	Yukon district, placer mining in, account of	25-31
methods at	89	<i>See also</i> Rampart, Fortymile, and Eagle regions; Birch Creek, Bonner- ville, and Koyukuk districts.	
oil at	139	Yukon-Tanana region, investigations in ...	17
placers of	88-89	rocks of	109-110
production of	88	surveys in	15
Yakutat Bay, placers at	88	Z.	
sands at	89	Zinc, occurrence of	61, 98, 100
Yankee Cove, work at	54		
York region, investigations in	16		
tin in	120-127		

PUBLICATIONS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

[Bulletin No. 259.]

The serial publications of the United States Geological Survey consist of (1) Annual Reports, (2) Monographs, (3) Professional Papers, (4) Bulletins, (5) Mineral Resources, (6) Water-Supply and Irrigation Papers, (7) Topographic Atlas of United States—folios and separate sheets thereof, (8) Geologic Atlas of the United States—folios thereof. The classes numbered 2, 7, and 8 are sold at cost of publication; the others are distributed free. A circular giving complete lists may be had on application.

The Professional Papers, Bulletins, and Water-Supply Papers treat of a variety of subjects, and the total number issued is large. They have therefore been classified in the following series: A, Economic geology; B, Descriptive geology; C, Systematic geology and paleontology; D, Petrography and mineralogy; E, Chemistry and physics; F, Geography; G, Miscellaneous; H, Forestry; I, Irrigation; J, Water storage; K, Pumping water; L, Quality of water; M, General hydrographic investigations; N, Water power; O, Underground waters; P, Hydrographic progress reports. This bulletin is the fifty-second in Series A, the complete list of which follows. (PP=Professional Paper; B=Bulletin; WS=Water-Supply Paper.)

SERIES A, ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

- B 21. Lignites of Great Sioux Reservation: Report on region between Grand and Moreau rivers, Dakota, by Bailey Willis. 1885. 16 pp., 5 pls. (Out of stock.)
- B 46. Nature and origin of deposits of phosphate of lime, by R. A. F. Penrose, jr., with introduction by N. S. Shaler. 1888. 143 pp. (Out of stock.)
- B 65. Stratigraphy of the bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, by I. C. White. 1891. 212 pp., 11 pls. (Out of stock.)
- B 111. Geology of Big Stone Gap coal field of Virginia and Kentucky, by M. R. Campbell. 1893. 106 pp., 6 pls.
- B 132. The disseminated lead ores of southeastern Missouri, by Arthur Winslow. 1896. 31 pp.
- B 138. Artesian-well prospects in Atlantic Coastal Plain region, by N. H. Darton. 1896. 228 pp., 19 pls. (Out of stock.)
- B 139. Geology of Castle Mountain mining district, Montana, by W. H. Weed and L. V. Pirsson. 1896. 164 pp., 17 pls.
- B 143. Bibliography of clays and the ceramic arts, by J. C. Branner. 1896. 114 pp.
- B 164. Reconnaissance on the Rio Grande coal fields of Texas, by T. W. Vaughan, including a report on igneous rocks from the San Carlos coal field, by E. C. E. Lord. 1900. 100 pp., 11 pls.
- B 178. El Paso tin deposits, by W. H. Weed. 1901. 15 pp., 1 pl.
- B 180. Occurrence and distribution of corundum in United States, by J. H. Pratt. 1901. 98 pp., 14 pls.
- B 182. A report on the economic geology of the Silverton quadrangle, Colorado, by F. L. Ransome. 1901. 266 pp., 16 pls.
- B 184. Oil and gas fields of the western interior and northern Texas coal measures and of the Upper Cretaceous and Tertiary of the western Gulf coast, by G. I. Adams. 1901. 64 pp., 10 pls. (Out of stock.)
- B 193. The geological relations and distribution of platinum and associated metals, by J. F. Kemp. 1902. 95 pp., 6 pls. (Out of stock.)
- B 198. The Berea grit oil sand in the Cadiz quadrangle, Ohio, by W. T. Griswold. 1902. 43 pp., 1 pl.
- PP 1. Preliminary report on the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, with an introductory sketch of the geology of southeastern Alaska, by Alfred Hulse Brooks. 1902. 120 pp., 2 pls.
- B 200. Reconnaissance of the borax deposits of Death Valley and Mohave Desert, by M. R. Campbell. 1902. 23 pp., 1 pl.
- B 202. Tests for gold and silver in shales from western Kansas, by Waldemar Lindgren. 1902. 21 pp.
- PP 2. Reconnaissance of the northwestern portion of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. 1902. 70 pp., 11 pls.
- PP 10. Reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, by way of Dall, Kanuti, Allen, and Kowak rivers, by W. C. Mendenhall. 1902. 68 pp., 10 pls.
- PP 11. Clays of the United States east of the Mississippi River, by Heinrich Ries. 1903. 298 pp., 9 pls.
- PP 12. Geology of the Globe copper district, Arizona, by F. L. Ransome. 1903. 168 pp., 27 pls.

- B 212. Oil fields of the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coastal Plain, by C. W. Hayes and William Kennedy. 1903. 174 pp., 11 pls.
- B 213. Contributions to economic geology, 1902; S. F. Emmons, C. W. Hayes, geologists in charge. 1903. 449 pp.
- PP 15. The mineral resources of the Mount Wrangell district, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall and F. C. Schrader. 1903. 71 pp., 10 pls.
- B 218. Coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. 1903. 71 pp., 6 pls.
- B 219. The ore deposits of Tonopah, Nevada (preliminary report), by J. E. Spurr. 1903. 31 pp., 1 pl.
- PP 20. A reconnaissance in northern Alaska, in 1901, by F. C. Schrader. 1904. 139 pp., 16 pls.
- PP 21. Geology and ore deposits of the Bisbee quadrangle, Arizona, by F. L. Ransome. 1904. 168 pp., 29 pls.
- B 223. Gypsum deposits of the United States, by G. I. Adams and others. 1904. 129 pp., 21 pls.
- PP 24. Zinc and lead deposits of northern Arkansas, by G. I. Adams. 1904. 118 pp., 27 pls.
- PP 25. Copper deposits of the Encampment district, Wyoming, by A. C. Spencer. 1904. 107 pp., 2 pls.
- B 225. Contributions to economic geology, 1903; S. F. Emmons, C. W. Hayes, geologists in charge. 1904. 527 pp., 1 pl.
- PP 26. Economic resources of the northern Black Hills, by J. D. Irving, with contributions by S. F. Emmons and T. A. Jaggar, jr. 1904. 222 pp., 20 pls.
- PP 27. A geological reconnaissance across the Bitterroot Range and Clearwater Mountains in Montana and Idaho, by Waldemar Lindgren. 1904. 123 pp., 15 pls.
- B 229. Tin deposits of the York region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. 1904. 61 pp., 7 pls.
- B 236. The Porcupine placer district, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. 1904. 35 pp., 10 pls.
- B 238. Economic geology of the Iola quadrangle, Kansas, by G. I. Adams, Erasmus Haworth, and W. R. Crane. 1904. 83 pp., 11 pls.
- B 243. Cement materials and industry of the United States, by E. C. Eckel. 1905. — pp., 15 pls.
- B 246. Zinc and lead deposits of northwestern Illinois, by H. Foster Bain. 1904. 56 pp., 5 pls.
- B 247. The Fairhaven gold placers, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1905. 85 pp., 14 pls.
- B 249. Limestones of southeastern Pennsylvania, by F. G. Clapp. 1905. 52 pp., 7 pls.
- B 250. The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. 1905. 65 pp., 7 pls.
- B 251. The gold placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle. 1905. 89 pp., 16 pls.
- WS 117. The lignite of North Dakota and its relation to irrigation, by F. A. Wilder. 1905. 59 pp., 8 pls.
- PP 36. The lead, zinc, and fluorspar deposits of western Kentucky, by E. O. Ulrich and W. S. T. Smth. 1905. — pp., 15 pls.
- PP 38. Economic geology of the Bingham mining district of Utah, by J. M. Boutwell, with a chapter on areal geology, by Arthur Keith, and an introduction on general geology, by S. F. Emmons. 1905. — pp., 49 pls.
- PP 41. The geology of the central Copper River region, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall. 1905. — pp., — pls.
- B 254. Report of progress in the geological resurvey of the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, by Waldemar Lindgren and F. L. Ransome. 1904. 36 pp.
- B 255. The fluorspar deposits of southern Illinois, by H. Foster Bain. 1905. 75 pp., 6 pls.
- B 256. Mineral resources of the Elders Ridge quadrangle, Pennsylvania, by R. W. Stone. 1905. — pp., — pls.
- B 259. Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska, in 1904, by A. H. Brooks and others. 1905. 196 pp., 3 pls.

Correspondence should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1905.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLICATIONS ON ALASKA.

CHRONOLOGIC LIST OF PAPERS ON ALASKA.

1891.

- RUSSELL, I. C. Account of an expedition to the Yukon Valley in 1889. In Eleventh Ann. Rept., pt. i, 1891, pp. 57-58. Extract from Professor Russell's complete report in Bull. Geol. Soc. America, vol. 1, 1890, pp. 99-162. (Out of stock.)
- Account of an expedition to the vicinity of Mount St. Elias in 1890. In Twelfth Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1891, pp. 59-61. A full report of this expedition was published in Nat. Geog. Mag., vol. 3, 1892, pp. 53-203. (Out of stock.)

1892.

- DALL, W. H., and HARRIS, G. D. Summary of knowledge of Neocene geology of Alaska. In correlation Papers—Neocene: Bull. No. 84, 1892, pp. 232-268.
- HAYES, C. W. Account of expedition through the Yukon district. In Thirteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1892, pp. 91-94. A complete report was published in Nat. Geog. Mag., vol. 4, 1892, pp. 117-162. (Out of stock.)

1893.

- RUSSELL, I. C. Second expedition to Mount St. Elias in 1891. In Thirteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1893, pp. 1-91. (Out of stock.)

1896.

- DALL, W. H. Report on coal and lignite of Alaska. In Seventeenth Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1896, pp. 763-906. (Out of stock.)
- REID, H. F. Glacier Bay and its glaciers. In Sixteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1896, pp. 415-461. (Out of stock.)
- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of an investigation of the gold and coal deposits of southern Alaska. In Seventeenth Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1896, pp. 56-59.

1897.

- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of a reconnaissance of the gold district of the Yukon region. In Eighteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1897, pp. 52-54.

1898.

- BECKER, G. F. Reconnaissance of the gold fields of southern Alaska, with some notes on general geology. In Eighteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 3, 1898, pp. 1-86.
- SPURR, J. E., and GOODRICH, H. B. Geology of the Yukon gold district, Alaska, by Josiah Edward Spurr; with an introductory chapter on the history and condition of the district to 1897, by Harold Beach Goodrich. In Eighteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 3, 1898, pp. 87-392. (Out of stock.)

1899.

- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of operations in Alaska in 1898. In Nineteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1898, pp. 20, 53, 116-117.
- Map of Alaska, showing known gold-bearing rocks, with descriptive text containing sketches of the geography, geology, and gold deposits and routes to the gold fields. Prepared in accordance with Public Resolution No. 3 of the Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, approved January 20, 1898. Printed in the engraving and printing division of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1898. 44 pp., 1 map. A special publication. The data were brought together by S. F. Emmons, aided by W. H. Dall and F. C. Schrader. (Out of stock.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

1900.

- BAKER, MARCUS. Alaskan geographic names. In Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1900, pp. 487-509.
- BROOKS, A. H. A reconnaissance from Pyramid Harbor to Eagle City, Alaska, including a description of the copper deposits of the upper White and Tanana rivers. In Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1900, pp. 331-391.
- A reconnaissance in the Tanana and White River basins, Alaska, in 1898. In Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 425-494.
- ELDRIDGE, G. H. A reconnaissance in the Sushitna basin and adjacent territory, Alaska, in 1898. In Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 1-29.
- GANNETT, HENRY. Altitudes in Alaska. Bull. No. 169, 1900, 13 pp.
- MENDENHALL, W. C. A reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana River, Alaska, in 1898. In Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 265-340.
- ROHN, OSCAR. A reconnaissance of the Chitina River and the Skolai Mountains, Alaska. In Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1900, pp. 303-340. (Out of stock.)
- SCHRADER, F. C. A reconnaissance of a part of Prince William Sound and the Copper River district, Alaska, in 1898. In Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 241-423. (Out of stock.)
- Preliminary report on a reconnaissance along the Chandler and Koyukuk rivers, Alaska, in 1899. In Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1900, pp. 441-486.
- and BROOKS, A. H. Preliminary report on the Cape Nome gold region, Alaska, with maps and illustrations. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 56 pp. 3 maps and 19 pls. A special publication.
- SPURR, J. E. A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska in 1898. In Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 31-264.
- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of operations in Alaska in 1900. In Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1900, pp. 17-18, 88, 145-149.

1901.

- BROOKS, A. H. An occurrence of stream tin in the York region, Alaska. In Mineral Resources of the U. S. for 1900, 1901, pp. 267-271. Published also as a separate, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, cover and pp. 1-5. (Out of stock.)
- The coal resources of Alaska. In Twenty-second Ann. Rept., pt. 3, 1901, pp. 515-571.
- , RICHARDSON, G. B., and COLLIER, A. J. A reconnaissance of the Cape Nome and adjacent gold fields of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, in 1900. In a special publication entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900," Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, pp. 1-180.
- MENDENHALL, W. C. A reconnaissance in the Norton Bay region, Alaska, in 1900. In a special publication entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900," Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, pp. 181-218.
- SCHRADER, F. C., and SPENCER, A. C. The geology and mineral resources of a portion of the Copper River district, Alaska. A special publication, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901, pp. 1-94.
- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of operations in Alaska in 1901. In Twenty-second Ann. Rept., pt. 1, 1901, pp. 35, 95-99, 144, 166-170.

1902.

- BROOKS, A. H. Preliminary report on the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, with an introductory sketch of the geology of southeastern Alaska. Professional Paper No. 1, 1902, pp. 1-120.
- COLLIER, A. J. A reconnaissance of the northwestern portion of Seward Peninsula, Alaska. Professional Paper No. 2, 1902, pp. 1-70.
- MENDENHALL, W. C. A reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, by way of Dall, Kanuti, Allen, and Kowak rivers. Professional Paper No. 10, 1902, pp. 1-68.
- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of operations in Alaska in 1902. In Twenty-third Ann. Rept., 1902, pp. 20, 21, 57, 71-82, 161.

ADVERTISEMENT.

V

1903.

- BAKER, MARCUS. Geographic dictionary of Alaska. Bull. No. 187, 1902, pp. 1-446.
(Out of stock.)
- BROOKS, A. H. Placer gold mining in Alaska in 1902. Bull. No. 213, 1903, pp. 41-48.
- Stream tin in Alaska. In Contributions to economic geology, 1902: Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey No. 213, 1903, pp. 92-93.
- COLLIER, A. J. Coal resources of the Yukon basin, Alaska. In Bull. No. 213, 1903, pp. 276-283.
- The coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska. Bull. No. 218, 1903, pp. 1-71.
- The Glenn Creek gold mining district, Alaska. In Bull. No. 213, 1903, pp. 49-56.
- MENDENHALL, W. C. The Chistochina gold field, Alaska. In Bull. No. 213, 1903, pp. 71-75.
- and SCHRADER, F. C. Copper deposits of Mount Wrangell region, Alaska. In Bull. No. 213, 1903, pp. 141-148.
- The mineral resources of the Mount Wrangell district, Alaska. Professional Paper No. 15, 1903, pp. 1-71.
- WALCOTT, C. D., *Director*. Account of operations in Alaska in 1903. In Twenty-fourth Ann. Rept., 1903, pp. 78-107, 167, 256.

1904.

- BROOKS, A. H. Placer gold mining in Alaska in 1903. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 43-59.
- COLLIER, A. J. Tin deposits of the York region, Alaska. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 154-167.
- Tin deposits of the York region, Alaska. Bull. No. 229, 1904, pp. 1-61.
- MARTIN, G. C. Petroleum fields of Alaska and the Bering River coal field. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 365-382.
- MOFFIT, F. H. The Kotzebue placer gold field of Seward Peninsula, Alaska. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 74-80.
- PRINDLE, L. M. Gold placers of the Fairbanks district, Alaska. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 64-73.
- SCHRADER, F. C., and PETERS, W. J. A reconnaissance in northern Alaska, across the Rocky Mountains, along the Koyukuk, John, Anaktuvuk, and Colville rivers, and the Arctic coast to Cape Lisburne, in 1901. Professional Paper No. 20, 1904, pp. 1-139.
- SPENCER, A. C. The Juneau gold belt, Alaska. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 28-42.
- WRIGHT, C. W. The Porcupine placer mining district, Alaska. In Bull. No. 225, 1904, pp. 60-63.
- The Porcupine placer district, Alaska. Bull. No. 236, 1904, pp. 1-35.

1905.

- BROOKS, ALFRED H. The geography and geology of Alaska. A summary of existing knowledge, with a chapter on climate by Cleveland Abbe, jr., and a topographic map and description thereof by R. U. Goode. Professional Paper No. —.
- and others. Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska, in 1904. Bull. No. 259, 1905, pp. 1-196.
- MARTIN, G. C. The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska and the Bering River coal field. Bull. No. 250, 1905, pp. 1-65.
- MENDENHALL, W. C. The geology of the central Copper River region, Alaska. Professional Paper No. —.
- MOFFIT, F. H. The Fairhaven gold placers, Seward Peninsula, Alaska. Bull. No. 247, 1905, pp. 1-85.
- PRINDLE, L. M. The gold placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions, Alaska. Bull. No. 251, 1905, pp. 1-89.
- PURINGTON, C. W. Methods and cost of gravel and placer mining in Alaska. Bull. No. 263.

PAPERS ON ALASKA IN PREPARATION.

- BROOKS, A. H. An exploration in the Mount McKinley region.
- COLLIER, A. J. Placer mines of Seward Peninsula.
- Coal field of Cape Lisburne.
- MARTIN, G. C. The geology of Alaska Peninsula.

- MOFFIT, F. H. The Cook Inlet gold placers.
 PRINDLE, L. M., and HESS, F. L. The gold placers of the Rampart region.
 SCHRADER, F. C. The geology of upper Copper and Tanana rivers.
 STONE, R. W. The Kachemak Bay coal fields.
 SPENCER, A. C. The Juneau gold belt.
 WRIGHT, C. W. The mineral resources of Admiralty Island.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF ALASKA.

The following maps are on sale at 5 cents a copy, or \$2 a hundred:

- BARNARD, E. C. Fortymile quadrangle; scale, 1:250000.
 PETERS, W. J. Juneau special quadrangle; scale, 1:63500.

The following maps are included as illustrations of published reports, but have not been issued separately. They can be obtained only by securing the report:

- BARNARD, E. C. Cape Nome and adjacent gold fields; scale, 1:250000. Contained in a special publication of the U. S. Geol. Survey, entitled "Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900," Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901.
- BROOKS, A. H. York and Kugruk regions, sketch maps of. Contained in "A reconnaissance in Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, 1900."
- GERDINE, T. G. Koyukuk and Chandlar rivers, portions of; scale, 1:625000. Contained in "Preliminary report of a reconnaissance along the Chandlar and Koyukuk rivers, Alaska, in 1899." Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1900.
- Seward Peninsula, northwestern part of; scale, 1:250000. Contained in Professional Paper No. 2.
- Fairbanks and Birch Creek districts, reconnaissance maps of; scale, 1:250000. Contained in "The gold placers of Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks districts." Bulletin No. 251.
- Yukon-Tanana region, reconnaissance map of; scale, 1:625000.
- Copper and upper Chistochina rivers; scale, 1:250000. Contained in "A geology of the central Copper River basin." Professional Paper No. 41.
- and WITHERSPOON, D. C. Chitina and lower Copper River region; scale, 1:250000. Contained in "The geology and mineral resources of a portion of the Copper River district, Alaska." Special Publication of the U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901.
- GOODE, R. U. A topographic map of Alaska; scale, 1:250000. Preliminary edition. Contained in Professional Paper No. —.
- LOWE, P. G., MAHLO, EMIL, and SCHRADER, F. C. Copper River region; scale, 1:376000. Contained in "A reconnaissance of a part of Prince William Sound and the Copper River district, Alaska, in 1898." Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 341-423. (Out of stock.)
- MAHLO, EMIL, and SCHRADER, F. C. Prince William Sound, sketch map of; scale 1:376000. Contained in "The geology and mineral resources of a portion of the Copper River district, Alaska." (Out of stock.)
- MENDENHALL, W. C. Cook Inlet, head of, to the Tanana via Matanuska and Delta rivers, also part of Kenai Peninsula; scale, 1:625000. Contained in "A reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to Tanana River, Alaska, in 1898." Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, pp. 265-340.
- MULDROW, ROBERT. Sushitna River and adjacent territory; scale, 1:625000. Contained in "A reconnaissance in the Sushitna basin and adjacent territory, Alaska, in 1898." Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 1-29.
- PETERS, W. J. Tanana and White rivers, portions of; scale, 1:625000. Contained in "A reconnaissance in the Tanana and White River basins, Alaska, in 1898." Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 425-494.
- Lynn canal, routes from, via headwaters of White and Tanana rivers to Eagle City; scale 1:625000. Contained in "A reconnaissance from Pyramid Harbor to Eagle City, Alaska." Twenty-first Ann. Rept., pt. 2, 1900, pp. 331-391.
- Norton Bay region; scale, 1:625000. Contained in "Reconnaissances of Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska," 1900.
- Koyukuk River to mouth of Colville River, including John River; scale, 1:625000. Included in Professional Paper No. 20.

- POST, W. S. Cook Inlet, region from head of, to Kuskokwim River and down the Kuskokwim to Bering Sea, Bristol Bay, and a part of Alaska Peninsula; scale, 1:625000. Published in sections in "A reconnaissance in Southwestern Alaska, in 1898." Twentieth Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 1900, pp. 31-264.
- REABURN, D. L. The Mount McKinley region; scale, 1:250000. Contained in Professional Paper No. —.
- WITHERSPOON, D. C. Copper, Nabesna, and Chisana rivers, headwaters of; scale, 1:250000. Contained in "The geology of the central Copper River basin." Professional Paper No. 41.
- Seward Peninsula, northeastern portion of, topographic reconnaissance of; scale, 1:250000. Contained in "The Gold Placers of the Fairhaven District, Seward Peninsula." Bull. No. 247.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF ALASKA IN PREPARATION.

- WITHERSPOON, D. C. The Fairbanks placer district; scale, 1:250000.
- GERDINE, T. G. The Nome district; scale, 1:62500.
- HAMILTON, E. G. The Cook Inlet placer fields; scale, 1:250000.



LIBRARY CATALOGUE SLIPS.

[Mount each slip upon a separate card, placing the subject at the top of the second slip. The name of the series should not be repeated on the series card, but the additional numbers should be added, as received, to the first entry.]

Brooks, Alfred H[ulse] 1871-

. . . Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1904, by Alfred H. Brooks and others. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1905.

196, ix p. illus., III pl. (maps) diagr. 23½^{cm}. (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 259)

Subject series: A, Economic geology, 52.

"Geological survey publications on Alaska," p. [iii]-vii.

Author.

CONTENTS.—Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks.—Placer mining in Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks.—Methods and cost of gravel and placer mining in Alaska, by C. W. Purington.—Economic developments in south-eastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright.—The Treadwell ore deposits, Douglas Island, by A. C. Spencer.—Cape Yaktag placers, by G. C. Martin.—Gold placers of Turnagain Arm, Cook Inlet, by F. H. Moffit.—Gold deposits of the Shumagin Islands, by G. C. Martin.—Gold mine on Unalaska Island, by A. J. Collier.—Rampart placer region, by L. M. Prindle.—Recent development of Alaskan tin deposits, by A. J. Collier.—Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin.—Bering River coal field, by G. C. Martin.—Coal resources of southwestern Alaska, by R. W. Stone.—Coal fields of the Cape Lisburne region, by A. J. Collier.

1. Mines and mineral resources—Alaska.

Brooks, Alfred H[ulse] 1871-

. . . Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1904, by Alfred H. Brooks and others. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1905.

196, ix p. illus., III pl. (maps) diagr. 23½^{cm}. (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 259)

Subject series: A, Economic geology, 52.

"Geological survey publications on Alaska," p. [iii]-vii.

Subject.

CONTENTS.—Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks.—Placer mining in Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks.—Methods and cost of gravel and placer mining in Alaska, by C. W. Purington.—Economic developments in south-eastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright.—The Treadwell ore deposits, Douglas Island, by A. C. Spencer.—Cape Yaktag placers, by G. C. Martin.—Gold placers of Turnagain Arm, Cook Inlet, by F. H. Moffit.—Gold deposits of the Shumagin Islands, by G. C. Martin.—Gold mine on Unalaska Island, by A. J. Collier.—Rampart placer region, by L. M. Prindle.—Recent development of Alaskan tin deposits, by A. J. Collier.—Notes on the petroleum fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin.—Bering River coal field, by G. C. Martin.—Coal resources of southwestern Alaska, by R. W. Stone.—Coal fields of the Cape Lisburne region, by A. J. Collier.

1. Mines and mineral resources—Alaska.

U. S. Geological survey.

Bulletin.

Series.

no. 259. Brooks, A. H. Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks and others. 1905.

Reference.

U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

see also

U. S. Geological survey.









Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 019 804 967

